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THE

INDIAN YEAR BOOK

1928.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE, WITH AN
EXPLANATION OF THE
PRINCIPAL TOPICS
OF THE DAY

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LONDON, 187, FLEET STREET, E.C.

CALENDAR FOR 1

January.

S.	1	8	15	22	29	...
M.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31	...
W.	4	11	18	25	...	...
Th.	5	12	19	26	...	...
F.	6	13	20	27	...	...
S.	7	14	21	28	...	...

February.

S.	...	5	12	19	26	...
M.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tu.	...	7	14	21	28	...
W.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Th.	2	9	16	23	...	...
F.	3	10	17	24	...	...
S.	4	11	18	25	...	...

March.

S.	...	4	11	18	25	...
M.	...	5	12	19	26	...
Tu.	...	6	13	20	27	...
W.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	...
F.	2	9	16	23	30	...
S.	3	10	17	24	31	...

April.

S.	1	8	15	22	29	...
M.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Tu.	3	10	17	24	...	...
W.	4	11	18	25	...	...
Th.	5	12	19	26	...	...
F.	6	13	20	27	...	...
S.	7	14	21	28	...	...

May.

S.	...	6	13	20	27	...
M.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	...
W.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Th.	3	10	17	24	31	...
F.	4	11	18	25	...	...
S.	5	12	19	26	...	...

June.

S.	...	3	10	17	24	...
M.	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tu.	...	5	12	19	26	...
W.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Th.	...	7	14	21	28	...
F.	1	8	15	22	29	
S.	2	9	16	23	30	

Ju

S.	1	8
M.	2	9
Tu.	3	10
W.	4	11
Th.	5	12
F.	6	13
S.	7	14

Aug

S.	...	5
M.	...	6
Tu.	...	7
W.	1	8
Th.	2	9
F.	3	10
S.	4	11

Septe

S.	...	2
M.	...	3
Tu.	...	4
W.	...	5
Th.	...	6
F.	...	7
S.	1	8

Octo

S.	...	7
M.	1	8
Tu.	2	9
W.	3	10
Th.	4	11
F.	5	12
S.	6	13

Noven

S.	...	4
M.	...	5
Tu.	...	6
W.	...	7
Th.	1	8
F.	2	9
S.	3	10

Decen

S.	...	2
M.	...	3
Tu.	...	4
W.	...	5
Th.	...	6
F.	...	7
S.	1	8

Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Day

○ Full Moon.......7th, 11h. 37 m. A.M. | ● New Moon..... 23rd

☾ Last Quarter......15th, 2h. 43·6m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter.. 30

Day of the Week.		Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.					
				Sunrise, A.M.		Sunset. P.M		True Noon P.M	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M
Sunday	..	1	1	7	12	6	13	0	42
Monday	..	2	2	7	12	6	13	0	42
Tuesday	..	3	3	7	13	6	14	0	43
Wednesday	..	4	4	7	13	6	15	0	43
Thursday	..	5	5	7	13	6	15	0	44
Friday	..	6	6	7	13	6	16	0	44
Saturday	..	7	7	7	14	6	16	0	45
Sunday	..	8	8	7	14	6	17	0	45
Monday	..	9	9	7	14	6	18	0	46
Tuesday	..	10	10	7	14	6	18	0	46
Wednesday	..	11	11	7	14	6	19	0	46
Thursday	..	12	12	7	15	6	20	0	46
Friday	..	13	13	7	15	6	20	0	47
Saturday	..	14	14	7	15	6	21	0	47
Sunday	..	15	15	7	15	6	22	0	48
Monday	..	16	16	7	15	6	22	0	48
Tuesday	..	17	17	7	15	6	23	0	48
Wednesday	..	18	18	7	15	6	24	0	49
Thursday	..	19	19	7	15	6	24	0	49
Friday	..	20	20	7	15	6	25	0	49
Saturday	..	21	21	7	15	6	25	0	50
Sunday	..	22	22	7	15	6	25	0	50
Monday	..	23	23	7	16	6	26	0	60
Tuesday	..	24	24	7	16	6	26	0	50
Wednesday	..	25	25	7	16	6	26	0	51
Thursday	..	26	26	7	15	6	27	0	51
Friday	..	27	27	7	15	6	28	0	51
Saturday	..	28	28	7	15	6	28	0	51
Sunday	..	29	29	7	15	6	29	0	52
Monday	..	30	30	7	15	6	30	0	5[illegible]
Tuesday	..	31	31	7	14	6	31	0	5[illegible]

Phases of the Moon—*FEBRUARY* 29 Days.

...6th, 1h. 41·0m. A.M. | ● New Moon........21st, 3h 1(

..14th, 0h, 35·0m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter ..28th, 8h. 50 6r

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.						Moon's Age at Noon
		Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.		
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.
1	32	7	14	6	31	0	52	9·45
2	33	7	14	6	32	0	53	10·45
3	34	7	13	6	33	0	53	11·45
4	35	7	13	6	33	0	53	12·45
5	36	7	13	6	34	0	53	13·45
6	37	7	12	6	34	0	53	14·45
7	38	7	12	6	35	0	53	15·45
8	39	7	12	6	35	0	53	16·45
9	40	7	11	6	36	0	53	17·45
10	41	7	11	6	36	0	53	18·45
11	42	7	10	6	37	0	53	19·45
12	43	7	10	6	37	0	53	20·45
13	44	7	9	6	38	0	53	21·45
14	45	7	9	6	38	0	53	22·45
15	46	7	8	6	39	0	53	23·45
16	47	7	8	6	39	0	53	24·45
17	48	7	7	6	40	0	53	25·45
18	49	7	6	6	40	0	53	26·45
19	50	7	6	6	41	0	53	27·45
20	51	7	5	6	41	0	53	28·45
21	52	7	4	6	42	0	53	29·45
22	53	7	4	6	42	0	53	0·90
23	54	7	3	4	42	0	52	1·90
24	55	7	2	6	43	0	52	2·90
25	56	7	2	6	43	0	52	3·90
26	57	7	1	6	44	0	52	4·90
27	58	7	0	6	44	0	51	5·90
28	59	7	0	6	44	0	51	6·90
29	60	6	59	6	45	0	51	7·90

Phases of the Moon MARCH 31 Da.

○ Full Moon ...... 6th, 4h. 56·0m. P.M.		● New Moon .. .	
☾ Last Quarter .... 14th, 8h. 50·0m. P.M.		☽ First Quarter	-

Day of the Week.		Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.					
				Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Thursday	..	1	61	6	59	6	45	0	51
Friday	..	2	62	6	58	6	45	0	51
Saturday	..	3	63	6	58	6	45	0	51
Sunday	..	4	64	6	57	6	45	0	51
Monday	..	5	65	6	56	6	45	0	51
Tuesday	..	6	66	6	55	6	46	0	50
Wednesday	..	7	67	6	54	6	46	0	50
Thursday	..	8	68	6	54	6	46	0	50
Friday	..	9	69	6	53	6	47	0	50
Saturday	..	10	70	6	52	6	47	0	49
Sunday	..	11	71	6	51	6	47	0	49
Monday	..	12	72	6	50	6	48	0	49
Tuesday	..	13	73	6	49	6	48	0	49
Wednesday	..	14	74	6	48	6	48	0	48
Thursday	..	15	75	6	47	6	49	0	49
Friday	..	16	76	6	46	6	49	0	48
Saturday	..	17	77	6	45	6	49	0	48
Sunday	..	18	78	6	44	6	49	0	48
Monday	..	19	79	6	43	6	50	0	47
Tuesday	..	20	80	6	43	6	50	0	47
Wednesday	..	21	81	6	42	6	50	0	47
Thursday	..	22	82	6	41	6	51	0	46
Friday	..	23	83	6	40	6	51	0	46
Saturday	..	24	84	6	39	6	51	0	46
Sunday	..	25	85	6	39	6	51	0	45
Monday	..	26	86	6	38	6	52	0	45
Tuesday	..	27	87	6	37	6	52	0	45
Wednesday	..	28	88	6	36	6	52	0	45
Thursday	..	29	89	6	36	6	52	0	44
Friday	..	30	90	6	35	6	53	0	44
Saturday	..	31	91	6	34	6	53	0	44

Phases of the Moon APRIL 30 Days

○ Full Moon.........5th, 9h. 8·3m. A.M. | ● New Moon ......20th, 10h o

☾ Last Quarter .... 13th, 1h. 38·7m. A M. | ☽ First Quarter 27th, 3h. 1

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay. Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.		Moon's Age at Noon
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.
Sunday ..	1	92	6	33	6	53	0	43	10 45
Monday ..	2	93	6	32	6	53	0	43	11 45
Tuesday ..	3	94	6	31	6	54	0	42	12·45
Wednesday ..	4	95	6	30	6	54	0	42	13 45
Thursday ..	5	96	6	30	6	54	0	42	14·45
Friday ..	6	97	6	29	6	54	0	42	15 45
Saturday ..	7	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	16 45
Sunday ..	8	99	6	28	6	54	0	41	17·45
Monday ..	9	100	6	27	6	54	0	41	18·45
Tuesday ..	10	101	6	26	6	55	0	40	19 45
Wednesday ..	11	102	6	26	6	55	0	40	20 45
Thursday ..	12	103	6	25	6	55	0	40	21 45
Friday ..	13	104	6	24	6	56	0	40	22 45
Saturday ..	14	105	6	23	6	56	0	39	23 45
Sunday ..	15	106	6	22	6	56	0	39	24 45
Monday ..	16	107	6	21	6	56	0	39	25 45
Tuesday ..	17	108	6	20	6	57	0	38	26 45
Wednesday ..	18	109	6	19	6	57	0	38	27 45
Thursday ..	19	110	6	19	6	57	0	38	28 45
Friday ..	20	111	6	18	6	58	0	38	29 45
Saturday ..	21	112	6	18	6	58	0	38	1·07
Sunday ..	22	113	6	17	6	58	0	37	2 07
Monday ..	23	114	6	16	6	59	0	37	3 07
Tuesday ..	24	115	6	16	6	59	0	37	4·07
Wednesday ..	25	116	6	15	6	59	0	37	5 07
Thursday ..	26	117	6	14	7	0	0	37	6 07
Friday ..	27	118	6	14	7	0	0	36	7 07
Saturday ..	28	119	6	13	7	0	0	36	8 07
Sunday ..	29	120	6	12	7	1	0	36	9·07
Monday ..	30	121	6	12	7	1	0	36	10 07

Phases of the M   Y 31 Days.

○ Full Moon 5th h. 41·8m. A.M. ● New Moon ...th 6h. 4 m P.M.

☾ Last Quarter .... 13th, 2h. 20·3m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter .... 28th, 2h. 41·6m. P.M.

Day of the Week.		Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay. Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon.		Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H. P.M.	M.	D.	N.	
Tuesday	..	1	122	6	11	7	1	0	36	11·07	15	2
Wednesday	..	2	123	6	10	7	2	0	36	12·07	15	20
Thursday	..	3	124	6	10	7	2	0	36	13·07	15	37
Friday	..	4	125	6	9	7	2	0	35	14·07	15	5[illegible]
Saturday	..	5	126	6	9	7	3	0	35	15·07	16	12
Sunday	..	6	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	16·07	16	2[illegible]
Monday	..	7	128	6	8	7	4	0	35	17·07	16	46
Tuesday	..	8	129	6	7	7	4	0	35	18·07	17	3
Wednesday	..	9	130	6	7	7	4	0	35	19·07	17	19
Thursday	..	10	131	6	6	7	5	0	35	20·07	17	3[illegible]
Friday	..	11	132	6	6	7	5	0	35	21·07	17	50
Saturday	..	12	133	6	5	7	6	0	35	22·07	18	[illegible]
Sunday	..	13	134	6	5	7	6	0	35	23·07	18	21
Monday	..	14	135	6	4	7	6	0	35	24·07	18	35
Tuesday	..	15	136	6	4	7	7	0	35	25·07	18	50
Wednesday	..	16	137	6	4	7	7	0	35	26·07	19	4
Thursday	..	17	138	6	3	7	7	0	35	27·07	19	17
Friday	..	18	139	6	3	7	7	0	35	28·07	19	31
Saturday	..	19	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	29·07	19	44
Sunday	..	20	141	6	3	7	8	0	35	0·75	19	57
Monday	..	21	142	6	3	7	8	0	35	1·75	20	9
Tuesday	..	22	143	6	3	7	9	0	35	2·75	20	21
Wednesday	..	23	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	3·75	20	33
Thursday	..	24	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	4·75	20	44
Friday	..	25	146	6	2	7	10	0	35	5·75	20	55
Saturday	..	26	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	6·75	21	6
Sunday	..	27	148	6	2	7	11	0	36	7·75	21	16
Monday	..	28	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	8·75	21	26
Tuesday	..	29	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	9·75	21	36
Wednesday	..	30	151	6	1	7	12	0	36	10 75	21	45
y		31	2	6	1	7		0	36	1 7	21	54

Phases of the Moon—JUNF 30 Days

3rd 6h. 4 m P.M. ● New Moon 18th, h 12

11th, 11h. 21·1m. A.M { ☽ First Quarter ..25th, 4h 17

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.						Moon's Age at Noon
		Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon.		
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M. P.M.	D.
	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	12 51
2	154	6	1	7	13	0	36	13 75
3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	14·75
4	156	6	1	7	14	0	37	15 75
5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	16 75
6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	17 75
7	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	18 75
8	160	6	1		15	0	37	19 75
9	161	6	1	7	16	0	38	20 75
10	162	6	1	7	16	0	38	21 75
11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	22 75
12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	23 75
13	165	6	1	7	17	0	38	24 75
14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	25 75
15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	26 75
16	168	6	1	7	18	0	39	27 75
17	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	28 75
18	170	6	2	7	18	0	40	0 44
19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	1 44
20	172	6	2	7	19	0	40	2 44
21	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	3·44
22	174	6	2	7	19	0	40	4 44
23	175	6	3	7	19	0	40	5 44
24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	6·44
25	177	6	3	7	20	0	41	7 44
26	178	6	4	7	20	0	41	8·44
27	179	6	4	7	20	0	41	9 44
28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	10·44
29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	11·44
30	¯82	6	5	7	20	0	42	·2 44

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Da

○ Full Moon ...... 3rd, 8h. 18·5m. A.M.	● New Moon . .
☾ Last Quarter .... 10th, 5h. 45·9m. P.M.	☽ First Quarter

Day of the Week.		Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the Latitude of Bombay.					
				Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon P.M.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M
Sunday	..	1	183	6	5	7	20	0	42
Monday	..	2	184	6	5	7	20	0	42
Tuesday	..	3	185	6	5	7	20	0	43
Wednesday	..	4	186	6	6	7	20	0	43
Thursday	..	5	187	6	6	7	20	0	43
Friday	..	6	188	6	6	7	20	0	4[illegible]
Saturday	..	7	189	6	7	7	20	0	43
Sunday	..	8	190	6	7	7	20	0	43
Monday	..	9	191	6	8	7	20	0	44
Tuesday	..	10	192	6	8	7	20	0	44
Wednesday	..	11	193	6	8	7	20	0	44
Thursday	..	12	194	6	9	7	20	0	44
Friday	..	13	195	6	9	7	20	0	44
Saturday	..	14	196	6	9	7	20	0	44
Sunday	..	15	197	6	10	7	20	0	44
Monday	..	16	198	6	10	7	19	0	44
Tuesday	..	17	199	6	10	7	19	0	45
Wednesday	.	18	200	6	11	7	19	0	45
Thursday	..	19	201	6	11	7	18	0	45
Friday	..	20	202	6	12	7	18	0	45
Saturday	..	21	203	6	12	7	18	0	45
Sunday	..	22	204	6	12	7	17	0	45
Monday	..	23	205	6	13	7	17	0	45
Tuesday	..	24	206	6	13	7	17	0	45
Wednesday	..	25	207	6	13	7	17	0	45
Thursday	..	26	208	6	14	7	17	0	4[illegible]
Friday	..	27	209	6	14	7	17	0	4[illegible]
Saturday	..	28	210	6	14	7	17	0	45
Sunday	..	29	211	6	14	7	16	0	45
Monday	..	30	212	6	14	7	16	0	45
Tuesday	..	31	213	6	15	7	15	0	45

Phases of the Moon AUGUST 31 Days

1st, 9h. 0·5m. P.M.

8th, 10h. 53·8m. P.M.

● New Moon 15th, 7h 18

☽ First Quarter.....23rd, 1h 51

○ Full Moon 31st, 8h 4 0

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.						Moon's Age at Noon
		Sunrise, A.M.		Sunset, P.M.		True Noon.		
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H. P.M.	M.	D.
1	214	6	15	7	15	0	45	15·11
2	215	6	15	7	14	0	45	16·11
3	216	6	16	7	14	0	45	17·11
4	217	6	16	7	13	0	45	18·11
5	218	6	16	7	13	0	45	19·11
6	219	6	17	7	12	0	45	20·11
7	220	6	17	7	12	0	44	21·11
8	221	6	17	7	11	0	44	22·11
9	222	6	18	7	11	0	44	23·11
10	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	24·11
11	224	6	18	7	9	0	44	25·11
12	225	6	19	7	9	0	44	26·11
13	226	6	19	7	8	0	44	27·11
14	227	6	19	7	7	0	43	28·11
15	228	6	20	7	7	0	43	29·11
16	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	0·72
17	230	6	20	7	5	0	43	1·72
18	231	6	21	7	5	0	43	2·72
19	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	3·72
20	233	6	21	7	3	0	42	4·72
21	234	6	21	7	2	0	42	5·72
22	235	6	22	7	2	0	42	6·72
23	236	6	22	7	1	0	42	7·72
24	237	6	22	7	0	0	41	8·72
25	238	6	22	6	59	0	41	9·72
26	239	6	23	6	58	0	40	10·72
27	240	6	23	6	58	0	40	11·72
28	241	6	23	6	57	0	40	12·72
29	242	6	23	6	56	0	40	13·72
30	243	6	24	6	55	0	39	14·72
31	244	6	24	6	54	0	39	15·72

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Da

☾ Last Quarter .... 7th, 4h. 5·0m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter. . .
● New Moon.........14th, 6h.50·7m. A.M. | ○ Full Moon.... 2

Day of the Week.		Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.					
				Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H. P.M	M
Saturday	..	1	245	6	24	6	53	0	39
Sunday	..	2	246	6	24	6	53	0	39
Monday	..	3	247	6	25	6	52	0	38
Tuesday	..	4	248	6	25	6	51	0	38
Wednesday	..	5	249	6	25	6	51	0	38
Thursday	..	6	250	6	25	6	50	0	37
Friday	..	7	251	6	25	6	49	0	37
Saturday	..	8	252	6	25	6	48	0	37
Sunday	..	9	253	6	25	6	47	0	36
Monday	..	10	254	6	25	6	46	0	36
Tuesday	..	11	255	6	25	6	46	0	36
Wednesday	..	12	256	6	26	6	45	0	35
Thursday	..	13	257	6	26	6	44	0	35
Friday	..	14	258	6	26	6	43	0	35
Saturday	..	15	259	6	26	6	42	0	34
Sunday	..	16	260	6	26	6	41	0	34
Monday	..	17	261	6	27	6	40	0	33
Tuesday	..	18	262	6	27	6	39	0	33
Wednesday	..	19	263	6	27	6	38	0	33
Thursday	..	20	264	6	27	6	37	0	32
Friday	..	21	265	6	27	6	36	0	32
Saturday	..	22	266	6	28	6	36	0	32
Sunday	..	23	267	6	28	6	35	0	31
Monday	..	24	268	6	28	6	34	0	31
Tuesday	..	25	269	6	28	6	33	0	31
Wednesday	..	26	270	6	29	6	32	0	30
Thursday	..	27	271	6	29	6	31	0	30
Friday	..	28	272	6	29	6	30	0	30
Saturday	..	29	273	6	29	6	29	0	29
Sunday	..	30	274	6	30	6	28	0	29

of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days

.6th, 10h. 35-8m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter 22nd, 2h. 86

13th, 9h. 26-3m. P.M. | ○ Full Moon 29th, 4h. 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.						Moon's Age at Noon
		Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon.		
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H. P.M.	M	D.
1	275	6	30	6	27	0	28	17·24
2	276	6	30	6	26	0	28	18·24
3	277	6	30	6	26	0	28	19·24
4	278	6	31	6	25	0	28	20·24
5	279	6	31	6	24	0	27	21·24
6	280	6	31	6	23	0	27	22·24
7	281	6	32	6	22	0	27	23·34
8	282	6	32	6	21	0	27	24·24
9	283	6	32	6	21	0	26	25·24
10	284	6	32	6	20	0	26	26·24
11	285	6	32	6	19	0	26	27·24
12	286	6	32	6	19	0	25	28·24
13	287	6	32	6	18	0	25	29·24
14	288	6	33	6	18	0	25	0·64
15	289	6	32	6	17	0	25	1·64
16	290	6	33	6	16	0	25	2·64
17	291	6	33	6	15	0	24	3·64
18	292	6	34	6	15	0	24	4·64
19	293	6	34	6	14	0	24	5·64
20	294	6	34	6	13	0	24	6·64
21	295	6	35	6	12	0	24	7·64
22	296	6	35	6	12	0	23	8 64
23	297	6	36	6	11	0	23	9·64
24	298	6	36	6	10	0	23	10 64
25	299	6	36	6	10	0	23	11 64
26	300	6	37	6	9	0	23	12 64
27	301	6	37	6	9	0	23	13 64
28	302	6	38	6	8	0	23	14·64
29	303	6	38	6	7	0	23	15 64
30	304	6	38	6	7	0	23	16 64
31	*0	6	39	6	6	0	22	1 64

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30

☾ Last Quarter 4th 7h 38.3m P.M. ☽ First Quarter [illegible]

● New Moon .... 12th, 8h. 5[illegible]m. P.M. ○ [illegible] ..

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay. Sunrise, A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon P.M.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Thursday ..	1	306	6	39	6	6	0	22
Friday ..	2	307	6	40	6	5	0	22
Saturday ..	3	308	6	40	6	5	0	22
Sunday ..	4	309	6	41	6	4	0	22
Monday ..	5	310	6	41	6	4	0	22
Tuesday ..	6	311	6	42	6	3	0	22
Wednesday ..	7	312	6	42	6	3	0	22
Thursday ..	8	313	6	43	6	3	0	22
Friday ..	9	314	6	43	6	2	0	[illegible]
Saturday ..	10	315	6	44	6	2	0	23
Sunday ..	11	316	6	45	6	2	0	23
Monday ..	12	317	6	45	6	1	0	2
Tuesday ..	13	318	6	46	6	1	0	23
Wednesday ..	14	319	6	46	6	1	0	[illegible]
Thursday ..	15	320	6	47	6	0	0	[illegible]
Friday ..	16	321	6	47	6	0	0	[illegible]
Saturday ..	17	322	6	48	6	0	0	2
Sunday ..	18	323	6	49	6	0	0	[illegible]
Monday ..	19	324	6	40	6	0	0	[illegible]
Tuesday ..	20	325	6	50	6	0	0	24
Wednesday ..	21	326	6	50	6	0	0	24
Thursday ..	22	327	6	51	6	0	0	24
Friday ..	23	328	6	51	6	0	0	2[illegible]
Saturday ..	24	329	6	51	6	0	0	25
Sunday ..	25	330	6	52	6	0	0	25
Monday ..	26	331	6	52	6	0	0	[illegible]
Tuesday ..	27	332	6	53	6	0	0	26
Wednesday ..	28	333	6	54	6	0	0	26
Thursday ..	29	334	6	54	6	6	0	26
Friday	30	335	6	55	6	0	0	[illegible]

Phases of the Moon DECEMBER 31 Days

4th, 8h. 15m. A.M.	☽ First Quarter ... 20th, 9h 13
12th, 1 h. 36·1m. A.M.	○ Full Moon.......27th, 1h 24 S

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay.						Moon's age at Noon
		Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.		
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D
1	336	6	56	6	0	0	28	18 90
2	337	6	56	6	1	0	28	19 90
3	338	6	57	6	1	0	28	20 90
4	339	6	58	6	1	0	29	21 90
5	340	6	58	6	1	0	29	22 90
6	341	6	59	6	1	0	30	23·90
7	342	6	59	6	1	0	30	24 90
8	343	7	0	6	2	0	30	25 90
9	344	7	1	6	2	0	31	26 90
10	345	7	1	6	2	0	31	27 90
11	346	7	2	6	3	0	32	2[illegible] 0
12	347	7	2	6	3	0	32	29 90
13	348	7	3	6	3	0	33	1 09
14	349	7	4	6	4	0	33	2 09
15	350	7	4	6	4	0	34	3 09
16	351	7	5	6	5	0	35	4 09
17	352	7	5	6	5	0	35	5 09
18	353	7	6	6	5	0	36	6 09
19	354	7	6	6	6	0	36	7 09
20	355	7	7	6	6	0	37	8 09
21	356	7	7	6	7	0	37	9 09
22	357	7	8	6	7	0	38	10 09
23	358	7	9	6	8	0	38	11 09
24	359	7	9	6	8	0	39	12 09
25	360	7	10	6	9	0	39	13 09
26	361	7	10	6	10	0	40	14 09
27	362	7	11	6	10	0	40	15 09
28	363	7	11	6	11	0	41	16 09
29	364	7	11	6	11	0	41	17 09
30	365	7	11	6	12	0	41	18 09
31	366	7	12	6	12	0	42	19 09

CALENDAR FOR

January.

S	...	6	13	20	27	...
M.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	...
W.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Th	3	10	17	24	31	...
F.	4	11	18	25	...	..
S.	5	12	19	26	...	...

February.

S	...	3	10	17	24	...
M	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tu	..	5	12	19	26	...
W.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Th	...	7	14	21	28	...
F.	1	8	15	22	...	...
S	2	9	16	23	...	...

March.

S	...	3	10	17	24	31
M.	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tu	...	5	12	19	26	...
W	...	6	13	20	27	...
Th	...	7	14	21	28	...
F.	1	8	15	22	29	...
S	2	9	16	23	30	...

April.

S	...	7	14	21	28	...
M.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30	...
W.	3	10	17	24	...	...
Th	4	11	18	25	...	...
F.	5	12	19	26	...	...
S.	6	13	20	27	...	...

May.

S	...	5	12	19	26	...
M	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tu.	...	7	14	21	28	...
W	1	8	15	22	29	...
Th.	2	9	16	23	30	...
F.	3	10	17	24	31	...
S.	4	11	18	25	...	...

June.

S	..	2	9	16	23	30
M.	...	3	10	17	24	...
Tu.	...	4	11	18	25	...
W	...	5	12	19	26	...
Th	...	6	13	20	27	...
F.	...	7	14	21	28	...
S	1	8	15	22	29	

S.	..
M.	1
Tu.	2
W.	3
Th.	4
F.	5
S.	6

S.	
M.	...
Tu.	...
W.	...
Th.	1
F.	2
S.	3

S.	1
M.	2
Tu.	3
W.	4
Th.	5
F.	6
S.	7

S.	...
M.	...
Tu.	1
W.	2
Th.	3
F.	4
S.	5

S.	..
M.	...
Tu.	...
W.	...
Th.	...
F.	1
S.	2

S.	1
M.	2
Tu.	3
W.	4
Th.	5
F.	6
S	7

Preface to the XV Annual Volume

OF THE

INDIAN YEAR BOOK, 1928.

THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before October have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay,

January, 1928.

An Indian Glossary.

ABKARI.—Excise of liquors and drugs.

AFSUR.—A corruption of the English "officer."

AHLUWALIA.—Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahlu, near Lahore.

AIN.—A timber tree TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA.

AKALI.—Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of a band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708): now, a member of the politico-religious army (*dal*) of reforming Sikhs.

AKHUNDZADA.—Son of a Head Officer.

AKHARA.—A Hindu school of gymnastics.

ALIJAH (Sindhi)—Of exalted rank.

ALIGHOL.—Literally a Mahomedan circle. A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self defence.

ALI RAJA—Sea King (Laccadives)

AMIL.—A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials.

AMIR (corruptly EMIR)—A Mohammedan Chief often also a personal name.

ANICUT.—A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India.

ANJUMAN.—A communal gathering of Mahomedans.

APHUS.—Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango.

ASAF.—A minister.

AUS.—The early rice crop, Bengal, syn. Ahu, Assam.

AVATAR.—An incarnation of Vishnu.

BABA.—Lit. "Father," a respectful "Mr." Irish "Your Honour."

BABU.—(1) A gentleman in Bengal, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan. (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address=Esquire. There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st, Kunwar; 2nd, Diwan; 3rd, Thakur; 4th, Lal; 5th Babu.

BABUL.—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, ACACIA ARABICA.

BADMASH—A bad character: a rascal.

BAGHLA.—(1) A native boat (Buggalow). (2) The common pond heron or paddybird.

BAHADUR.—Lit. "brave" or "warrior"; a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government; added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler.

BAIRAGI.—A Hindu religious mendicant

BAJRA OR BAJRI.—The bulrush millet a common food-grain, PENNISETUM TYPHOIDEUM syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKSHI.—A revenue officer or magistrate

BAND.—A dam or embankment (Bund)

BANYAN.—A species of fig-tree, FICUS BENGALENSIS.

BARSAT.—(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season.

BASTI.—(1) A village, or collection of huts (2) A Jain temple, Kanara.

BATTA.—Lit. 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BAZAR.—(1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

BEGUM or BEGAM.—The feminine of "Nawab" combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum."

BER.—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA.

BESAR.—Apparently a large landowner.

BEWAR.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides syn. taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern India.

BHADOI.—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon.

BHANG.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, a narcotic.

BHANWAR.—Light sandy soil; syn. bhur

BHARAL.—A Himalayan wild sheep, OVIS NAHURA.

BHENDI.—A succulent vegetable (HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS).

BHONSLE.—Name of a Maratha dynasty

BHUP.—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar

BHUGTI.—Name of a Baluch tribe.

BHUSA.—Chaff, for fodder.

BHUT.—The spirit of departed persons.

BIDRI.—A class of ornamental metalwork, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad.

BIGHA.—A measure of land varying widely, the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre.

BIR (BID).—A grassland—North India.

BLACK COTTON SOIL.—A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras.

BOR.—See BER.

Note.—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values:—a either long as the a in 'father' or short as the u in 'cut,' e as the ai in 'gain.' i either short as the i in 'bib,' or long as the ee in 'feel,' o as the o in 'bone,' u either short as the oo in good, or long as the oo in boot ai as the i in mile, au as the ou in grouse This is only a rough guide. The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a [illegible] degree The [illegible]tal values are too in[illegible] for [illegible] here.

BRINGAL A vegetab e SOLANUM MELON GENA syn egg p ant

BUNDER or banda A harbour or port

BURUJ.—A bastion in a line of battlements.

CADJAN.—Palm leaves used for thatch.

CHABUTRA.—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

CHADAR.—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women. (Chudder)

CHAITYA.—An ancient Buddhist chapel.

CHAMBAR (CHAMAR).— A caste whose trade is to tan leather.

CHAMPAK.—A tree with fragrant blossoms MICHELIA CHAMPACA.

CHAPATI.—A cake of unleavened breads Chaupatti.)

CHAPRASI.—An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawala, Bombay; peon, Madras.

CHARAS.—The resin of the hemp plant· CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking.

CHARKHA.—A spinning wheel.

CHARPAI (charpoy).—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

CHAUDHRI.—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

CHAUKIDAR.—The village watchman and rural policeman.

CHAUTH.—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

CHELA —A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.

CHHAONI.—A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

CHHATRAPATI —One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him.

CHHATRI.—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India.

CHIKOR.—A kind of partridge, CACCABIS CHUCAR.

CHIKU.—The Bombay name for the fruit of ACHRAS SAPOTA, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies.

CHINAR.—A plane tree, PLATANUS ORIENTALIS.

CHINKARA.—The Indian gazelle, GAZELLA BENNETTI, often called 'ravine deer.'

CHITAL.—The spotted deer, CERVUS AXIS.

CHOLAM.—Name in Southern India for the large millet, ANDROPOGON SORGHUM; syn. jowar.

CHOLI.—A kind of short bodice worn by women.

CHUNAM, chuna. Lime plaster

CIRCLE Th a ea n charg of (A Con s rvator of o ests 2) A Postmaster o Deputy Postmaste Gene a 3 A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL SURGEON.—The officer in medical charge of a District.

COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

COLLECTOR.—The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces corresponding to the Deputy Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

COMMISSIONER.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts; (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, etc.

COMPOUND.—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Anglo-Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpan,' a hedge.

CONSERVATOR.—The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department

COUNCIL BILLS.—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council.

COUNT.—Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc , counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

COURT OF WARDS.—An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons.

CRORE, karor.—Ten millions.

DADA —Lit." grandfather " (paternal), any venerable person.

DAFFADAR.—A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

DAH OR DAO.—A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

DAK (dawk).—A stage on a stage coach route. Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came.

DAKAITI, DACOITY.—Robbery by five or more persons.

DAL.—A generic term applied to various pulses.

DAM.—An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

DARBAR.—(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State.

DARGAH.—A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.

DARI, Dhurrie—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DAROGHA —The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments.

DARWAN.—A door-keeper.

DARWAZA.—A gateway.

DAULA AND DAULAT —State, also one n Office.

DEB.—A Brahminical priestly title, taken from the name of a divinity.

DEBOTTAR.—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

DEODAR.—A cedar, CEDRUS LIBANI or C. DEODARA.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.—The Administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR.—A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

DESAI.—A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH.—(1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.

DESHMUKH.—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule.

DEVA.—A deity.

DEVASTHAN.—Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation.

DEWAN.—See DIWAN.

DHAK.—A tree, BUTEA FRONDOSA, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palas, Bengal and Bombay; Chhiul, Central India.

DHAMANI.—A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks.

DHARMSALA.—A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

DHATURA.—A stupefying drug, DATURA FASTUOSA.

DHENKLI.—Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

DHIRAJ.—"Lord of the Lands:" added to "Raja," &c., it means "paramount."

DHOBI.—A washerman.

DHOTI.—The loincloth worn by men.

DISTRICT.—The most important administrative unit of area.

DIVISION.—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices; (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.

DIWAN.—A Vizier or other First Minister to a native Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State.

DIWANI.—Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts.

DOAB.—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and J

DRY CROP.—A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

DRY RATE.—The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

DUN.—A valley, Northern India.

EKKA.—A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

ELAYA RAJA.—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.—See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR.—Properly an Islamic mendicant or a mendicant who has no creed, but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also.

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT.—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt

FARMAN.—An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

FARZAND (with defining words added) "Favorite" or "beloved."

FATEH.—"Victory."

FATH JHANG.—"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam).

FAUJDARI.—Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces.

FITTON GARI.—A phaeton, Bombay. Derived from the English.

GADDI, Gadi.—The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

GAEKWAR (sometimes GUICOWAR).—Title with "Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means "cow herd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda; "Holkar" to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA used for smoking.

GAUR.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' BOS GAURUS

GAYAL.—A species of wild cattle, BOS FRONTALIS, domesticated on the North-East Frontier; syn. mithan.

GHADR.—Mutiny, Revolution.

GHAT, Ghaut.—(1) A landing-place on a river (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHATWAL.—A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal.

GHI, Ghee.—Clarified butter.

[illegible]

GODOWN.—A store room or warehouse. An Anglo Italian word derived from the Malay gadang.'

GOPURAM.—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.

GOSAIN, Goswami.—A (Hindu) devotee; lit. one who restrains his passions,

GOSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'caste women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'' syn. parda.

GRAM.—A kind of pea, CICER ARIETINUM. In Southern India the pulse DOLICHOS BIFLORUS is known as horse gram.

GUARANTEED.—(1) A class of Native States in Central India; (2) A class of railways.

GUNJ.—The red seed with a black 'eye' of ABRUS PRECATORIUS, a common wild creeper: used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 12th TOLA.

GUR, Goor.—Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

GURAL.—A Himalayan goat antelope, CEMAS GORAL.

GURDWARA.—A Sikh Shrine.

GURU.—(1) A Hindu religious preceptors (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

HAFIZ.—Guardian.

HAJ.—Pilgrimage to Mecca.

HAJJI.—A Mahomedan who has performed the haj. He is entitled to dye his beard red.

HAKIM.—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit. one to whom everything is lawful food.

HALI.—Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.

HAMAL.—(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant.

HEJIRA (HIJRAH).—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca. June 20th, 622 A.D.

HIRA LAL.—"Diamond Ruby."

HILSA.—A kind of fish, CLUPEA ILISHA.

HOLKAR.—See "Gaekwar."

HTI.—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

HUKKA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id., etc.

INAM.—Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. See DEVASTHAN, SARANJAM, WATAN.

INUNDATION CANAL.—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood.

JACK FRUIT.—Fruit of ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA, ver. PHANAS.

JAGGERY, jagri.—Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

JAGIR.—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar.

JAH A term denoting dignity

JAM (Sindhi or Baluch) Chief.

JATHA.—An association.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.—The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans: Arabia Palestine and Mesopotamia

JEMADAR.—A native officer in the army or police.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam

JIHAD.—A religious war undertaken by Musalmans.

JIRGA.—A council of tribal elders, North West frontier.

JOWAR.—The large millet, a very common food-grain, ANDROPOGON SORGHUM, or SORGHUM VULGARE; syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind.

KACHERI, kachahri.—An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

KADAB, karbi.—The straw of jowari (q. v.)—a valuable fodder.

KAJU, kashew.—The nut of ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, largely grown in the Konkan.

KAKAR.—The barking deer, CERVULUS MUNTJAC.

KALAR, kallar.—Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India

KAMARBAND, Cummerbund.—A waistcloth, or belt.

KANAT.—The wall of a large tent.

KANGAR.—A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm.

KANKAR.—Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stones or for preparation of lime.

KANS.—A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand SACCHARUM SPONTANEUM.

KANUNGO.—A revenue Inspector.

KARAIT.—A very venomous snake, BUNGARUS CANDIDUS or CAERULEUS.

KARBHARI.—A manager,

KAREZ.—Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation, especially in Baluchistan

KARKUN.—A clerk or writer, Bombay.

KARMA.—The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences.

KARNAM.—See PATWARI.

KAZI.—Better written *Qazi*—Under native rule, a judge administering Mahomedan law Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Mahomedans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

KHADI (or KHADDER).—Cotton cloth hand woven from hand-spun yarn.

KH[illegible] A native [illegible] sailor or [illegible]eryman o[r] tent-pitcher

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KHALSA.—Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khalsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc., Northern India.

KHAN.—Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan State, now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used as a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans.

KHANDI, candy.—A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds.

KHARAB—In Bombay of any portion ran assessed survey No. which being uncultivable is left unassessed.

KHARIF.—Any crops sown just before or during the main S. W. monsoon.

KHAS.—Special, in Government hands. Khas tahasildar, the manager of a Government estate.

KHASADAR.—Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghanistan.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus.—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, ANDROPOGON SQUARROSUS.

KHEDDA, kheda.—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

KHICHADI, kejjeree.—A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specially used of rice with fish.

KHILAT.—A robe of honour.

KHUTBA.—The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

KHWAJA.—A Persian word for "master," sometimes a name.

KINCOB, kamkhwab.—Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver.

KIRPAN.—A Sikh religious emblem; a sword.

KODALI.—The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging: syn. mamuti, Southern India.

KONKAN.—The narrow strip of low land between the Western ghats and the sea.

KOS.—A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

KOT.—Battlements.

KOTHI.—A large house.

KOTWAL.—The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALI.—The chief police station in a head-quarters town.

KUCHA BANDI—A barrier or gateway erected [illegible] a lane.

K[illegible] —See PATWARI.

KUMBHAR.—A potter.

KUNWAR OR KUMAR.—The heir of a Rajah

KURAN.—A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting.

KYARI.—Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation.

KYAUNG.—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma.

LAKH, lac.—A hundred thousand.

LAL.—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under "Babu").

LAMBARDAR.—The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindari village, Northern India.

LANGUR.—A large monkey, SEMNOPITHECUS ENTELLUS.

LASCAR, correct lashkar.—(1) an army, (2) in English usage a native Sailor.

LAT.—A monumental pillar.

LATERITE.—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads, also probably valuable for the production of aluminium. Laterite produces a deep brickord soil.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

LITCHI.—A fruit tree grown in North India (LITCHI CHINENSIS).

LOKAMANYA.—(lit.) Esteemed of the world or the people; a national hero.

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA.—"Protector of the World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

LONGYI.—A waistcloth, Burma.

LOTA.—A small brass water-pot.

LUNGI, loongi.—(1) A turban; (2) a cloth worn by women.

MADRASA.—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans.

MAHAJAN.—The guild by Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajans is the Nagarsheth (*q. v.*).

MAHAL.—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; (3) a department of revenue, *e.g.*, right to catch elephants, or to take stone; (4) in Bombay a small Taluka under a MAHALKARI.

MAHANT.—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA.—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or else a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under "Raja" with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA; its feminine is MAHARANI (MAHA=great).

MAHATMA.—(lit.) A great soul; applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

[illegible] FOR lit. the [illegible] A large carp, BARBUS [illegible]

MAHUA.—A tree, BASSIA LATIFOLIA, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.

MAJOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest.

MAKTAB.—An elementary Mahomedan school.

MALGUZAR (revenue payer).—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure; (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State.

MALI.—A gardener.

MALIK.—Master, proprietor.

MAMLATDAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial: syn. tahasildar.

MANDAP, or mandapam.—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

MANGOSTEEN.—The fruit of GARCINIA MANGOSTANA.

MARKHOR.—A wild goat in North Western India, CAPRA FALCONERI.

MASJID.—A mosque. Jama Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne, Mahomedan; syn. gaddi.

MATH.—A Hindu conventual establishment.

MAULANA.—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic and religious knowledge.

MAULVI.—A person learned in Muhammadan law

MAUND, ver Man.—A weight varying in different localities. The Ry. maund is 80 lbs.

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for delusion.

MEHEL or MAHAL.—A palace.

MELA.—A religious festival or fair.

MIAN.—Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master."

MIHRAB.—The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

MIMBAR.—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit

MINAR.—A pillar or tower.

MINOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital.

MIR.—A leader, an inferior title which, like "Khan," has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

MIRZA.—If prefixed, "Mr." or "Esquire."

MISTRI —(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

MONG, MOUNG, OR MAUNG (Arakanese)—Leader.

MONSOON.—Lit. 'season,' and specifically (1) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S. E. trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the ex[illegible]ve heating of the and area, and 2 The N E [illegible] which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S. E. Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure areas of the Australasian Southern summit.

MOPLAH (Mappila).—A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar.

MOULVI OR MAULVI.—A learned man or teacher.

MUDALIYAR OR MUD-LIAR.—A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands."

MUFASSAL, mofussil.—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (Sadr).

MUKADDAM, muccadum.—A representative or headman.

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

MUKHTIARKAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahasildar.

MUKTI, 'release.'—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world—soul, syn NIRVANA, MOKSHA.

MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA —Distinguished in the State MULK, in the country.

MUNG, mug.—A pulse, PHASEOLUS RADIATUS: syn. mag. Gujarat.

MUNJ.—(1) A tall grass (SACCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn; (2) the said thread.

MUNSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. President or presiding official.

MUNSIF.—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

MURUM, moorum.—Gravel, used for metalling roads.

MYOWUN.—"Mr"

NACHANI-NAGLI—See RAGI

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana.—A place where drums are beaten.

NAGARSHETH.—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain Merchants in a city.

NAIB.—Assistant or Deputy.

NAIK.—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army.

NAT.—A demon or spirit, Burma.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a M[illegible] n Prince [illegible] ng to M[illegible] a of he Hindus

NAZAR, nazarana.—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

NAZIM.—A ruler.

NET ASSETS.—(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.

NEWAR.—Broad cockney woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

NGAPI.—Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma.

NILGAI.—An antelope, BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS.

NIM, neem.—A tree, MELIA AZADIRACHTA, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

NIRVANA.—See MUKTI.

NIZAM.—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab.

NIZAMAT.—A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.—Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns.

NON-COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

NONO (Thibetan).—The ruler of Spitta.

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenants with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements.

NON-REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations of full code of legislation was not in force in them.

NULLAH, NALA.—A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces.

PADAUK.—A well known Burmese tree (PTEROCARPUS sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated.

PADDY.—Unhusked rice.

PAGA.—A troop of horses among the Marathas

PAGI.—A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animals.

PAIGAH.—A tenure in Hyderabad State.

PAIK.—(1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years.

PAIREE.—The name of the second best variety of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the APHUS (q. v.) by its pointed tip and by the colour being less yellow and green and red.

P —See DHAK.

PALKI.—A palanquin or [illegible]

PAN.—The betel vine, PIPE BETLE.

PANCHAMA.—Low caste, Southern India.

PANCHAYAT.—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDI OR PUNDI.—A learned man.

PANDIT.—A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans. In Assam applied to a grade of Inspectors of primary schools

PANSUPARI.—Distribution of PAN and SUPARI (q. v.) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PARAB.—A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity.

PARABADI.—A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity where grain is put every day for animals and birds.

PARDA, purdah.—(1) A veil or curtain (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn gosha.

PARDESI.—Foreign Used in Bombay especially of Hindu servants, syces, &c., from North India.

PARGANA.—Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil Northern India.

PASHM.—The fine wool of the Tibetan goat

PASO.—A waistcloth.

PAT, put.—A stretch of firm, hard clay.

PATEL.—A village headman, Central and Western India; syn. reddi, Southern India gaonbura, Assam; padhan Northern and Eastern India; Mukhi, Guzarat.

PATIDAR.—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat.

PATTAWALLA.—See CHAPRASI.

PATWARI.—A village accountant; syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan, talati, Gujarat; shanbhog, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg; mandal, Assam; tapedar, Sind.

PEON.—See CHAPRASI.

PESHKASH.—A tribute or offering to a superior.

PESHKUP.—Manager or agent.

PHULAV, (Pilow).—A dish of rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken with rice and spices.

PHULKARI.—An embroidered sheet; lit flower-work.

PICE, paisa.—A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

PICOTTAH.—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn dhenkul or dhenkuli or dhikli Northern India

PIP A sacred tree, FICUS RELI

PIR A [illegible] eligious or saint

PLEADER.—A class of legal practitioner.

PONGYI.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

POSTIN, poshteen.—A coat or rug of sheepskin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan.

PRANT.—An administrative sub-division in Maratha States, corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kathiawar.

PRESIDENCY.—A former Division of British India.

PRINCE.—Term used in English courtesy for "Shahzada," but specially conferred in the case of "Prince of Arcot" (called also "Amir-i Arcot").

PROTECTED.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests

PROVINCE.—One of the large Divisions of British India.

PUJA.—Worship, Hindu.

PUJARI.—The priest attached to a temple.

PUNDIT.—See Pandit.

PURANA.—Lit. 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books, (2) to a geological group'; (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins.

PUROHIT—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu.

PWE.—An entertainment, Burma.

PYALIS—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions.

QILLA.—A Fort.

RABI.—Any crop sown after the main South West monsoon.

RAGI (ELEUSINE CORACANA).—A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southern India; syn. marua, Nagli Nachni.

RAJA.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja". The feminine of *Rani* (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations *Raj*, *Rana*, *Rao*, *Rai*, *Rawal*, *Rawat*, *Raikwar*, *Raikbar* and *Raikat*. The form *Rai* is common in Bengal, *Rao* in S. & W. India.

RAJ RAJESHWAR.—King of Kings.

RAMOSHI.—A caste whose work is watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (*q. v.*).

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs, equivalent to that of Raja.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below. that of Raja.

REGAR.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them.

REH.—Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India.

RESERVED.— in to be maintained

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses

ROHU.—A kind of fish, LABEO ROHITA.

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SADR, sudder.—Chief (adjective). Hence the headquarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

SAFA JANG—A long-handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs.

SAFFLOWER.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS), ver. kardai, kushanti.

SAHEB.—The Native Hindu term used to or of a European ("Mr. Smith" would be mentioned as "Smith Saheb," and his wife "Smith Mem-Saheb." but in addressing it would be "Saheb," fem. "Saheba," without the name), occasionally appended to a title in the same way as "Bahadur," but inferior (=master). The unusual combination "Nawab Saheb" implies a mixed population of Hindus and Mohammedans.

SAHIBZADA.—Son of a person of consequence

SAID, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD.—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Husain.

SAL.—A useful timber tree in Northern India SHOREA ROBUSTA.

SAMBAR.—A deer, CERVUS UNICOLOR; syn sarau.

SAN.—Bombay hemp, CROTALARIA JUNCEA

SANAD—(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed of grants

SANGATHAN.—Literally tying together A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self-defence among Hindus Roughly similar to Fascismo.

SANNYASI.—A Hindu mendicant.

SARI.—A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl.

SARANJAM.—Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit-rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors.

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR).—A leading Government official. either civil or military even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. So, but Mohammedans only, are "Wali," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mir" "Mirza," "Mian," and "Khan."

SARKAR.—(1) The Government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSUBAH.—An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories.

SATI. by a widow on the pyre of her h

SATYAGRAHA.—(lit.) One possessed by the truth; one who follows the truth wherever it may lead. (Commonly used to denote the passive resistance movement.)

SAWAI.—A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit. one-fourth better than others).

SAWBWA.—A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

SEMAL or cotton tree.—A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, BOMBAX MALABARICUM.

SEROW, sarau.—A goat antelope, NEMORHAEDUS BUBALINUS.

SETTLEMENT.—(1) The preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land; (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created; (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments

SHAHID—A martyr

SHAHZADA.—Son of a King.

SHAIKH or SHEIKH (Arabic)—A chief.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.—A Mohammedan title denoting "learned."

SHAMSHIR-JANG.—"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore.)

SHANBHOG.—See PATWARI.

SHASTRAS.—The religious law-books of the Hindus.

SHEGADI, seggaree.—A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal in it.

SHER, ser, seer—A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country The Railway ser is about 2 lbs

SHETH, shethia.—A Hindu or Jain merchant

SHIGURAM.—See TONGA.

SHISHAM or sissu.—A valuable timber tree DALBERGIA SISSOO.

SHUDDHI.—Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakhana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices.

SIDI.—A variation of "Said."

SILLADAR.—A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.

SINDHIA.—See under "Gaekwar."

SOLA.—A water-plant with a valuable pith, AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA.

SOWAR.—A mounted soldier or constable.

SRI OR SHRI.—Lit. fortune, beauty, a Sanscrit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed *to* him; nearly = "Esquire"): used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the *s* (that of *s* in the German *Stadt*).

STUPA or tope.—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical containing relics.

SUBAH.—(1) A [illegible] under [illegible] rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad.

SUBAHDAR.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army; (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

SUB-DIVISION.—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector.

SULTAN.—Like "Sardar."

SUPARI.—The fruit of the betel palm, ARECA CATECHU.

SUPERINTENDENT.—(1) The chief police officer in a District; (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central Jail

SURTI.—Native of Surat, specially used of persons of the Dhed or Mahar caste who work as house servants of Europeans, and whose house speech is Gujarati.

SWAMI.—A Hindu religious wanderer

SYCE, sais.—A groom.

SYED, SYUD.—More variations of "Said

TABLIGH.—The Mahomedan conversion movement.

TABUT.—See TAZIAH.

TAHSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a District syn. taluka, Bombay; taluka, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tahsil, syn. Mamlatdar, Bombay; township officer or myo-ok, Burma; Mukhtiarkar, Sind; Vahivatdar, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial.

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements syn. tagai, Bombay.

TALATI.—See PATWARI.

TALAV, or talao.—A lake or tank.

TALUK, taluka.—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore; syn tahsil.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat

TALPUR.—The name of a dynasty in Sind

TAMTAM, tumtum.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart

TANK.—In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley, in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

TANZIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among [illegible] in India.

T[illegible]AR. See PATWARI.

TARAI.—A moist swampy tract; the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

TARI, toddy—The sap of the date, palmyra, or cocoanut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called Sendhi.

TASAR, tussore.—Wild silkworms, ANTHERAEA PAPHIA; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tabut.

TEAK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, TECTONA GRANDIS.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—See Council bills.

THAGI, thuggee.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

THAKUR.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats.

THAMIN.—The brow-antlered deer, Burma, CERVUS ELDI.

THANA.—A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.

TIKA.—(1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

TIKAM.—The English pickaxe (of which the word is a corruption).

TIL.—An oilseed, SESAMUM INDICUM; also known as gingelly in Madras.

TINDAL, tandel.—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

TIPAI, Teapoy.—A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table.

TOLA.—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

TONGA.—A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top; syn. SHIGHRAM.

TSINE.—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, BOS SONDAICUS; syn. hsaing and banteng.

TUMANDAR.—A Persian word denoting some Office.

UMARA.—Term implying the Nobles collectively.

UMBAR.—A wild pig—(FICUS GLOMERATA).

UNIT.—A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day.

URIAL.—A wild sheep in North-Western India, OVIS VIGNEI.

URID, UDID.—A pulse, 'black grain,' (PHASEOLUS MUNGO).

USAR.—Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

VAHIVATDAR.—Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildar.

VAID or baidya, Bengal.—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

VAKIL.—(1) A class of legal practitioner, (2) an agent generally.

VIHARA.—A Buddhist monastery.

VILLAGE.—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish.

VILLAGE UNION.—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee

WADA or WADI.—(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard; (2) private enclosed land near a village.

WAKF.—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

WALI.—Like "Sardar." The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Cabul are both "Wali" and "Mir."

WAO.—A step well.

WATAN.—A word of many senses. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community.

WAZIR.—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court.

WET RATE.—The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation.

YOGI.—A Hindu ascetic who follows the yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over the bodily functions enabling the practiser, for instance to breathe in through one nostril and out at the other

YUNANI.—Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

ZAMINDAR.—A landholder.

ZAMINDARI.—(1) An estate; (2) the right of a landholder, zamindar; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord.

ZANANA.—The women's quarters in a house hence private education of women.

ZIARAT.—A Mahomedan shrine, North-Western Frontier.

ZILA.—A District.

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry [illegible] farther. The typical [illegible] Dravidians—differ al[illegible] orthern Asia, and more [illegible] s of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901; the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turki and Persian elements in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent, but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, *found in the United Pro*[illegible] *in parts of Raj*putana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group, and usua[illegible] ing to the scale. The [illegible] type approach[illegible] the [illegible] members [illegible] in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian or Bengali type of Low[illegible] prising the Bengal [illegible] the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. *Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups.* The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim; the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average, nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type [illegible] Ceylon to the valley of [illegible] ading Madras, Hyderabad [illegible] most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear

l at This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest-clad ranges, terraced plateaux and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Indian Empire has an area of 1,805,332 square miles, about 3,000 square miles being added at the last census owing to the enumeration by estimate of certain tracts in Burma which had been excluded from previous censuses.

Of the total area 1,094,300 square miles, or 61 per cent. lie in British Territory, while the Indian States cover an area of 711,032 square miles, or 39 per cent. The total population is 318 942,480, British Territory containing 247 003,293 persons, or 77 per cent., and the Indian States 71,939,187 persons, or 23 per cent. of the whole population. It is usual to illustrate these figures by comparison with the countries of Europe and in respect of area and population the Indian Empire has been frequently compared to Europe without Russia. The war has however, considerably altered the national and political distribution of countries and the new political map of Europe is perhaps hardly yet sufficiently familiar to form a graphic contrast. Turning further west we find that India with an area about half that of the United States has a population almost three times as large.

The most important statistics are set out in the following table :—

——	India.	British Provinces.	Indian States.
Area in Square Miles	1,805,332	1,094,300	711,032
Number of Towns and Villages	687,981	500,088	187,893
(*a*) Towns	2,316	1,561	755
(*b*) Villages	685,665	498,527	187,138
Number of Occupied Houses	65,198,389	50,441,636	14,756,753
(*a*) In Towns	6,765,014	5,046,820	1,718,104
(*b*) In Villages	58,433,375	45,394,816	13,038,509
Total Population	318,942,480	247,003,293	71,939,187
(*a*) In Towns	32,475,276	25,044,368	7,430,908
(*b*) In Villages	286,467,204	221,958,925	64,508,279
Males	163,995,554	126,872,116	37,123,438
(*a*) In Towns	17,845,248	13,971,136	3,874,112
(*b*) In Villages..	146,150 306	112,900,980	33,249,326
Females	154,946,926	120,131,177	4,815,749
(*a*) In Towns..	14,630,028	11,073,232	3,556,796
(*b*) In Villages -- -- --	140,316,898	109,057,945	31 258 953

Density.—Over the whole of India the population per square mile averages 177, the mean density in the British Provinces being 226 and in the States 101. If the districts (and small States) are taken as a unit, and the cities are excluded, the mean density ranges between a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 1,882 per square mile. The unequal distribution of the population of India is due to causes analysed in previous editions of the Year Book; it is chiefly dictated by physical conditions. Other influences are at work, such as the state of law and order, the means of communication, climate, and the existence of irrigation. Indus- [illegible] and more import- [illegible] of the congested [illegible] labour needed for [illegible] tea in Assam, the docks and jute mills of Calcutta, the mineral of Bengal and Chota Nagpur, the cotton of Bombay and the coffee and rubber of Southern India. For the purposes of comparison the manner in which the population is distributed in other countries of the world is indicated in the following statement:—

Belgium	.. 654
England and Wales ..	.. 649
France..	.. 184
Germany	.. 322
The Netherlands ..	.. 544
Austria	.. 199
Spain	.. 107
Japan	.. 215
United States	.. 32
New Zealand	.. 1·18

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The population of India has increased by 1·2 per cent. during the decade. The figures of previous censuses with the variations per cent. are given below. The average increase since the census of 1872 falls at a rate of 5·5 per cent., but the real gain is considerably less than this figure owing to two factors, (a) the additions of area and population included at each census and (b) the progressive increase in the accuracy of the enumeration from census to census. So far as the present census is concerned the additional area and population included amount to 2,675 square miles and 86,633 persons, respectively, while for the present purpose it may be taken that the enumeration of 1921 was, as regards numbers, as accurate but not more accurate than that of 1911. The real increase in the population during the last 49 years is thus estimated at about fifty-four millions or 20·1 per cent.

Census of	Population.	Variation per cent. since previous census.
1872	206,162,360	—
1881	253,896,330	+23·2
1891	287,314,671	+13·2
1901	294,361,056	+ 2·5
1911	315,156,396	+ 7·1
1921	318,942,480	+ 1·2

Factors in the Movement.—The increase was slightly greater in the British districts (1·3) than in the States (1·0). Assam and Burma show comparatively high rates of increase; immigration is an important factor in the rise in Assam, but neither of these Provinces was exposed to the invasion of influenza which wiped off the whole of the natural increase in the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, and Bombay [illegible] reduced the population in [illegible] and Rajputana, the C[illegible] Hyderabad State. The stimulus given to agricultural prosperity in the Punjab by a large expansion of canal [illegible] neutralise the [illegible] In Bengal [illegible] were more [illegible] population was only partially retarded.

The War.—The war itself had little direct effect on the population of India. Such effect could operate in three ways (1) by death casualties, (2) by increasing the number of persons outside India at the census, and (3) by decreasing the birth-rate. The actual number of death casualties among the officers and ranks of Indian Army units and labour corps was 58,238. The maximum number serving out of India in combatant and labour units at any one time between 1914 and 1919 was, approximately, Indian troops 250,000, labour corps 230,000, total 480,000; the number about the time of the census being troops 105,000, labour corps 20,800, total 125,800. So far as the larger totals are concerned the war is not a direct factor of any importance in the census in any province.

Economic Conditions.—In considering the economic factors which determined the movement of the population during the decade it can be divided into two periods, a fairly normal period from 1911 to 1917 and the disastrous epidemic year 1918, accompanied by scarcity and followed by a second crop failure in 1920. In 1917 conditions in India began to respond to the world conditions of the war, men for the fighting and labour units and food, munitions and war material of all kinds were demanded. The strain on the railway organisation dislocated the local markets and the distribution system of the country was impaired. The rising prices of imported necessities hit the poorer classes. Then followed the disastrous seasons of 1918 and 1919. Famine relief organisation is now so highly perfected in India that scarcity is not necessarily accompanied by high mortality but influenza, starting in 1918, visited almost every portion of the country and in a few months wiped out the natural increase in the population of the previous seven years.

Public Health.—The distinctive feature of the decade 1901-1911 was plague. The recorded number of deaths from plague in the ten years was 6½ millions. In the recent decade the deaths were less than half that number. Cholera is normally most prevalent in the Eastern Provinces.

Virulent as the epidemic can still be when its hold is established it is now usually of a temporary and local nature, and the total death-rate in British India from the disease during the decade did not amount to more than 1·5 per cent. By far the largest number [illegible] deaths

n Ind a a e en d unde th a o y of an ll wing f na u a y of d ag n t ha u u y be n a umed hat abou wo thirds of the deaths so recorded may be ascribed to malaria. Recent investigations made in special areas, however, suggest that this proportion has been considerably over-estimated and that malaria only accounts for from one-fifth to one-fourth of the number of reported fever cases, the remainder being cases of dysentery, pneumonia, phthisis and other diseases.

In the last few years the prevalence of an affection which is the cause of considerable mortality called *Relapsing Fever* has received considerable attention by the Health Department. This disease has been diagnosed as common in most parts of the country, specially in the northern provinces and in the Central Provinces and Berar and Bombay, but the extent of the mortality which can be ascribed to it cannot at present be estimated. Nor can figures be given of phthisis which is undoubtedly responsible for considerable mortality; especially in the towns of western India, the deaths from the disease in Ahmedabad amounting in 1918 to 5 per mille of the population. All other factors in the health of the people have been overshadowed by the influenza epidemic of 1918 and 1919 which has dominated the population figures at the 1921 census.

Influenza:—The influenza epidemic of 1918 invaded India in two distinct waves. The first infection apparently radiated from Bombay, but it is impossible to say where the more virulent virus of the second invasion came from.

The rural areas were most severely infected, the reason probably being that while villages have little advantage over towns in the matter of overcrowding, sanitation and ventilation the urban areas have the benefit of qualified medical aid and organised effort. Mortality was specially high among adults (20-40), particularly among adult females, the disease being generally fatal to women in pregnancy. At the worst period whole villages were absolutely laid desolate by the disease. There was sometimes no means of disposing of the dead, crops were left unharvested and all local official action was largely paralysed, owing to the fact that the majority of the official staff were put out of action by the epidemic. To add to the distress the disease came at a period of widespread crop failure and reached its climax in November when the cold weather had set in; and, as the price of cloth happened at the time to be at its highest, many were unable to provide themselves with the warm clothing that was essential in the case of an illness that so readily attacked the lungs. The disease lasted in most provinces well into 1919 and gave a high mortality in that year in Bengal and the United Provinces. Even after it had subsided there were in the Central Provinces, Bombay and Burma mild recrudescences later in the year, while local outbreaks continued over the country during the next two years.

There is no direct means of ascertaining the y from the ep Various esti a b en made ba ed on he ex e s mo tality o om u bl mean The a erage f th e a culat ons g a t al numb of dea h the areas under registration of about 7,100 000 in 1918, to which must be added, as the results of similar calculation, another 1½ million deaths in 1919, giving a total recorded mortality of nearly 8½ millions in the two years. Even this, however, must be a substantial under estimate since, owing to the complete break down of the reporting staff, the registration of vital statistics was in many cases suspended during the progress of the epidemic in 1918

The total influenza mortality for India is put at between 12 and 13 millions. This is a conservative estimate Even this estimate makes the influenza mortality, a large part of which occurred in three or four months, exceed by nearly two millions the total estimated deaths from plague in twenty years. On an estimated case mortality of ten per cent the total number of persons affected was 125 millions or two-fifths of the population of India. There was a further reaction on the birth rate.

Houses and Families.—The average number of persons per house has not changed in the last decade, though there was a decline between 1881 and 1911. The trend of the figures varies in different provinces, but they do not afford substantial ground for any material inference. It would, for example, be expected that the incidence of the influenza mortality would fall fairly evenly upon the individual households and would therefore cause a reduction in the number of persons per house. It does not appear to have y, the United Provinces, or Rajputana, while in rise in the population of the household. The figures are unsatisfactory, and though they invite a discussion on the condition of the joint family it is doubtful if they can really be held to illuminate it. The general opinion of the Provincial Superintendents is that they do not do so and that other indications do not show that the joint family system has yet undergone any radical change, at any rate in the agricultural tracts of the country.

Census.	Persons per house.	Houses per square mile
1921	4·9	36 1
1911	4 9	35 8
1901	5 2	31 6
1891	5·4	33 9
1881	5·8	31 7

AREA OF INDIA AND THE PROVINCES AND STATES.

Province, State or Agency.	Area in Square Miles in		Difference, Increase +, Decrease —.
	1921	1911.	
INDIA.	1,805,332	1,802,657	+2,675
Provinces.	1,094,300	1,093,074	+1,226
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	2,711	—
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	3,143	—
Assam	53,015	53,015	—
Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories)	54,228	54,228	—
Bengal	76,843	78,699	—1,856
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	83,181	—20
Bombay	123,621	123,059	+562
Burma	233,707	230,839	+2,868
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	99,823	+53
Coorg	1,582	1,582	—
Madras	142,260	142,330	—70
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	13,419	13,418	+1
Punjab and Delhi	100,439	99,779	+660
United Provinces	106,295	107,267	—972
States and Agencies.	711,032	709,583	+1,449
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	8,456	—
Baluchistan States	80,410	80,410	—
Baroda State	8,127	8,182	—55
Bengal States	5,434	5,393	+41
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	28,648	—
Bombay States	63,453	63,864	—411
Central India Agency and Gwalior State	77,888	77,367	+521
Central Provinces States	31,176	31,174	+2
Hyderabad State	82,698	82,698	—
Kashmir State	84,258	84,432	—174
Madras States	10,696	10,549	+147
Mysore State	29,475	29,475	—
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	25,500	25,500	—
Punjab States	37,059	36,551	+508
Rajputana (Agency)	128,987	128,987	—
Sikkim State	2,818	2,818	—
United Provinces States	5,949	5,079	+870

NOTE.—The difference in areas is due to the use of revised survey figures and to corrections to figures [illegible] In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provinces it is also due to inter provincial transfers

THE POPULAT[illegible]

		India.	British Provinces
Total Population	1921	318,942,480	247,003 2[illegible]
	1911	315,156,396	243,93[illegible] 1[illegible]
	1901	291,361,056	231,259 0[illegible]
	1891	287,314,671	220,5[illegible] 9 [illegible]
	1881	253,896,330	198,54[illegible] 8
	1872	206,162,360	184,8[illegible]8 17
Males	1921	163,995,554	126,87[illegible] 11
	1911	161,338,935	124,707 91
	1901	146,951,824	117,482 8[illegible]
	1891	146,769,629	112,391 [illegible]
	1881	129,949,290	101,165 11
	1872	106,055,545	95,136 61
Females	1921	154,946,926	120,131 17
	1911	153,817,461	119,225 26
	1901	144,409,232	113,776 2[illegible]
	1891	140,545,042	108,484 8
	1881	123,947,040	97,380 26
	1872	100,106,815	89,721 5[illegible]

Future Population of India.—A study of the growth of the population of India and the problems which it presents is vitiated by the abnormal conditions of the past decade. It was pointed out in the census report of 1911 that the rate of increase of population between 1872 and 1911 was equivalent to about 19 per cent., and that at this rate the population would double itself in about a century and a *half*. The real increase in the last fifty years in the population of India is just over 20 per cent. At this rate the doubling will take another 190 years. But *calculations of this* kind, though of interest, can hardly be taken seriously. Almost every one of the last five decades has witnessed some special disaster. A severe famine in South India checked the increase in the decade 1872-1881. The decennium 1891-1901 was dominated by the great famines of the closing period. Growth in Northern and Western India was checked in the succeeding decade by plague and we have had in the past *decennium* an epidemic which has caused more concentrated mortality than any previous calamity. The decade 1881-1891 alone was free from any exc[illegible] usually considered a [illegible] progress.

Difference between the rate estimated by the provinces in cent[illegible]

Province.	[illegible]
Bengal	
Bombay ..	
Burma	
Madras	
Punjab	
United Provinces ..	
Combined Provinces .	

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—if there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being less than one per cent. An examination of the statistics shows that whilst towns with populations above 50,000 [illegible] by over 16 per cent [illegible] n the [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] ly less in those between 5,000 and 50,0[illegible] pulation of towns betwe[illegible] did not keep abreast [illegible] general population of the [illegible] tistics reveal the gradu[illegible] medium-size country tow[illegible] the larger cities under the [illegible] cis and [illegible] develo[illegible]

Population of the Chief Towns

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

Class of places	1921.	
	Places	Population
Total Population	687,935	318,017 751
Urban Territory	2,313	32,418 776
Towns having—		
I. 100,000 and over	35	8,211 704
II. 50,000 to 100,000	54	3,517 749
III. 20,000 to 50,000	199	5,925 675
IV. 10,000 to 20,000	450	6,209 583
V. 5,000 to 10,000	885	6,223 011
VI. Under 5,000	690	2,331 054
Rural Territory	685,622	283,598 975

Cities.—Statistical information for the 33 largest cities of India which have 100 00[illegible] inhabitants is given in the statement below:—

CITY.	Population 1921.	Number of persons per sq. mile.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	Per[illegible] var[illegible] 1[illegible]
Calcutta with suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	21,412	629	
Bombay	1,175,914	48,996	840	
Madras and Cantonment	526,911	18,169	335	
Hyderabad and Cantonment	404,187	7,925	275	
Rangoon and Cantonment	341,962	4,500	677	
Delhi and Cantonment	304,420	4,683	450	
Lahore and Cantonment	281,781	6,715	440	
Ahmedabad and Cantonment	274,007	24,909	397	
Lucknow and Cantonment	240,566	1,350	229	
Bangalore	237,496	20,931	340	
Karachi and Cantonment	216,883	19,716	605	
Cawnpore and Cantonment	216,436	22,620	425	
Poona and Cantonment	214,796	5,369	373	
Benares and Cantonment	198,447	19,930	140	
Agra and Cantonment	185,532	11,000	119	
Amritsar and Cantonment	160,218	16,534	181	
Allahabad and Cantonment	157,220	10,250	266	
Mandalay and Cantonment	148,917	5,917	209	
Nagpur	145,193	7,259	258	
Srinagar	141,735	15,653	21	
Madura	138,894	17,105	178	
Bareilly and Cantonment	129,459	16,800	128	
Meerut and Cantonment	122,609	15,542	210	
Trichinopoly and Cantonment	120,422	13,622	176	
Jaipur	120,207	40,069	63	
Patna	119,976	7,998	160	
Sholapur	119,581	17,083	391	
Dacca	119,450	17,566	140	
Surat and Cantonment	117,434	39,144	183	
Ajmer	113,512	6,677	537	
Jubbulpore and Cantonment	108,793	7,252	366	
Peshawar and Cantonment	104 452	34,817	349	
Ra[illegible] and Canto[illegible]	[illegible]01 [illegible]42	11,802	532	

t s h p
is taken as embracing the suburbs, and this method is apparently adopted in dealing with Calcutta only. It is not, for instance, adopted in dealing with the considerable suburbs of Bombay just outside the limits of the Island. The actual population of Calcutta within the Municipal area is 885,815.

Migration.—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 603,526 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these about four-fifths came from other Asiatic countries, such as Nepal, Afghanistan, China, Siam, Ceylon and Arabia and the remainder mostly from Great Britain and other countries of Europe. The emigration from India is approximately 1·7 million so the numbers who move between India and other countries is about two millions. Of the total immigrant population of 707,000 in Burma 573,000 are Indians, 102,000 Chinese, representing 80 and 15 per cent. respectively of the whole number. Of the Provinces which contribute most largely to the streams of migrants the most conspicuous are Bihar and Orissa, about 1½ million, the United Provinces about 1 million, Madras ⅔th of a million, Rajputana 3 5th of a million and Hyderabad 1-6th of a million The number of persons resident in India who were born outside the Indian Empire is 603,526 and of these 274,000 were born in Nepal, 116,000 in the British Isles, 108,000 in China and 48,000 in Afghanistan.

The statistics of emigration outside India are far from complete.

The number of Indians belonging to regiments and labour-corps outside India at the time of the census was about 125,000 Of these the majority were probably in Mesopotamia and Palestine. According to the returns

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of whom 1,028,000 or about two-thirds are males. More than four-fifths are Hindu and about half of the remainder are Musalmans. The colonies which attract an appreciable number of emigrants are shown below. About one-ninth of the emigrants failed to specify their province of birth, and of the remainder no less than 841,000 or 80 per cent. were from Madras, 24,000 from Bombay, 18,000 from the Punjab, 17,000 from the North-West Frontier Province and 11,000 from Bengal. The majority of the emigrants work as agricultural labourers on rubber, tea, coffee and other plantations. Under the Defence of India Rules indentured labour emigration was stopped in March 1917, but there had been a considerable outflow of labourers to the colonies in the previous years and more than 2·4 millions of natives of India passed through the ports of Madras and Calcutta as indentured labourers for the various colonies during the decade. Of the labourers 33,000 went from Calcutta, but the bulk were from the Madras Presidency and their destination was Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. There is very little emigration from the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Altogether about two million labourers returned to India from the colonies during the decade.

Indian emigrants to certain Colonies.

	In thousands
Ceylon	361
Straits Settlements and Malay..	401
Natal	17
Trinidad	37
Fiji	33
Mauritius	17
Kenya	17

RELIGIONS.

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism As the Year Book aims at being impartial all disputed inferences are excluded. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religions are set out in the following table:—

Religion.	Actual number in 1921. (000's omitted.)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent (Increase + Decrease —) 1911-1921
Indo-Aryan	232,723	7,362	+ 1
Hindu	216,735	6,856	— 1
Brahmanic	216,261	6,841	— 5
Arya	468	15	+ 92 1
Brahmo..	6	·2	+ 10 1
Sikh	3,239	103	+ 7 1
Jain	1,178	37	— 5 6
Buddhist	11,571	366	+ 7 9
Iranian [Zoroastrian (Parsi)]	102	3	+ 1 7
Semitic	73,511	2,325	+ 4 2
Musalman	68,735	2,174	+ 5 1
Christian	4,754	150	+ 22·(
Jew	22	·6	+ 5 8
Primitive (Tribal)	9,775	309	— 5·1
Miscellaneous (Minor Religions and religions not returned)	18	1	—51·5

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 89 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 28 per cent. of the population of Assam, 14 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 85 per cent. of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal, Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than three-fifths of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being [illegible] Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians.—The Christian community now numbers just 4¾ millions of persons in India or 1½ per cent. of the population. Fifty-nine per cent. of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 32 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent. in Cochin and 29 per cent. in Travancore, where the increase during the decade was about 30 per cent. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa each having over 300 thousands. Bombay, Burma and the United Provinces between 200 and 300 thousands and Bengal and Assam between 100 and 150 thousands. Divided racially Europeans (and allied races) number 176 thousands, Anglo-Indians, 113 thousands and Indians nearly 4½ millions, so that out of every 100 Christians 93 are Indians, 4 are Europeans and 3 are Anglo-Indians.

SECTS OF CHRISTIANS.

Sect.	Total.	
	1921.	1911.
INDIA.	4,753,174	3,873,958
Abyssinian	1	25
Anglican Communion	533,180	492,752
Armenian	1,467	1,200
Baptist	444,479	337,226
Congregationalist	123,016	135,265
Greek	237	594
Lutheran	240,816	218,500
Methodist	208,135	171,844
Minor Protestant Denominations	26,852	12,469
Presbyterian	254,838	181,130
Protestants (Unsectarian or Sect not specified)	73,909	82,180
Quaker	1,036	1,245
Roman Catholic	1,823,079	1,490,863
Salvationist	88,922	52,407
South India United Church	65,747	..
Syrian, Chaldæan	1,926	13,780
Syrian, Jacobite	252,989	225,190
Syrian, Nestorian	97	..
Syrian, Reformed	112,017	75,840
Syrian, Romo-Syrian	423,968	413,142
Syrian-Unspecified	559	344
Sect not	75,904	17,954

AGE AND SEX.

The figures of the total population of India are not tabulated by annual age-periods but the table below gives the age distribution of 10,000 males and females in the Indian population:

Age-group.	1921.		1911.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—5	1,202	1,316	1,327	1,433
5—10	1,471	1,494	1,383	1,383
10—15	1,245	1,081	1,165	997
15—20	842	815	848	826
20—25	775	881	822	930
25—30	865	885	896	909
30—35	825	833	829	835
35—40	636	565	622	556
40—45	621	621	634	631
45—50	392	346	380	338
50—55	434	438	432	443
55—60	185	168	177	164
60—65	266	298	257	305
65—70	81	79	83	75
70 & over	160	180	145	175
Mean age	24·8	24·7	24·7	24·7

In the whole of British India the infant death-rate amounts to about one-fifth of the total death-rate for all ages and about one-fifth of the children die before the age of one year. The ratios of deaths vary in different provinces the birth-rate being an important factor. Thus they are specially high in the United Provinces and Central Provinces where the birth-rate is high and low in Madras which has a lower general birth-rate. The recorded rates in some of the cities are phenomenally high but may, owing to the defective reporting of births, be somewhat exaggerated.

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in India. Owing to the custom of early marriage co-habitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. Available statistics show that over 40 per cent. of the deaths of infants occur in the first week after birth and over 60 per cent. in the first month. If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery.

Infant mortality in Cities.

Bombay	556
Calcutta	386
Rangoon	303
Madras	282
Karachi	249
Delhi	233

Sex Ratio.—In the whole of India there is an excess of males over females, the figures being 945 females per thousand males. These results being opposed to experience in most other countries of the world have been challenged and attributed to errors in the Indian Census. This reasoning is rejected by the Census authorities, who insist that the disparity between the sexes is due to special conditions in the Indian Empire. The sex ratio has fallen in the last twenty years throughout India. The statistics of birth suggest that the proportion of females born to males born has, if anything, declined during this period, and in any case there has been a marked decline in the last five years of the last decade in most provinces. The decline in the proportion of women however is chiefly due to (a) the absence of famine mortality which selects adversely to males and (b) the heavy mortality from plague and influenza which has selected adversely to females.

Marriage.—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The table shows the number of married women per 1,000 married men in India and the main provinces. No definite conclusions however can be drawn from these figures because (1) they probably contain a certain number of widows, divorces and prostitutes who have wrongly returned as married and (2) it [illegible] gauge the effect of [illegible] of the married in any [illegible] yandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

Number of married females per 1,000 males.

India	1,008
Assam	970
Bengal	965
Bihar and Orissa	1,034
Bombay	987
Burma	924
C.P. and Berar	1,024
Madras	1,061
Punjab	1,021
United Provinces	1,013

Widows.—The proportion of widowers in the populations, viz. 6·4 per cent does not differ widely from the figure for [illegible] but the [illegible] of widows is striking y

large. The large number of Indian widows is due partly to the early age of marriage, partly to the disparity in the ages of the husbands and wives but chiefly to the prejudice against the remarriage of widows. The higher castes of Hindus forbid it altogether and, as the custom is held to be a mark of social respectability many of the more ambitious of the lower castes have adopted it by way of raising their social status, while Muhammadans who are closely brought into touch with their Hindu neighbours are apt to share the prejudice

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000.

Age.	India, 1921	England and Wales, 1911	Age.	India, 1921	England and Wales, 1911
All ages	175·0	73·2	20—25	71·5	1·5
0—5	·7	..	25—35	146·9	13·1
5—10 .. .	4·5	..	35—45 . ..	325·2	50·5
10—15	16·8	..	45—65	619·4	193·3
15—20	41·4	..	65 and over . ..	834 0	565·9

Early Marriage—The figures clearly show an increase in the numbers of those in the early age-categories who are still unmarried. The movement is most marked in the Hindu community but is shared by the other religions, the change being less noticeable among the Buddhist and Christian communities who are not addicted to early marriage. The change is most conspicuous in the age-categories 10 to 15 for women and 10 to 20 for men.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India Literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply is 22·6 millions, amounting, if children under five years of age are excluded, to 82 in every thousand of the population. Of males 139 in every thousand at age five and above are eliterate, the corresponding proportion in the case of females being 21.

The Hindus have one literate person in every thirteen; for males the ratio is one in eight and for females one in sixty-three. The proportion of Sikh males who are literate is less than that of Hindus. One Mahomedan male in 11 and one female in 116 can read and write. The low position of Musalmans is partly due to the fact that in Bengal, the Panjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sind, where they predominate, they are mostly agricultural. Where they are in a minority, as in the Central Provinces, United Provinces and Madras, they are usually town-dwellers and have a considerably higher proportion of literates The Hindu community embraces every stratum of society and the proportion of literacy is seriously affected by the inclusion of the vast mass of the lower rural classes. Some of the higher Hindu castes have more literate males than the Parsis whilst others are on a level with or even below the aboriginal tribes.

English.—In the whole of India 2·5 million persons or 160 males and 18 females in every ten thousand persons of each sex aged five and over can read and write English.

One in thirty males in Bengal and one in forty-three in Bombay are   in   In Madras, Assam and Burma the proportion is 2 per cent. while in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces it is below 1 per cent. Of the States Cochin and Travancore have between 3 and 4 per cent., but in others the proportions are much lower. More than half the number of Parsi males and one-fourth of their females can read and write English. Of Christians nearly all the Europeans and many of the Anglo-Indian are literate in English: but except on the southern coast English literacy is rare among the Indian Christians and the regional proportions therefore largely follow the racial distribution. Though the proportions in the other communities, taken on the total populations, are small, some of the higher castes have a fairly large number of English-knowing members. In Bengal about half of the Baidya males and a quarter of the Brahman and Kayastha males are literate in English while in Madras more than a quarter of the Tamil Brahmans can claim this accomplishment. Of the Jain in Kathiawar nearly a tenth are literate in English though the Chaturth Jains of Kolhapur, who are cultivators, are less literate than the average of the Presidency. During the decade the number of males knowing English rose by 51 per cent. and that of females by 57 per cent Among the main Provinces the greatest progress has been made by Bengal, Assam and Bombay and in the States by Cochin, Travancore, Mysore and Baroda.

Languages—In the whole Indian Empire 222 languages were returned at the census. dia ects as has been previously explained not having been   considered. The

p h p ang ages a e g n a he llow ng :men..—

Language.	Number of speakers in (000's omitted).		Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1921.	1911.	
Western Hindi	96,714	96,041	+ 1
Bengali	49,294	48,368	+ 2
Telugu	2[illegible],601	23,543	+ 2
Marathi	18,798	19,807	— 5
Tamil	18,780	18,128	+ 4
Panjabi	16,234	15,877	+ 2
Rajasthani ..	12,681	14,068	—10
Kanarese	10,374	10,526	— 1
Oriya	10,143	10,162	—·2
Gujarati	9,552	9,238	+ 3
Burmese	8,423	7,894	+ 7
Malayalam ..	7,498	6,792	+10
Lahnda or Western Panjabi ..	5,652	4,779	+18

The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse, which has given rise to bi-lingualism and the consequent displace- m t of bal angu g l s o ned he nb o a cons d ab e am unt dis us n and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a *lingua franca* for India. [illegible] of Eastern and Weste[illegible] exceed in number the [illegible] individual language in I[illegible] these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani, which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules we get well over 100 millions of speakers of tongues which have some considerable affinities and cover a very large area of northern and central India. In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct; but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their speech mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a *lingua franca* over a large part of India

Infirmities.—These are classes under four main heads—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy [illegible] lows the number [illegible] each infirmity at [illegible] the proportion p[illegible] ula-tion :—

Infirmity.	Number afflicted with ratio per hundred thousand of the population				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Insane	88,305 28	81,006 26	66,205 23	74,279 27	81,13[illegible] 35
Deaf-mutes..	189,644 60	199,891 64	153,168 52	196,861 75	197,215 86
Blind	479,637 152	443,653 142	3[illegible]4,104 121	458,868 167	526,748 229
Lepers	102,513 32	109,094 35	97,340 33	126,244 46	131,968 57
Total ..	860,099 272	833,644 267	670,817 229	856,252 315	937,064 407

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed, partly, to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly, to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous [illegible] was defective and [illegible] in 1901 [illegible] y of the afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891 there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The small increase in the present decade, amounting to 26,455 persons or one per 100,000 may be due to improvement in record and tabulation but is certainly unexpected.

Caste.—The enormous complexity of the caste system makes it impossible to give more than the briefest results here; the curious must be referred to the extensive literature on the subject, and to the whole chain of census reports where it is discussed in various aspects. All we can do here is to give the [illegible] fi[illegible] of the main castes, with a co[illegible] with 1911

Variation in certain main castes.

Caste.	Persons.	
	1921	1911
Ahir	9,032,861	9,481,194
Arain	1,119,486	998,222
Babhan	1,167,373	1,264,379
Bagdi	895,397	1,015,738
Balija	1,042,097	1,041,246
Baluch	1,324,053	1,334,756
Baniya	2,726,007	2,085,427
Banjara	651,927	866,020
Barhai	969,047	1,033,879
Bhil	1,795,808	1,590,690
Brahman	14,254,991	14,568,472
Burmese	8,370,152	7,643,742
Chamar	11 224,557	11,448,786
Chuhra	1,146,779	1,254,150
Dhobi	2,020,531	2,029,495
Dosadh	1,167,686	1,189,274
Fakir	790,714	865,511
Gadaria	1,299,770	1 340,631
Golla	1,416,758	1,515,794
Gond	2,902,592	2,905,598
Gujar	2,179,485	2,195,168
Hajjam	2,905,724	2,972,928
Jat ..	7,374,817	6,887,655
Jolaha	2,698,132	2,709,623
Kachhi	1,228,590	1,281,515
Kahar	1,707,223	1,726,546
Kaibartta	2,877,758	2,711,960
Kamma	1,160,984	1,126,095
Kammalan	1,288,711	1,047,585
Kapu	3,379,328	3,327,179
Karen	1,042,131	1,102,695
Kayastha	2,312,235	2,133,313
Kewat	1,150,427	1,129,799
Koiri	1,580,615	1,726,977
Koli	2,499,014	3,164,968
Kori..	837,025	900,062
Kumhar	3,353,029	3,423,942
Kunbi	3,194,694	4,512,182
Kurmi	3,574,808	3,707,090
Lingayat	2,738,214	2,968,440
Lodha	1,616,662	1,703,556
Lohar	1,546,313	1,517,587
Kamar	779,886	786,431
Madiga	1,687,857	1,920,462
Mahar	3,002,516	3,325,712
Mal ..	1,986,414	2,067,521
Mali..	1,875,610	1,939,869
Mappilla	1,103,385	1 044,557
Maratha	6,566,334	4,972,954
Mochi	923,714	926,426
Namasudra..	2,172,823	2,082,547

Variation in certain main castes— *on*

CASTE	192
Nayar	1 31
Palli	2 80
Paraiyan	2 40
Pasi	1 488
Pathan	3 54
Rajbansi	1 818
Koch	360
Rajput	9 772
Saiyid	1 601
Santal	2 266
Sheikh	33,387
Sindhi	858
Sonar	1 137
Teli or Tili	4,159
Vakkaliga	1 302
Vellala	2 716

There has been much discussion of recent years of the position and numbers of "The Depressed Classes"—a term which has never been accurately defined, but which may be described as the classes outside the pale of Hindu Society. Ther the census as between

The main figures of Indians are given belw

Province, State or Agency.	European and Allied Races in 1921.			Total European and Allied Races in 1911
	British Subjects.	Others.	Total	
India	163,918	10,139	174,057	197 639
Provinces	148,525	9,124	157,649	178 130
States and Agencies	15,393	1,015	16,408	19 509

OCCUPATIONS.

India is essentially an agricultural country and agriculture proper supports 224 millions of persons or 71 per cent. of the population of the Empire. If we add the pastoral and hunting occupations the percentage rises to 73, while a considerable proportion of the unfortunately large number of persons in the category of vague and unclassifiable occupations are probably labourers closely connected with the occupations of the land. Industries support 10 per cent of the population, but the bulk of these are engaged in unorganised industries connected with the supply of and d and the simple impl of work

Organized industries oc of the people. In trac which less than 6 per respectively, depend a no are connected with the kinds of agricultural proc tion and protection of th 4,825,479 persons, or 1½ lation, and the remainc domestic, miscellaneous occupations. Though t agriculture predominates varies there is no reg not in some form early

In spite of the trade of Calcutta and the numerous industrial and mining concerns of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the population of the eastern provinces is overwhelmingly agricultural and contains a higher percentage of persons supported by the land than any other tract of India. Of industrial workers the largest proportions in the local population are in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay. Of these three provinces, however, agriculture dominates the economic life of the first two, where the industrial occupations, though they engage a substantial number of persons, are mostly of the cottage industry type. In Bombay the development of organized industry is of some economic importance, but is at present largely confined to a few of the biggest cities. In the category of unclassified occupations the majority of persons are labourers whose particular form of labour is unspecified and the rest mostly unspecified clerks.

Compared with 1911 the agriculturists have increased a little faster than the total population, though fishermen and hunters are fewer. Miners have risen in number with the recent expansion of the industry. Industries have substantially decreased and of the principal forms of industry the textile workers have dropped considerably, as also have potters and workers in wood and metal. An increase under transport by rail is countered by a drop under transport by road. Trade has increased, trade in textiles showing a slight rise and trade in food a slight drop. The number employed in public administration is practically stationary, but the army has risen while the police has fallen heavily. Law and medicine have gained at the expense of religion, and though instruction has spread letters have fallen. Rentiers are fewer and domestic servants as many. Beggars and vagrants, the raw material of crime and disease, have decreased but criminals, the finished article, have risen in numbers.

Occupation or means of Livelihood.

Occupation.	Number of persons supported.
INDIA	316,055,231
Pasture and agriculture	229,045,019
Fishing and hunting	1,607,331
Mines, quarries, salt, etc.	542,053
Industry	33,167,018
Textiles	7,847,829
Dress and toilet	7,425,213
Wood	3,613,583
Food Industries	3,100,361
Ceramics	2,215,041
Building industries	1,753,720
Metals	1,802,208
Chemicals, etc.	1,194,263
Hides, skins, etc.	731,124
Other industries	3,483,676
Transport (including postal, telegraph and telephone services)	4,331,054
Trade	18,114,622
Hotels, cafes, etc., and other trade in foodstuffs	9,988,983
Trade in textiles	1,286,277
Banks, exchange, insurance, etc.	903,492
Other trades	5,845,870
Army and Navy	757,954
Air force	1,033
Police	1,422,610
Public administration	2,643,882
Professions and liberal arts	5,020,571
Religion	2,457,614
Instruction	805,228
Medicine	659,583
Others	1,098,146
Domestic Service	4,570,151
All others	14,831,033

NOTE. ... pation was not ... for 2,88 ,249

Collieries Of a total of 288 thousand [illegible] supported by collieries [illegible] thousand are [illegible] workers. The most important coal mines lie in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. The Jherria coal-field in Manbhum, the importance of which is due to its accessibility and the superior quality of its coal, alone produces over fifty per cent of the total annual output of coal in India. According to the industrial census the total population employed in the coal mines of Manbhum was 82,619, of whom 347 were managers, 1,519 belonged to the supervising and technical staff and 1,482 to the clerical staff, while 32,843 were skilled and 46,428 *unskilled* workers.

Textiles—Cotton.—Of the industries the textile industries [illegible] by far the most important, the number of persons occupied in industries connected with cotton being returned as 5,872,000 or just three-quarters of the whole number of those supported by textile industries.

The bulk of the organized establishments are in the western tracts, where the large cities owe a considerable portion of their prosperity to the development of the textile industries and the cotton-growing country is covered with mechanically worked gins and presses for the preliminary treatment of the raw material. Of the 2,037 establishments connected with cotton manufacture, employing in all 434,000 persons, no less than 737 establishments, with 277,000 employees or 64 per cent. of the personnel, belong to the western Presidency and its States.

Jute.—The spinning, pressing and weaving of jute support a population of 493,090, as compared with 362,369 ten years ago. There are a few mills and presses in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras, but the industry is practically confined to Bengal.

Nature of Ownership.—Of the total number of 15,606 establishments 677 are owned by Government, 3,292 by registered companies and 11,637 by private persons. The Government owned concerns are mostly railway and engineering workshops and other concerns such as brick and tile factories connected with the construction of roads and building and printing presses. The tea and rubber plantations are mostly the property of companies. Out of the 795 tea plantations in Assam 632 belong to *companies*. On the other hand the coffee plantations of Madras, which are much smaller concerns than the tea gardens are mostly privately owned, *only* 23 out of 127 belonging to companies in Madras and 10 out of 242 in Mysore. The *collieries* are mostly company-owned, but of the 42 manganese mines of the Central Provinces half are *owned* by companies and half by private persons. Of the 392 cotton ginning mills in Bombay 333 are private owned, but of the cotton weaving mills 129 out of 345 are owned by companies. Similarly the jute presses are mostly private, while 60 *out of* the 62 jute mills of Bengal are company owned. Practically all the *printing* presses are private concerns, and so are a large number of the general workshops and such *concerns* like flour and rice mills and brick and tile works, which are mostly on a small scale [illegible] n com[illegible]panies own the majority of the tea gardens of Assam and Ben[illegible]a bu[illegible] as ha[illegible]dy be[illegible]n [illegible] Indian [illegible] private ventures. Indigo in Bihar and Orissa, coffee in Madras and rubber in Travancore are mostly in European hands but the coffee plantations of Mysore are largely owned by Indians. Most of the large collieries of Bengal are held by European companies, but 65 out of the 73 private concerns belong to Indians. The cotton industry of Western India is almost entirely Indian; while the jute mills of Bengal are in European hands though the small presses are mostly owned by Indians. The rice and flour mills and the brick and tile factories, with the exception of a few large concerns, are in the hands of Indians.

Women as Workers.—The adult women (unskilled) number 508 per 1,000 adult men and the proportion of the children of both sexes under 14 years old is 140 per 1,000 adults. By far the majority of women labourers, *viz.*, 32[illegible] out of 540 thousand, are on the plantations where their proportion per 100 men is as high as 94, the children being 190 per 1,000 adults. Women and children are also numerous in the textile and mining industries and in the former there are 408 adult women (unskilled) per 1,000 men and in the latter 521. Nearly 30 per cent of the women employed in textile industries are recorded as skilled. About 61 per cent. of the total number of children employed in organized industries are boys and the girls almost equal the boys on the plantations and in the mines and form about one-fifth of the child labour in the textile industries. In the larger industries (20 persons and above) both female and child labour has dropped since 1911 the proportion of women (unskilled) being 515 now against 561 in 1911 per 1,000 men and the proportion of children per 1,000 adults 141 against 191 in 1911. The figures vary curiously in different industries and suggest that they are not altogether trustworthy. Women have increased in the plantations and textiles and declined in the mines. Children have decreased in the plantations and textiles and increased in the mines. Both women and children find considerable employment in the establishments connected with glass, pottery, cement and building and to a less extent in those of food and dress.

Occupation of Europeans.—Of the 103,405 male Europeans, 63,538 belong in some capacity to the category of Public Force, *i.e.* the Army, Navy, Air Force and Police; over 9,000 to Transport, *i.e.*, largely railway officials and about 6,000 to Public Administration 4,600 to Mines and Industries; 5,900 to professions; 4,600 to trade, while there are about 4,200 imperfect entries, a number which together with the known deficiency in the census of Europeans generally somewhat detracts from the value of the details. The abnormal constitution of the foreign European population is exhibited by the small number of dependants *viz.*, 62,000, as against 111,000 workers, whereas the number of Anglo-Indian dependants is just about double the number of their workers. Nearly one-third of the Anglo-Indian males are [illegible]mployed [illegible]n [illegible] *i.e.*, chiefly [illegible]y and the [illegible]der [illegible] find employment as clerks and uppe[illegible] subordinates

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United [illegible] in Burma and in Madras [illegible] Cones and cylinders, [illegible] pyramids, high and low, [illegible] angles: folded brims, [illegible] strips of cloth wound [illegible] cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he would not cover his legs, but suspend only a coloured [illegible] from his waist to front. The [illegible] of the cold north-west affects loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes, notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *gosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public: a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow [illegible] Hindu ascetics, kn[illegible]ns dis tinguished [illegible] their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist—until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most [illegible] object of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a node of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It epresents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the yes with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of oilet especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *laeocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas, respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect, suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, as also to deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric. so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Shiva.—India is a land of temples, mosques and shrines, and the Hindu finds at every turn some supernatural power to be appeased. Shiva has the largest number of worshippers. He has three eyes, one in his forehead, a moon's crescent in his matted hair, and at the top of the coil a woman's face representing the river Ganges. His abode is the Mount Kailas in the Himalayas, from which the river takes its source Round his neck and about his ears and limbs are serpents, and he also wears a necklace of skulls. In his hands are several weapons, especially a trident, a bow, and a thunderbolt, and also a drum which he sounds while dancing for he is very fond of this exercise. He sits on a tiger's skin, and his ... a white bull. His wife ... and his son ... sit on his thighs An ... ing is attached to every part of his physical personality. The three eyes denote ay insight into the past, present and future: the moon the serpents, and the skulls denote months, years and cycles, for Shiva is a personification of time, the great destroyer. He is also worshipped as a Linga or phallus which represents creative energy.

Ganpati.—Ganesh or Ganpati, the controller of all powers of evil subject to Shiva is worshipped by all sects throughout India Every undertaking is begun with a prayer to him. He has the head of an elephant, a large abdomen, serpents about his waist and wrists, several weapons in his hands, and a piece of his tusk in one hand. He is said to have broken it off when he wanted to attack the moon for ridiculing him. The different parts of his body are also esoterically explained. His vehicle is a rat.

Parvati—Parvati, the female energy of Shiva, is worshipped under various names and forms She is at the head of all female supernatural powers, many of whom are her own manifestations. Some are benign and beautiful, others terrible and ugly. Kali, the tutelary deity of Kalighat or Calcutta, is one of her fierce manifestations In this form she is black: a tongue smeared with blood projects from her gaping mouth: besides her weapons she carries corpses in her hands, and round her neck are skulls. Bombay also takes its name from a goddess, Mumbadevi. Gouri, to whom offerings are made in Indian homes at an annual festival, is benign. On the other hand the epidemic diseases like the plague and small pox are caused by certain goddesses or "mothers."

Vishnu, the second member of the Hindu trinity, is the most popular deity next to Shiva He is worshipped through his several incarnations as well as his original personality. His home is the ocean of milk, where he reclines on the coils of a huge, many-headed serpent At his feet sits Lakshmi, shampooing his legs From his navel issues a lotus, on which is seated Brahma, the third member of the trinity. In his hands are the conch, which he blows on the battlefield, and the disc, with which the heads of his enemies are severed. Round his neck are garlands of leaves and flowers, and on his breast are shining jewels. As Shiva represents destruction, Vishnu represents protection, and his son is the god of love. To carry on the work of protection, he incarnates himself from time to time, and more temples are dedicated nowadays to his most popular incarnations Rama and Krishna, than to his original personality. Rama is a human figure, with a bow in one of his hands. He is always accompanied by his wife Sita, often by his brother Lakshmana, and at his feet, or standing before him with joined hands, is Hanuman, the monkey chieftain, who assisted him in his expedition against Ravana, the abductor of his wife Krishna is also a human figure, generally represented as playing on a flute, with which he charmed the damsels of his city, esoterically explained to mean his devotees.

... is worshipped only a couple of ... to him have yet been ... in all India.

Mi r Deities.—T e nor g and god desses and the deified heroes and heroines who [illegible] whom shrines [illegible] constitute a [illegible] local reputa- [illegible] ture, and are [illegible] asses. Some of them, though not mentioned in ancient literature, are celebrated in the works of modern saints.

The **Jains** in their temples, adore the sacred personages who founded and developed their sect, and venerate some of the deities common to Hinduism. But their view of Divinity is different from the Hindu conception, and in the opinion of Hindu theologians they are atheists. So also the **Buddhists** of Burma pay almost the same veneration to Prince Siddhartha as if he was a god, and indeed elevate him above the Hindu gods, but from the Hindu standpoint they are also atheists.

Images.—Besides invisible powers and deified persons, the Hindus venerate certain animals, trees and inanimate objects. This veneration must have originated in gratitude, fear, wonder, and belief in spirits as the cause of all good or harm. Some of the animals are vehicles of certain gods and goddesses—the eagle of Vishnu: the swan of Brahma: the peacock of Saraswati: Hanuman, the monkey of Rama: one serpent upholds the earth, another makes Vishnu's bed: elephants support the ends of the universe, besides one such animal being Indra's vehicle: the goddess Durga or Kali rides on a tiger: one of Vishnu's incarnations was partly man and partly lion The cow is a useful animal: to the Brahman vegetarian her milk is indispensable, and he treats her as his mother. So did the Rishi of old who often subsisted on milk and fruits and roots. To the agriculturist cattle are indispensable. The snake excites fear. Stones, on which the image of a serpent is carved, may be seen under many trees by the roadside Th principal trees and plants worshipped are th Sacred Fig or Pipal, the Banyan, the Sacre Basil, the Bilva or Wood Apple, the Asoka, an the Acacia. They are in one way or anothe associated with some deity. The sun, th moon, and certain planets are among the hea venly bodies venerated. The ocean and certai great rivers are held sacred. Certain moun tains, perhaps because they are the abodes o gods and Rishis, are holy. Pebbles from th Gandaki and the Narmada, which have curiou lines upon them, are worshipped in many house holds and temples.

Worship.—Without going into a temple, on can get a fair idea of image worship by seein how a serpent-stone is treated under a tree It is washed, smeared with sandal, decorate with flowers: food in a vessel is placed befor it, lamps are waved, and the worshipper goe round it, and bows down his head, or prostrates himself before the image. In a templ larger bells are used than the small ones tha are brought to such a place; jewels are place on the idol: and the offerings are on a large scale. Idols are carried in public procession i palanquins or cars. The lower classes sacrifice animals before their gods and goddesses

Domestic Life.—Of the daily domestic life of the people a tourist cannot see much He may see a marriage or funeral procession I the former he may notice how a bridegroom o bride is decorated · the latter may shock him, for a Hindu dead body is generally carried on a few pieces of bamboo lashed together: a thin cloth is thrown over it and the body is tied to the frame. The Mahomedan bier is more decent, and resembles the Christian coffin Some Hindus, however, carry the dead to the burial ground in a palanquin with great pomp The higher castes cremate the dead: others bury them. Burial is also the custom of the Muslims, and the Parsis expose the dead in Towers of Silence.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red: gold or silver: gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone: small or tall, weak or strong: a lion, a snake a [illegible] or a dog and to [illegible] a [illegible] after a flower or a [illegible] Thus, to take a few [illegible] from the epics, Pandu white, and so does Arjuna: Krishna black Bhima terrible · Nakula a mongoose; Shunaka a dog: Shuka a parrot: Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond: Ratna or Ratan a jewel: Sonu or Chinna gold: Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name of a devil is to incite him to do harm. If the spirits [illegible] bear the [illegible] of human beings, the [illegible] to be that they were

High caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy: Vishnu is a pervader: Govinda is the cowherd Krishna: Keshava has fine hair: Rama is a delighter: Lakshmana is lucky: Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters: Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts: Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day: Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha. Sita is a furrow: Saitri a ray of light: Tara a star: Radha prosperity: Rukmini is she of golden ornaments: Bhama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children; and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large. When a mother loses several children, she begins to suspect that some evil spirit has conspired against her and in order to make her off-spring unattractive to the powers of darkness, she gives them ugly names, such as Keru, rubbish, or Ukirda, dunghill, or Martoba, the mortal. Women are named after rivers, as Sarasvati, Ganga, Bhagirathi, Godavari, or Kaveri, just as men are sometimes called after mountains. Manu counsels young men not to choose a wife with such a name, perhaps because a river is an emblem of deviousness and inconstancy, as a hill is an emblem of stability. But the names of rivers have not been discarded. The Burmans have a curious custom: if a child is born on a Monday, its name must begin with a guttural, on Tuesday with a palatal, on Thursday with a labial, on Saturday with a dental.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishyas, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyer or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not [illegible] to any caste. The [illegible] family [illegible] like Bose and Ghose Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession: in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Bilimorias, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev's father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu [illegible] mens Baksh, Din, [illegible] Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh [illegible] others, as well as hon[illegible] have meanings which [illegible] customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place as in the case of Hindus in Western India. Batliwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell tale names.

Conversions.—As a rule, a child is named soon after it is born, and in the case of males the appellation is not changed. The higher Hindu castes have a separate ceremony called the name-giving ceremony performed on the twelfth day after birth. When a girl is married in these castes, the husband's family give her a new personal name. When a boy is invested with the sacred thread and is made a twice born, his name is not changed, but when a man joins an order of ascetics, his lay name is dropped, and he assumes a new name. So also when a Burman joins an order of monks or nuns, the lay [illegible] a su[illegible] by a Pal[illegible] converts change their origina[illegible] when they are

Indian Art.

e has never been so marked a
veen what are now known as
and those applied to industry
in Europe during the nineteenth
owever, Industrial art forms
a special article in this book,
n Art will here be confined to
culpture and Painting.

—The degree of proficiency at-
Indians prior to B. C. 250, can
tured by their advancement
nd by the indirect evidences
shown by the works of the
to those which preceded them;
ls of artistic work of an earlier
250 do not exist. The chief
of architecture are as follows:—

Dates.	Locality of the best Examples.
B C 250— A D 750.	Ellora, Ajanta, Kali, Sanchi.
D 1000— 1300.	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana.
D 500 to the present day	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvanes-war, Dharwar.
D 1000— 1200.	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballur
D 1350— 1750.	Ellora, Tanjore, Ma-dura, Tinnevelly.
D 1200— 1550.	Delhi, Mandu, Jaun-pore.
A D 1520— 1760	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur.

itecture is mainly exemplified
temples and monasteries found
ia and in the *Topes* or sacred
interior decorations, and exter-
the former and the rails and
ing the latter point unmistak-
ng derived from wooden struc-
rlier period. The characteristic
e temples are horse-shoe open-
ades to admit light, and collo-
with richly ornamented caps in
ls Jaina Architecture is found
ly developed form in the Dilwara
ount Abu. The ground plan
shrine for the god or saint; a
arcaded courtyard with niches
he characteristic of the style
ghtness, with decorative carving
whole interior, executed with
on and detail. Constructional
st that original types in wood
ied in marble.
Chalukyan and Dravidian
le in essential plan, all having a
god preceded by pillared por-
er forms vary. The northern
mples have a curved pyramidal
ines, which in the southern or
e are crowned by a horizontal
ied towers, and each story, de-
, is ——— outs with a central
n high relief The Chalukyan
d by its and southern
ding featu es from each

losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence: but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fattehpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline; but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive ——— are the earliest, found in the Buddhist a d ical cave temples of Ellora, A a ta an Elep The great Trimurthi in he as named of these temples ranks for mystery

and xp g h g ma Γ p an Te ts n ng characteristics of Hindu sculpture are the power displayed in suggesting movement; the fine sense of decorative arrangements of line and mass, and an overpowering ingenuity in intricate design. Mahomedan sculpture in India, though not exclusively confined to geometric forms as is that of the more severe Arabian school, is very restrained as compared with that of the Hindus. Floral motifs are often used in the ornaments to tombs and palaces, but rarely in those of mosques. Their geometric ornament shows great ingenuity and invention; and wonderful decorative use is made of Persian, Arabic and Urdu lettering in panels, and their borders. The representation of human or animal figures is rarely to be met with. Sculptured and modelled relief is, as a rule, kept very low; and is mainly confined to the decoration of mouldings, architraves, lintels, or the bands of ornament which relieve large exterior wall spaces. Buildings of purely Mahomedan design and workmanship show greater restraint than those upon which Hindu workmen have been employed and are more satisfactory; but at Ahmedabad the two celebrated windows are striking examples of a happy combination of the two styles.

Painting.—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was first plastered and then decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristics of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. They remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally discovered in 1816. They are painted in a species of fresco; and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. Their origin is as wrapt in mystery as is that of the artists who painted them; for no other paintings of similar power and character are known to exist; and the artists, so far as is known, left no successors. Nine hundred years elapsed between the completion of the Ajanta paintings and the commencement of the second period of Indian painting. This owned its origin to the introduction of Persian artists by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling in technique the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlie specimens in India are of a religious this phase of development being closely allied to the a the ap t A ange extended a ma kab e hoo f por a pa ters a e notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less fully endowed with the technical and purely aesthetic qualities than were the Moghul painters: but they brought to their work poetry and sentiment which are not to be found in that of the Mahomedans. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and, when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books were preserved in portfolios. As this school of painting was the last expression of traditional art in India, in the restricted sense here applied to the term, and, as the question has a distinct bearing upon the modern development of painting, a few words may be added regarding the difference between the conventions followed by Eastern and Western painters. Until the middle of the fourteenth century the conventions of both East and West were practically the same, though the use of them differed according to environment and national temperament. These conventions the artists of the East have retained; and development has been upon the line of decorative fitness, harmony of colour, and expressive action. Their art has throughout been decorative, and when natural objects have been depicted, their treatment has been that of a flat pattern. The European painters, after the period above mentioned on the contrary, sought to attain the appearance of actuality in the objects depicted by the study of the science of light and shade and perspective; and in achieving this end, and developing it into the realisation of atmosphere and light, they sacrificed a large measure of th decorative quality which characterised the work of the earlier school. Eastern artists have ignored or been blind to light and shade and in works entirely free from European influence one will look in vain for any suggestion of it in their figures or for shadows of objects cast upon the ground. During the last fifty years there has been a strong movement toward a return to decorative conventions, on the part of European artists who have assimilated much that the East has to teach them, without thereby affecting the distinctively Western character of their work. Indian and Japanese artists have been less successful when attempting the reverse of this practice, and appear to lose whatever is best in their traditional practice without acquiring the finer qualities of that of the West.

Modern Painting.—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the n under his rule and partly to the tendency strongly t in the Indian artist

[illegible] become [illegible]ereotyp[illegible]d [illegible] his pra[illegible]e [illegible] A[illegible] foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah-Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. So purely mechanical did the work become that in some of the schools or guilds of painters, the execution of a single picture was subdivided; one craftsman painting the face, a second the drapery, and a third the background. Such methods could only lead to deterioration and decay. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and settling the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative styles of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same: for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were all imported from England: and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archæologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859. In England itself, the first fifty years of the nineteenth century was a period of gross commercialism and artistic degradation: but with the advent of the International Exhibition of 1851 the eyes of the nation were opened to the value of art as applied to industry.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England were imitated in a timid and tentative manner in India and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. These schools of art, it should be remembered, were specially established to assist the artistic industries of the country, and not to provide instruction in architecture, sculpture and painting. In fact at a subsequent period they narrowly [illegible] extinction by the Secretary of State upon the ground t[illegible]at they had become [illegible] of painting and had thus b[illegible]n d[illegible]e[illegible]ted [illegible]o[illegible]n p[illegible]r[illegible]fo[illegible]ming [illegible]h[illegible] o[illegible] [illegible]a[illegible]tion for which they were established. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere; and as two of them, that at Madras and that at Lahore, have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is necessary to mention only the work of the Schools at Calcutta and Bombay in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field: for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts, and research laboratories and studios devoted solely to the improvement of the Pottery industry. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of [illegible] of Indian painters. Mr. [illegible] years ago was the Pr[illegible] School banished from within its walls every vestige of European art; and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour. Well equipped with literary ability: backed by intense enthusiasm for the views he held, which he advocated with admirable persistence he imposed upon his students an exclusive and severe study of the Moghul and Rajput schools of painting. He was fortunate in finding a willing and equally enthusiastic disciple in Mr Abinandranath Tagore, an artist of fine imagination and fancy, endowed with technical ability of a high order, combined with a serious devotion to his art. He with other Bengal painters, inspired by Mr. Havell's precepts, founded, about fifteen years ago, what has since become known as the Calcutta School of painting. In their early work the painters of this school closely adhered to the conventions of Moghul and Rajput artists, whom they took as their models: and these early examples made a great impression upon all European critics who saw them. They were welcomed as the first sign of a genuine revival of Indian painting based upon traditional lines, and it was confidently hoped that the movement would meet with the support it merited from Indians of all classes. Interesting as many individual works of [illegible]e the anticipations wh[illegible] have scarcely been ful[illegible]chool. The painters themselves have never reached the high technical standard of the artists who produced the best works of the Moghul or Rajput school and, as time has passed, their outlook appears to have shifted, and, while stemming the flood of western influence, they appear to have drifted into a backwater of Japanese conventions The Indian public has failed to give the school th[illegible] support it was hoped they would afford and h[illegible] mo[illegible] t has had t[illegible] dep[illegible]nd o[illegible] ra[illegible]

nt ma n y upon Eu opeans in ng and and dia

Bombay School of Art.—The attitude vards the development of art in modern ia taken by Mr. Cecil Burns, who long guided policy of the Bombay school, was diametrilly opposite to that favoured by Mr. Havell. nile yielding to no one in his admiration for the cient art of India, and giving every encouement to his students to study its masterces the view he takes is that with European rature dominating the system under which educated classes in India are trained; with ropean ideas, and science permeating the ofessional, commercial, industrial, and itical life of the country, it is not possible modern Indians now to recapture the spirit ich alone gave vitality to the great works the past; that without this spirit, the conitions the ancient artists adopted are mere d husks; and that to copy these would be as profitable as it would be for the artists of rope to harness themselves to the convenns of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to se of the mediæval painters; that with Euron pictures, often of inferior quality illustrat- every educational text book, and sold in the ps of every large city, it is essential for the per education of art students that they should ve before them the masterpieces of European , and that, with the wide adoption of Euron styles of architecture in India, it is necesy for a school of art to possess the best amples of ornament applicable to the great toric styles, for the purpose of study and rafe ce There are certain basic principles comn to the technique of all great art, sucl as and accurate drawing in its widest sense, nposition and design, and the science of our harmony. By means of these an ar st express his individuality and emotions, and Burns held that the main function of school of Art is to equip its students with the ver of expression, untrammelled by any set ventions, so that when they leave the school, y do so with the capacity to employ their ulties in any direction their sympathies and tes may impel them to take. Which of e two very divergent theories will produce result both these gentlemen unite in wishing see brought to pass, time alone will show. tain it is that the driving force of any artis- impulse must come from within the nation, that India, like every other country, in its as in other matters, must work out its own vation.

One striking success of hopeful augury has n achieved by the Bombay School in recent rs This is the establishment of a flourishing ool of architecture in which the study of lian architecture takes an important place. Connected w h th s schoo s a tude s a ch tectural association designed to keep past students in touch with the school and with one another. As architecture embraces and influences every branch of decorative and industrial art, it is to be hoped that this school may be the means whereby the ancient glories of Indian architecture will be some day revived in new forms, bringing in its train a vitalising influence upon every other form of artistic activity.

Mural Painting.—Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the present Principal, has studiously avoided any dogmatic theories as to the ultimate end which Indian art is destined to attain, though he has consistently pointed out the Indian's pre-eminence in the decoration of wall spaces. The guiding principle with Mr. Solomon has been to teach the students to draw and to paint what they see; and further to encourage by all possible means their natural progress in the direction towards which their inherent instinct most obviously urges them. He has always maintained that theory in regard to the training of Indian Art students is in itself unproductive and can only be proven by practice; and as Mr. Solomon has now held the post of Principal for several years it is possible to gauge the results achieved by his system of training. The Lif Classes which were started at the end of 1919 have recently been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negativing its own object In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a Class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art. As this class specialises in Mural Painting, it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924. A great deal of controversy, which has been characterised by its academic rather than its practical note, has centred round these new movements in art training in India; but the Bombay School of Art has retained the patronage and support of the public, and the increase in the numbers of its students has been large and continuous since it took its present line It is significant that the widespread revival of public interest in Art in Western India has synchronised with these activities.

Indian Architecture.

I. ANCIENT.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An [illegible] natural bent on the part [illegible] religious fervour of the [illegible] than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is so foreign to the European of art culture that it is only one European in a hundred who can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the modern Indian has not as yet ventured upon to any appreciable extent. Hitherto the one, and with a few exceptions the only recognized authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions, and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

Buddhist Work.

Fergusson's first architectural period is then the Buddhist, of which the great tope at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajunta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much o its best to European influence an [illegible] on that is strenuously combated by there as will be pointed out later

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

The writer finds some difficulty in following Fergusson's two next divisions of classification, the "Chalukyan" of South-central India, and the "Northern or Indo-Aryan style" The differences and the similarities are apparently so intermixed and confusing that he is fain to fall back on the broad generic title of "Hindu"—however unscientific he may thereby stand confessed. Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study:—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is one of the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udaipur.

Indo-Saracenic.

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature The requirements of the new religion,—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured rep [illegible] ations of [illegible] to objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the developme

of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the aesthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

The art was thus the gainer by the new conditions. It gained in power and variety much as "Classic" architecture gained under the Romans. But it equally lost something too. The Indo-Saracenic is apt to appear cold and hard. The writer was impressed by this on his first view of the Gwalior palace already mentioned. Though a Hindu building that palace has yet much of what might be called the more sophisticated quality of the Indo-Saracenic work as well as some similarity of detail. It has, being Hindu, a certain amount of sculptured ornament of animated forms, and the general effect of roundness, richness and interest thereby imparted seemed eloquent in suggestion as to what is lacking in so many of the Mahometan buildings.

Foreign Influence.

There would appear to be a conflict between archæologists as to the extent of the effect on Indian art produced by foreign influence under the Mahometans. The extreme view on the one hand is to regard all the best of the art as having been due to foreign importation. The Gandharan sculptures with their Greek tendency, the development of new forms and modes of treatment to which allusion has been made, the similarities to be found between the Mahometan buildings of India and those of North Africa and Europe, the introduction of the minaret and, above all, the historical evidences that exist of the presence in India of Europeans during Mogul times, are cited in support of the theory. On the other hand those of the opposite school hold the foregoing view to be due to the prevailing European preconception that all light and leading must come by way of Europe, and the best things in art by way of Greece. To them the Gandharan sculpture, instead of being the best, is the worst in India even because of its Greek tincture. They find in the truly indigenous work beauties and significances not to be seen in the Graeco-Bactrian sculptures, and point to those of Borobuder in Java, the work of Buddhist colonists from India, wonderfully preserved by reason of an immunity from destructive influences given by the insular position, as showing the best examples of the art extant. It is probable that a just estimate of the merits of the controversy, with respect to sculpture at any rate, cannot be formed till time has obliterated some of the differences of taste that exist between East and West.

To the adherents of the newer school the undisputed similarities between Indo-Mahometan and Hindu buildings outweigh those between Indian and Western Mahometan work especially in the light of the dis-simi... [illegible] the latter. They admit the [illegible] produced by the advent o[f] Islam but contend that the art, though modified yet remained in its essence what it had always been, indigenous Indian. The minaret, the dome, the arch, they contended, though developed under the Moslem influence, were yet so far as their detailed treatment and craftsmanship are concerned, rendered in a manner distinctively Indian. Fergusson is usually regarded as the leader of the former school, while the latter and comparatively recent school has at present found an eager champion in Mr. E. B. Havell, whose works, on the subject are recommended for study side by side with those of the former writer. Mr. Havell practically discards Fergusson's racial method of classification into styles in favour of a chronological review of what he regards to a greater extent than di[illegible] as being one continuou[s] [illegible] mode of architectural [illegible] [su]bject to variations fro[m] [illegible] to bear upon it and from the varied purposes to which it was applied.

Agra and Delhi.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Musjid, the Fort the tombs of Humayon, Sufdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that of the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

Ahmedabad.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musjid.

Bijapur.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as shewing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shews a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in [illegible] and [illegible] it does not attempt to riva[l] the work of the [illegible] North. In this we [r]ecognise among other

hat be p eva ling mater al the hard un omp omis ng Dekhan basa In a sim a manner the characteristics of the Ahmedabad work with its greater richness of ornamentation are bound up with the nature of the Gujarat freestone, while at Delhi and Agra the freer choce of na a availabl the loca d and wh te san s ones combined w th acc ss to marble and other more costly materials—was no doubt largely responsible for the many easily recognizable characteristics of the architecture of these centres.

II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Native States, particularly those in Rajputana Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can shew many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. In time, therefore, and with the growth of the influence of these men, such of the reproach against the building of the British in India as was just and was not merely thoughtlessly maintained as a corollary to the popular jape against everything official, may gradually be removed If this is so as to Government work progress should be even more assured in the freer atmosphere outside of official life. Already in certain of the greater cities, where the trained modern architect has established himself, in private practice, there are signs that his influence is beginning to be felt. He still complains, however, that the general public of India needs much educating up to a recognition of his value, both in a pecuniary sense and otherwise It is also to be observed that the survival of a relic of the popular idea of the time before his advent, to the effect that though an architect might occasionally "design" a building it was always an engineer who built it, is still indicated by the architect in some cases deeming it advisable to style himself architect and engineer."

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of W Ideals and The assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "indigenous Indian" school of archæologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archæology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival." The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were wont to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital has accordingly been entrusted jointly to a London and to a South African architect, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned.

But this controversy, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical and academic for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the various modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc, this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious The extent to which the "unbroken tradition from the past" exists may there be gauged by the traveller who is architect ... gh for the

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprise those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and troppings, domestic accessories; and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied. Examples of work in both groups are so numerous and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often undiscriminating in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint. In fact the two styles may be compared, without straining the analogy, to the Gothic and classic styles in Europe. In both styles the fecundity of ideas and invention in design are marvellous, and the craftsmanship often reaches a very high standard. Hindu art had been subjected throughout the ages to many foreign influences, but the artistic instincts of the people have proved so conservative that, whether these alien ideas came from the east or the west, they have been absorbed, and are now stamped with a definite Indian character. Recognition of this fact alone should relieve the anxiety of those critics who fear that the penetration o Western art and into India at the present time will rob art of its

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediæval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material. The treatment of stone by the Hindu craftsmen, even in the constructive principles of their buildings, bears a closer resemblance to the practice of the wood-worker than to that of the stone mason. The earlier wooden examples from which the stone buildings and their decorations were derived have long since disappeared, but their influence is apparent. The keynote of Hindu design is rhythmic rather than symmetrical, that of their craftsmanship, vigour rather than refinement. In the carving of the human figure and of animals great power of expressing action is shown, and this spontaneous feeling is preserved despite the greatest elaboration and detail. The industry displayed is amazing no amount of labour appears to have daunted the Hindu craftsmen in carrying out their huge and intricate schemes of decoration.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used, dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials; veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be on eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman; and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency th y The t of p ecious

stones by Indian jewellers may here be referred to Sir George Birdwood states that "the Indian jeweller thinks of producing the sumptuous, imposing effect of dazzling variety of rich and brilliant colours and nothing of the purity of his gems." This is true in a general sense and "full many a gem of purest ray serene" was utterly ruined by crude cutting and piercing But although as early as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries diamonds and precious stones from the Indian mines were taken to Europe to be cut, many of the finest jewels found their way back to the treasure houses of Indian princes.

Wood Work.—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, most of the ancient wood work has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India; and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty · the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal: while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood .. grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand; and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest . In the t of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose. For many generations, ornaments of gold and silver were regarded in the light of portable wealth a practice which naturally made for massiveness These solid ornaments are most effective and picturesque; and, despite an enormous output of elaborate and delicate work from their hands, the most valuable contribution of the Indian metal workers to the sum total of man's artistic use of the precious metals will probably be found to lie in a certain barbaric note which distinguishes these pieces—a note not present in the craft work of other countries. In the design of Hindu gold and silver ornaments religious symbols have been extensively used The ornaments which bedeck the early sculptured figures, and those depicted in the paintings at the Cave Temples of Ajanta are precisely the same in design and use as similar articles made at the present time, thus affording a striking evidence of the inherent conservatism of the Hindu people and its effect upon an industrial art that makes a closer personal appeal than any other.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal, if not superior in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled

he finest handwo k of the anc ent w avers India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom; and it is to be feared that under modern conditions they are never likely to be revived. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. In embroidery and fine needlework the West and the Far East have more than held their own, while nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or design.

Modern Conditions.—In the foregoing sketch of the ancient industrial art of India, as applied to the four principal materials employed, only a general indication of its more striking characteristics has been possible. A volume would be required to give a detailed description of any one of them, and would leave many other minor arts to be considered. All these branches of art came into existence, were developed and flourished in India when social and economic conditions were vastly different from those of the present day. Like similar artistic crafts carried on in Europe up to the end of the eighteenth century, they were executed by hand labour. The processes involved had not been discovered by scientific inquiry, such as is now understood by the phrase, but were the outcome of generations of slowly built up experience. We now come to the effect upon them of the changed conditions which have revolutionised industrial art in Europe during the last century.

The invention of the steam engine, and the application of mechanical power and scientific research to industry in Europe, mark the dividing line between ancient and modern industrial art Not only on its technical side is this so, but the effect of these changes has been to alter the character of the work itself and the spirit which animated the craftsmen. In place of the ancient ideal of variety in design and treatment, which meant a limited output, the modern one of uniformity and unlimited output has been substituted. The capitalist has displaced the master craftsman; the organised factory, the small workshop; specialisation and division of labour have taken the place of general proficiency among the artisans; the function of the designer has been separated from that of the craftsman; local markets have been extended to serve the whole world, and the skilled handicraftsman has, in a great measure, become a machine-minder. It took about one hundred years of gradual change for the craftsmen of Europe fully to adjust themselves to these altered conditions; and during the greater portion of that period India protected by the difficulties of transport, continued its immemorial practice. Fifty years ago this was remo ed by the open ng of the Suez Cana and the hand craftsmen of India have since been struggling to avoid the same fate which overtook those of Europe half a century before. With less time to adapt themselves to the changed conditions the Indian craftsmen have had to meet the competition of European rivals already fully equipped with new and unknown weapons Even before this period of intense competition, observers interested in Indian craftwork had noticed evidences of its deterioration. The falling off, both in design and workmanship, was attributed to the conservative practice of the craftsmen; to the gradual loss of foreign markets, and to the long period of internal disorder which had deprived them of both the patronage of the rulers of an earlier age and the stimulating contact with foreign craftsmen who had previously been attracted to the splendid courts at Delhi and Agra. During the same period, an even greater degradation in design had overtaken the craftwork of Europe This was due to entirely different causes namely to the introduction of machinery. Attention had been so concentrated upon speedy production, mechanical accuracy and commercial organisation that beauty of design had been almost entirely neglected. This was so forcibly demonstrated at the International Exhibition of 1851 that efforts were at once made to bring art and industry together once more. Schools of Art and Museums were founded throughout England and the same system was copied in a tentative and timid fashion in India. The function of these institutions was accurately estimated in England, where the artistic industries were already highly organised and were commercially successful, and whose products were to be found in every market of the world. Their business was to assist these industries by training a body of efficient designers capable of furnishing the factories with suitable designs, new or old, and in any style, to satisfy the requirements of customers in any country. It was never supposed for an instant that a School of Art could lead an industry In India their function was as completely misunderstood as were the causes of the depression in Indian craftwork. The schools were not only expected to lead the industries which were living, but to revive those which were moribund, and resurrect those which were dead. In the report of the Indian Industrial Commission the need for some State-aided system of industrial and commercial organisation of the industrial arts with an expanded scheme of technical and artistic instruction for the craftsmen has been recognised; and valuable suggestions were made by experts who gave their evidence when the Commission visited the different Provinces. The success of the scheme recommended by the Commission will depend entirely upon the energy with which it is applied, and the practical knowledge and the assistance required by each of the different crafts on the part of those who control it. If in addition, the same financial assistance and encouragement are given by the Imperial and Local Governments to the Indian craftsmen that have been bestowed by their own Government upon the art workers of Japan, industrial art in India will quickly emerge from the cloud of depression which has hung over it for a century past, nto the o

Archæology.

The ancient monuments of India are as varied as they are numerous. Until a few years ago, the earliest known were the brick and stone erections of the Maurya period, a group of mounds at Lauriya Nandangarh, illustrative of the Vedic funeral customs and assignable roughly to the 7th or 8th century B.C., and some rough stone walls at the ancient city of Rajagriha of about the same period. The absence of structures of an earlier period was then supposed to be due to the fact that all previous architecture has been of wood and had completely perished. The recent excavations, however, at Mohenjodaro, in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab, have completely revolutionised ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millenuia B.C. and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities superimposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style; those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly mass[illegible] bath, surrounded by [illegible] halls. All were built [illegible] most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste, copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B.C. of a highly developed city life, and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to-day. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog, horse and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, [illegible] and lead they [illegible] familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton had a [illegible] a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The usual method of disposal of the dead appears to have been to cremate the body and then to bury a part of the burnt bones in large earthen jars or in small brick structures resembling the modern Hindu *samadhis*. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separates the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations. From the time of the Mauryas, *i.e.*, 3rd century B.C. the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision.

Monumental Pillars.—The monuments, which have come down to us from the Maurya period, include, besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Pataliputra (modern Patna), and of which a large section has been exposed, the rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (circa 250 B.C.), the remains of a large pillared hall constructed by the same emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic rail which originally surmounted an Asoka *stupa* at Sarnath near Benares. Altogether twelve pillars of Asoka are known. Ten of them bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uninjured. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, *viz.*, a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that exhumed at Sarnath near Benares. The four lions standing back to back on the abacus are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy, and originally supported a wheel symbolizing the law of piety preached by the Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found and are now preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C.) 150 stands to the north-east of Besnagar in the Gwalior State, another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70), and a third at Eran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All these are of stone; but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its having been erected by a king called Chandra, identified with Chandragupta II. (A.D. 375-413) of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful "to find the Hindus at that age forging a bar of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date, and not frequently even now." Pillars of later style are found all over the country [illegible] y in the Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist in the South Kanara [illegible]

egant example faces a Jaina temple at Mudabidri, not far from Mangalore.

Topes.—*Stupas*, known as *dagabas* in Ceylon and commonly called " " in North India, were constructed either for the safe custody of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends Though we know that the ancient Jainas built *stupas*, no specimen of Jaina *stupas* is now extent. A notable structure of this kind which existed until recent times, was the Jaina *stupa* which stood on the Kankali Tila site at Muttra and yielded a large number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great Tope of Sanchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire of its class. It consists of a low circular drum supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter. Round the drum is an open passage for circumambulation, and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates are essentially wooden in character, and are carved, inside and out, with elaborate sculptures. The original *stupa*, which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions, was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his lion-crowned pillar near the south gate, but as Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have conclusively shown, its outer casing of stone, the railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous Buddhist *stupas* that have been found are those of Sarnath, Bharhut between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, Amravati in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier. The tope proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared, having been utilised for building villages, and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the *Jatakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The *stupa* at Amravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The *stupa* at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed. The inscription, according to many scholars, speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the *stupas* that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves.—Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, *viz.*, the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas a naked sect founded by Malinkhali putta Gosala The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas The second class consist of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later *viharas* there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it Of the Hindu cave temples that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented. It is dedicated to Siva and is not earlier than the 7th century A D But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I, (A. D. 768) who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceiling of the upper porch of the main shrine Of the Jaina caves the earliest are at Khandgiri and Udayagiri, those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora; and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik. The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A D and have elicited high praise as works of art Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1909-11. Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society.

Gandhara Monuments.—On the north-west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried *stupas*, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude Erotes bearing a long garland, winged Atlantes without number, and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the influence of Hellenistic art. The mound at Peshawar, locally known as Shah-ji-ke-Dheri which was explored in 1909, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a reliquary casket, the most remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the *stupa* raised over the bones of Buddha by the Indo-Scy

han kng Ka hka Th y we e p en d by Lo d Minto s Go ernment o he Buddh s of Burma and a.e now en.h.ned at Mandalay. To about the same age belong the *stupas* at Manikyala in the Punjab opened by Ranjit Singh's French Generals, Ventura and Court, in 1830. Some of them contained coins of Kanishka.

Structural Temples.—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi the brick temples at Bhitargaon in the district of Cawnpore, all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have two more examples, viz. Lad Khan and Durga temples at Aihole in Bijapur, the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Bhubaneswar in Orissa, Khajarah in Bundelkhand, Osia in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Raths, of "Seven Pagodas," on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than *raths*. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasanath at Conjeeveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Aihole and Pattadkal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple of Trichinopoly are the best examples.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular; and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattahali, Tilliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid, Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as B and K The B was read from left to right, and from it have been e o d a h mod n ve na u a s pts o India The Kha osh h was written from righ to e t and was a mod fied form o an ancien Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punja during the period of the Persian dominatio in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up t the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted b the Brahmi. The earliest dateable inscription are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which reference has been made above. One group o these has been engraved on rocks, and an other on pillars. They have been found fron Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawa to Nigliva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar i Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in th Lower Himalayas to Siddapur in Mysore, show ing by the way the vast extent of territory hel by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts t the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antio chus II. of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, an so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixe B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation Hi Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discover ed in Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt the birth-place of Buddha which was for lon disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar pillar. The pilla had been known for a long time but Sir John Marshall was the first to notice the inscriptio on it. It records the erection of this column which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of th god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion who is described as an envoy of King Antial kidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein calle a *Bhagavata*, which shows that though a Gree he had become a Hindu and presumably Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticin and especially in this connection is that o Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka and wa thus an Indo-Scythian, is therein spoken of a having granted three hundred thousand kin and sixteen villages to gods and Brahman and as having annually fed one hundred thou sand Brahmans. Here is another instance of foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus fo the political, social, economical and religiou history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn an blind.'

Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in India with the 13th century after the per manent occupation of the Muhammadans Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and some times with comparatively slight alterations The mosque called *Adhai-din-ka-jhompra* at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Minar are instances o this kind. The Muhammadan architectur of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massiv and at the same time was characterised b elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Altamsh and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoshang' tomb Jahaz Ma al and Hindola Mahal a the most notable ces of the secular an

ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah, the Ekakhi mosque, Kadam Rasul Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Archæological Department.—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department. The work of this Department is primarily two-fold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of 3¾ lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established the seven Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Director-General of Archæology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation has been prosecuted, and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo Daro in Sind. Of all these works those of most general interest are the Mohenjo Daro excavations for here the Archæological Department have unearthed remains of pre-historic cities dating back to 3000 B.C. and further. The Finance Department of the Government of India invited the Legislative Assembly in March 1926, to allocate half a crore of rupees from a non-recurring surplus to form an endowment fund for excavation, so that there should be a regular income of two and a half lakhs of rupees for the purpose. Strong Brahmin opposition was advanced against the proposal and it fell through, but other measures have been taken to ensure that the researches in the Indus Valley shall be pursued in the best possible manner on the revenue grants available. The Secretary of State recently sanctioned the appointment of an eminent Orientalist and explorer to take charge of the Mohenjo Daro excavations. He arrived in India in November, 1926.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Governments, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential points in this letter are indicated below:-

In India we have already a standard time, which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h. 21m. 10s in advance of Greenwich. Similarly, Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories writes:—'The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements; but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be *preferable*.'

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways; and the substitution for t o a double standard would appear to be a [illegible] e step while t would, in all probability be strongly op[illegible]ed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time** and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively:—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m. 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30′ E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case."

It is difficult to recall, without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various [illegible] bodies. T[illegible] read now th[illegible] [illegible] tha[illegible] were entertained [illegible] Standard T[illegible] was adopted is a study in the possibilities [illegible]

error The Governm nt s [illegible] me e [illegible] a bod s to de de wh ther o [illegible] o they wou d adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile; but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put a Bombay t m wh h s h [illegible] n n m n [illegible] b n nd S a da d Time O[illegible] e 1 January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time; in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time; but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of High Water at London Bridge, given in the calendar, the correction given as below:—

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Gibraltar	*sub.*	0	32	Rangoon River Entrance ..	*add*	1	35
Malta	*add*	1	34	Penang	*sub.*	1	39
Karachi	*sub.*	2	33	Singapore	,,	3	25
Bombay	,,	1	44	Hongkong	,,	4	27
Goa	,,	2	44	Shanghai	,,	0	34
Point de Galle	*add*	0	12	Yokohama	*add*	3	6
Madras	*sub.*	5	6	Valparaiso	*sub.*	4	40
Calcutta	,,	0	19	Buenos Ayres	*add*	4	9
Rangoon Town	*add*	2	41	Monte Video	,,	0	32

Coinage, Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1,000=£100) But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A **lakh** is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a **crore** is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £7[illegible]0,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d., it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights.—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with im[illegible] one in the weight of units. The scale used ge[illegible]y thro[illegible] Northern India, and les[illegible] in [illegible] and Bombay, may be thus expressed one maund=40 seers, one seer=16 chittaks or 80 tolas The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from district to district, and even from village to village, but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2·057 lb., and the maund 82·28 lb. The standard is used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, especially at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. It is pointed out that in England a hogshead of wine contains 63 gallons and a hogshead of beer only 54 gallons; that a bushel of corn weighs 46 lbs. in Sunderland and 240 lbs in Cornwall; that the English stone weight represents 14 lbs. in popular estimation, but only 5 lbs., if we are weighing glass, and eight for meat, but 6 lbs for cheese. Similar instances are multiplied in India by at least as many times as India is bigger than England. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly 46 in [illegible] 48½ in Shahjehanpur 51 in Goshanganj The [illegible]d

varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry.—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continu [illegible] oblem with a view to [illegible] cheme of reform. The S [illegible] Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of cooperation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually, during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there

of 1913. The whole prob em was again brought under special consideration by the Go[illegible] of India in October [illegible] 9 3 when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew :—

Mr. C. A. Silberrard (*President*).
Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August, 1915 in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says:—Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Bareilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are:—

FOR INDIA.

8 khaskhas	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngamu
2 ngamus	= 1 tikal
100 tikals	= 1 peiktha or viss.

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3·60 lbs. or 140 tolas.

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of [illegible] standardisation of w ghts, he Government of India wi be prep ed to ind take such egi [illegible] but at present they con side ha any such step would be

No history of India can be proportionate, and the briefest summary must suffer from the same defect. Even a wholesale acceptance as history of mythology, tradition, and folklore will not make good, though it makes picturesque, the many gaps that exist in the early history of India: and, though the labours of modern geographers and archæologists have been amazingly fruitful, it cannot be expected that these gaps will ever be filled to any appreciable extent. Approximate accuracy in chronology and an outline of dynastic facts are all that the student can look for up to the time of Alexander, though the briefest excursion into the by-ways of history will reveal to him many alluring and mysterious fields for speculation. There are, for example, to this day castes that believe they sprang originally from the loins of a being who landed "from an impossible boat on the shores of a highly improbable sea"; and the great epic poems contain plentiful statements equally difficult of reconciliation with modern notions of history as a science. But from the Jataka stories and the Puranas, much valuable information is to be obtained, and, for the benefit of those unable to go to these and other original sources, it has been distilled by a number of writers.

The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of India more than 3,000 years before Christ, with the war waged on the banks of the Jumna between the sons of Kuru and the sons of Pandu. Recent excavations by the Archæological Department in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab, but more particularly at Mohenjo Daro in Sind, carry us back even farther. They have uncovered sites of cities bearing the marks and containing the relics of a high civilisation stated by the Department to be Sumerian. The excavations are proceeding under special direction and have excited the greatest interest in scientific circles throughout the world, but the general critic omits several of those remote centuries and takes 600 B.C., or thereabouts as his starting point. At that time much of the country was covered with forest, but the Aryan races, who had entered India from the north, had established in parts a form of civilization far superior to that of the aboriginal savages and to this day there survive cities, like Benares, founded by those invaders. In like manner the Dravidian invaders from an unknown land, who overran the Deccan and the Southern part of the Peninsula, crushed the aborigines, and at a much later period, were themselves subdued by the Aryans. Of these two civilizing forces, the Aryan is the better known, and of the Aryan kingdoms the first of which there is authentic record is that of Magadha, or Bihar, on the Ganges. It was in, or near, this powerful kingdom that Jainism and Buddhism had their origin, and the fifth King of Magadha, Bimbisara by name, was the friend and patron of Gautama Buddha. The King mentioned was a contemporary of Darius, autocrat of Persia (521 to 485 B.C.) who annexed the Indus valley and formed from his conquest an Indian satrapy which paid as tribute the equivalent of about one million sterling. Detailed history, however, does not become possible until the invasion of Alexander in 326 B.C.

Alexander the Great.

That great soldier had crossed the Hindu Kush in the previous year and had ca[illegible] Aornos, on the Upper Indus. In the spring of 326 he crossed the river at Ohind, received the submission of the King of Taxila, and marched against Porus who ruled the fertile country between the rivers Hydaspes (Jhelum) and Akesines (Chenab). The Macedonian carried all before him, defeating Porus at the battle of the Hydaspes, and crossing the Chenab and Ravi. But at the River Hyphasis (Bias) his weary troops mutinied, and Alexander was forced to turn back and retire to the Jhelum where a fleet to sail down the rivers to the sea was nearly ready. The wonderful story of Alexander's march through Mekran and Persia to Babylon, and of the voyage of Nearchus up the Persian Gulf is the climax to the narrative of the invasion but is not part of the history of India. Alexander had stayed nineteen months in India and left behind him officers to carry on the Government of the kingdoms he had conquered: but his death at Babylon in 323, destroyed the fruits of what has to be regarded as nothing but a brilliant raid, and within two years his successors were obliged to leave the Indian provinces, heavily scarred by war but not hellenized.

The leader of the revolt against Alexander's generals was a young Hindu, Chandragupta who was an illegitimate member of the Royal Family of Magadha. He dethroned the ruler of that kingdom, and became so powerful that he is said to have been able to place 600,000 troops in the field against Seleucus to whom Babylon had passed on the death of Alexander. This was too formidable an opposition to be faced, and a treaty of peace was concluded between the Syrian and Indian monarchs which left the latter the first paramount Sovereign of India (321 B.C.) with his capital at Pataliputra, the modern Patna and Bankipore. Of Chandragupta's court and administration a very full account is preserved in the fragments that remain of the history compiled by Megasthenes, the ambassador sent to India by Seleucus. His memorable reign ended in 297 B.C. when he was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who in his turn was succeeded by Asoka (269—231 B.C.) who recorded the events of his reign in numerous inscriptions. This king, in an unusually bloody war, added to his dominions the kingdom of Kalinga (the Northern Circars) and then becoming a convert to Buddhism, resolved for the future to abstain from conquest by force of arms. The consequences of the conversion of Asoka were amazing. He was not intolerant of other religions, and did not endeavour to force his creed on his "children." But he initiated measures for the propagation of his doctrine with the result that "Buddhism, which had hitherto been a merely local sect in the valley of the Ganges, was transformed into one of the greatest religions of the world—the greatest, probably, if measured by the number of adherents. This is Asoka's claim to be remembered; this it is which makes his reign an epoch, not only in the history of India, but in that of the world." The wording of his edicts reveal him as a great king as well as a great missionary, and it is to be hoped that the excavations now being carried on in the ruins of his palace may throw yet more light on his e[illegible] and times. On his death the Maurya kingdom [illegible]ell to pieces. Even during his

ugh there had been signs of new forces at work on the borderland of India, where the independent kingdoms of Bactria and Parthia had been formed, and subsequent to it there were frequent Greek raids into India. The Greeks in Bactria, however, could not withstand the overwhelming force of the westward migration of the Yueh-chi horde, which, in the first century A.D., also ousted the Indo-Parthian kings from Afghanistan and North-Western India.

The first of these Yueh-chi kings to annex a part of India was Kadphises II (A.D. 85—125), who had been defeated in a war with China, but crossed the Indus and consolidated his power eastward as far as Benares. His son Kanishka (whose date is much disputed) left a name which to Buddhists stands second only to that of Asoka. He greatly extended the boundaries of his empire in the North, and made Peshawar his capital. Under him the power of the Kushan clan of the Yueh-chi reached its zenith and did not begin to decay until the end of the second century, concurrently with the rise in middle India of the Andhra dynasty which constructed the Amaravati stupa, "one of the most elaborate and precious monuments of piety ever raised by man."

The Gupta Dynasty.

Early in the fourth century there arose, at Pataliputra, the Gupta dynasty which proved of great importance. Its founder was a local chief, his son Samudragupta, who ruled for some fifty years from A.D. 326, was a king of the greatest distinction. His aim of subduing all India was not indeed fulfilled but he was able to exact tribute from the kingdoms of the South and even from Ceylon, and, in addition to being a warrior, he was a patron of the arts and of Sanskrit literature. The rule of his son, Chandragupta, was equally distinguished and is commemorated in an inscription on the famous iron pillar near Delhi, as well as in the writings of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien who pays a great tribute to the equitable administration of the country. It was not until the middle of the fifth century that the fortunes of the Gupta dynasty began to wane—in face of the onset of the White Huns from Central Asia—and by 480 the dynasty had disappeared. The following century all over India was one of great confusion, apparently marked only by the rise and fall of petty kingdoms, until a monarch arose, in A.D 606, capable of consolidating an Empire. This was the Emperor Harsha who, from Thanasar near Ambala, conquered Northern India and extended his territory South to the Nerbudda. Imitating Asoka in many ways, this Emperor yet "felt no embarrassment in paying adoration in turn to Siva, the Sun, and Buddha at a great public ceremonial." Of his times a graphic picture has been handed down in the work of a Chinese "Master of the Law," Hiuen Tsiang by name. Harsha was the last native paramount sovereign of Northern India: on his death in 648 his throne was usurped by a Minister, whose treacherous conduct towards an embassy from China was quickly avenged, and the kingdom so laboriously established lapsed into a state of internecine strife which lasted for a century and a half.

The Andhras and Rajputs.

In the ——— in Southern India the Andhras had to great y and carried on a considerable trade with Greece Egypt and Rome, as well as with the East Their domination ended in the fifth century A.D. and a number of new dynasties of which the Pallavas were the most important, began to appear. The Pallavas made way in turn for the Chalukyas, who for two centuries remained the most important Deccan dynasty one branch uniting with the Cholas. But the fortunes of the Southern dynasties are so involved, and in many cases so little known, that to recount them briefly is impossible Few names of note stand out from the record except those of Vikramaditya (11th century) and a few of the later Hindu rulers who made a stand against the growing power of Islam, of the rise of which an account is given below In fact the history of mediæval India is singularly devoid of unity. Northern India was in a state of chaos from about 650 to 950 A D not unlike that which prevailed in Europe of that time, and materials for the history of these centuries are very scanty. In the absence of any powerful rulers the jungle began to gain back what had been wrested from it ancient capitals fell into ruins from which in some cases they have not even yet been disturbed, and the aborigines and various foreign tribes began to assert themselves so successfully that the Aryan element was chiefly confined to the Doab and the Eastern Punjab It is not therefore so much for the political as for the religious and social history of this anarchical period that one must look. And the greatest event—if a slow process may be called an event—of the middle ages was the transition from tribe to caste, the final disappearance of the old four-fold division of Brahmans, Kshattriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras, and the formation of the new division of pure and impure largely resting upon a classification o occupations. But this social change was only a part of the development of the Hindu religion into a form which would include in its embrace the many barbarians and foreigners in the country who were outside it. The great political event of the period was the rise of the Rajputs as warriors in the place of the Kshattriyas. Their origin is obscure but they appeared in the 8th century and spread, from their two original homes in Rajputana and Oudh, into the Punjab, Kashmir, and the Central Himalayas, assimilating a number of fighting clans and binding them together with a common code. At this time Kashmir was a small kingdom which exercised an influence on India wholly disproportionate to its size. The only other kingdom of importance was that of Kanauj—in the Doab and Southern Oudh—which still retained some of the power to which it had reached in the days of Harsha, and of which the renown extended to China and Arabia.

With the end of the period of anarchy, the political history of India centres round the Rajputs. One clan founded the kingdom of Gujarat, another held Malwa, another (the Chauhans) founded a kingdom of which Ajmer was the capital, and so on. Kanauj fell into the hands of the Rathors (circ 1040 A.D.) and the dynasty then founded by that branch of the Gaharwars of Benares became one of the chief in ——— in India Later in the same century the Chauhans ——— united, and by

3 one o them cou d boas that he had con ue d all he ount y f om h ndhyas to the Himalayas, including Delhi already a fortress a hundred years old. The son of this conqueror was Prithwi Raj, the champion of the Hindus against the Mahomedans. With his death in battle (1192) ends the golden age of the new civilization that had been evolved out of chaos; and of the greatness of that age there is a splendid memorial in the temples and forts of the Rajput states and in the two great philosophical systems of Sankaracharya (ninth century) and Ramanuja (twelfth century). The triumph of Hinduism had been achieved, it must be added, at the expense of Buddhism, which survived only in Magadha at the time of the Mahomedan conquest and speedily disappeared there before the new faith.

Mahomedan India.

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched India, in Sind, less than a hundred years after the death of the Prophet in 632. But the first real contact was in the tenth century when a Turkish slave of a Persian ruler founded a kingdom at Ghazni, between Kabul and Kandahar. A descendant of his, Mahmud (967-1030) made repeated raids into the heart of India, capturing places so far apart as Multan, Kanauj, Gwalior, and Somnath in Kathiawar, but permanently occupying only a part of the Punjab. Enduring Mahomedan rule was not established until the end of the twelfth century, by which time, from the little territory of Ghor, there had arisen one Mahomed Ghori capable of carving out a kingdom stretching from Peshawar to the Bay of Bengal. Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi and Ajmer, made a brave stand against, and once defeated, one of the armies of this ruler, but was himself defeated in the following year. Mahomed Ghori was murdered at Lahore (1206) and his vast kingdom, which had been governed by satraps, was split up into what were practically independent sovereignties. Of these satraps, Qutb-ud-din, the slave ruler of Delhi and Lahore, was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque he built near the modern Delhi. Between his rule and that of the Mughals, which began in 1526, only a few of the many Kings who governed and fought and built beautiful buildings, stand out with distinction. One of these was Ala-ud-din (1296-1316), whose many expeditions to the south much weakened the Hindu Kings, and who proved himself to be a capable administrator. Another was Firoz Shah, of the house of Tughlaq, whose administration was in many respects admirable, but which ended, on his abdication, in confusion. In the reign of his successor, Mahmud (1398-1413), the kingdom of Delhi went to pieces and India was for seven months at the mercy of the Turkish conqueror Taimur. It was the end of the fifteenth century before the kingdom, under Sikandar Lodi, began to recover. His son, Ibrahim, still further extended the kingdom that had been recreated, but was defeated by Babar, King of Kabul, at Panipat, near Delhi, in 1526, and there was then established in India the Mughal dynasty.

The Maho [illegible] that had ruled in capital other than Delhi up to this date we of o mpa at e un mpo tan hough ome grea men appea ed among hem In Gujarat, for example, Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad, showed himself a good ruler and builder as well as a good soldier, though his grandson, Mahmud Shah Begara, was a greater ruler—acquiring fame at sea as well as on land. In the South various kings of the Bahmani dynasty made names for themselves especially in the long wars they waged on the new Hindu kingdom that had arisen which had its capital at Vijayanagar. Of importance also was Adil Khan, a Turk, who founded (1490) the Bijapur dynasty of Adil Shahis. It was one of his successors who crushed the Vijayanagar dynasty, and built the great mosque for which Bijapur is famous.

The Mughal Empire.

As one draws near to modern times it becomes impossible to present anything like a coherent and consecutive account of the growth of India as a whole. Detached threads in the story have to be picked up one by one and followed to their ending, and although the sixteenth century saw the first European settlements in India, it will be convenient here to continue the narrative of Mahomedan India almost to the end of the Mughal Empire. How Babar gained Delhi has already been told. His son, Humayun, greatly extended his kingdom, but was eventually defeated (1540) and driven into exile by Sher Khan, an Afghan of great capabilities, whose short reign ended in 1545 The Sur dynasty thus founded by Sher Khan lasted another ten years when Humayun having snatched Kabul from one of his brothers, was strong enough to win back part of his old kingdom. When Humayun died (1556) his eldest son, Akbar, was only 13 years old and was confronted by many rivals. Nor was Akbar well served, but his career of conquest was almost uninterrupted and by 1594 the whole of India North of the Nerbudda had bowed to his authority, and he subsequently entered the Deccan and captured Ahmednagar. This great ruler, who was as remarkable for his religious tolerance as for his military prowess died in 1605, leaving behind him a record that has been surpassed by few. His son, Jehangir, who married the Persian lady Nur Jahan, ruled until 16[illegible] admiring posterity some [illegible] tomb of his father at [illegible] palace of Agra, and the palace and fortress of Lahore His son, Shahjahan, was for many years occupied with wars in the Deccan, but found time to make his court of incredible magnificence and to build the most famous and beautiful of all tombs, the Taj Mahal, as well as the fort, palace and Juma Masjid at Delhi. The quarrels of his sons led to the deposition of Shahjahan by one of them, Aurangzeb, in 1658 This Emperor's rule was one of constant intrigue and fighting in every direction, the most important of his wars being a twenty five years' struggle against the Marathas of the Deccan who, under the leadership of Sivaji became a very powerful faction in Indian politics. His bigoted attitude towards Hinduism made Aurangzeb all the more anxious to establish his Empire on a firm basis n the south, but he was unable to hold his many conquests, and on his death (1707 the

Emp   for wh h b   e sons we e figh ng c u d not be had ogeth... Inte a d o d and Maratha . . . during the reigns of hi . . . fresh danger appeared in the person of Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, who carried all before him. On his withdrawal, leaving Mahomed Shah on the throne, the old intrigues recommenced and the Marathas began to make the most of the opportunity offered to them by puppet rulers at Delhi and by almost universal discord throughout what had been the Mughal Empire. There is little to add to the history of Mahomedan India. Emperors continued to reign in name at Delhi up to the middle of the 19th century, but their territory and power had long since disappeared, being swallowed up either by the Marathas or by the British.

European Settlements.

The voyage of Vasco da Gama to India in 1498 was what turned the thoughts of the Portuguese to the formation of a great Empire in the East. That idea was soon realized, for from 1500 onwards, constant expeditions were sent to India and the first two Viceroys in India—Almeida and Albuquerque—laid the foundations of a great Empire and of a great trade monopoly. Goa, taken in 1510, became the capital of Portuguese India and remains to this day in the hands of its captors, and the countless ruins of churches and forts on the shores of Western India, as also farther East at Malacca, testify to the zeal with which the Portuguese endeavoured to propagate their religion and to the care they took to defend their settlements. There were great soldiers and great missionaries among them—Albuquerque, da Cunha, da Castro in the former class, St. Francis Xavier in the latter. But the glory of Empire loses something of its lustre when it has to be paid for, and the constant drain of men and money from Portugal, necessitated by the attacks made on their possessions in India and Malaya, was found almost intolerable. The junction of Portugal with Spain, which lasted from 1580 to 1640, also tended to the downfall of the Eastern Empire and when Portugal became independent again, it was unequal to the task of competing in the East with the Dutch and English. The Dutch had little difficulty in wresting the greater part of their territory from the Portuguese, but the seventeenth century naval wars with England forced them to relax their hold upon the coast of India, and during the French wars between 1795 and 1811 England took all Holland's Eastern possessions, and the Dutch have left in India but few traces of their civilisation and of the once powerful East India Company of the Netherlands.

The first English attempts to reach India date from 1496 when Cabot tried to find the North-West passage, and these attempts were repeated all through the sixteenth century. The first Englishman to land in India is said to have been one Thomas Stephens (1579) who was followed by a number of merchant adventurers, but trade between the two countries really dates from 1600 when Elizabeth incorporated the East India Company which had been formed in   Factories in India were founded only after Po   and Dutch position had been   in the a fight off Swall Su a n 1612 The fi s acto y at Sura w s many y ars the most important English footho d in t e East. Its establishment was followed by others, including Fort St. George, Madras, (1640) and Hughli (1651). In the history of these early years of British enterprise in India the cession of Bombay (1661) as part of the dower of Catherine of Braganza stands out as a land-mark. It also illustrates the weakness of the Portuguese at that date, since in return the King of England undertook to protect the Portuguese in India against their foes—the Marathas and the Dutch. Cromwell, by his treaty of 1654, had already obtained from the Portuguese an acknowledgment of England's right to trade in the East; and that right was now threatened, not by the Portuguese, but by Sivaji and by the general disorder prevalent in India. Accordingly, in 1686, the Company turned its attention to acquiring territorial power, and announced its intention to establish such a policy of civil and military power, and create and secure such a large revenue... ..as may be the foundation of a large, well-grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come. Not much came of this announcement for some time, and no stand could be made in Bengal against the depredations of Aurangzeb. The foundations of Calcutta (1690) could not be laid by Job Charnock until after a humiliating peace had been concluded with that Emperor, and, owing to the difficulties in which the Company found itself in England, there was little chance of any immediate change for the better. The union of the old East India Company with the new one which had been formed in rivalry to it took place in 1708, and for some years peaceful development followed, though Bombay was always exposed by sea to attacks from the pirates, who had many strongholds within easy reach of that port, and on land to attacks from the Marathas. The latter danger was felt also in Calcutta. Internal dangers were numerous and still more to be feared. More than one mutiny took place among the troops sent out from England, and rebellions like that led by Keigwin in Bombay threatened to stifle the infant settlements. The public health was bad and the rate of mortality was at times appalling. To cope with such conditions strong men were needed, and the Company was in this respect peculiarly fortunate; the long list of its servants, from Oxenden and Aungier to Hastings and Raffles, contains many names of men who proved themselves good rulers and far-sighted statesmen, the finest Empire-builders the world has known.

Attempts to compete with the English were made of course. But the schemes of the Emperor Charles VI to secure a share of the Indian trade were not much more successful than those made by Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. By the French, who founded Pondicherry and Chandernagore towards the end of the 17th century, much more was achieved, as will be seen from the following outline of the development of British rule

The French Wars.

When war broke out   and   in 744, the   had   a

strong posit on n Sou hern India whi h had become independent of Delhi and was divided into three large States—Hyderabad, Tanjore, and Mysore—and a number of petty states under local chieftains. In the affairs of these States Dupleix, when Governor of Pondicherry, had intervened with success, and when Madras was captured by a French squadron, under La Bourdonnais (1746) Dupleix wished to hand it over to the Nawab of Arcot—a deputy of the Nizam's who ruled in the Carnatic. The French, however, kept Madras, repelling an attack by the disappointed Nawab as well as the British attempts to recapture it. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored Madras to the English. The fighting had shown the Indian powers the value of European troops, and this was again shown in the next French war (1750-54) when Clive achieved enduring fame by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot. This war arose from Dupleix supporting candidates for the disputed successions at Arcot and Hyderabad while the English at Madras put forward their own nominees. One of Dupleix's officers, the Marquis de Bussy, persuaded the Nizam to take into his pay the army which had established his power, and in return the Northern Circars, between Orissa and Madras, was granted to the French. This territory, however, was captured by the English in the seven years' war (1756-63). Dupleix had by then been recalled to France. Lally, who had been sent to drive the English out of India, captured Fort St. David and invested Madras. But the victory which Colonel (Sir Eyre) Coote won at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender of Pondicherry and Gingee put an end to the French ambitious of Empire in Southern India. Pondicherry passed more than once from the one nation to the other before settling down to its present existence as a French colony in miniature.

Battle of Plassey.

While the English were fighting the third French war in the South they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal, where Siraj-ud-Daula had acceded to power. The headquarters of the English at Calcutta were threatened by that ruler who demanded they should surrender a refugee and should cease building fortifications. They refused and he marched against them with a large army. Some of the English took to their ships and made off down the river, the rest surrendered and were cast into the jail known as the "Black Hole." From this small and stifling room 23 persons, out of 146, came out alive the next day. Clive who was at Madras, immediately sailed for Calcutta with Admiral Watson's squadron, recaptured the town (1757), and, as war with the French had been proclaimed, proceeded to take Chandernagore. The Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula then took the side of the French, and Clive, putting forward Mir Jafar as candidate for the Nawab's throne, marched out with an army consisting of 900 Europeans, 2,000 sepoys and 8 pieces of artillery against the Nawab's host of over 50,000. The result was the historic battle of Plassey (June 23) in which Cl ve after hesi tating on the to be pursued, routed the Nawab Mir Jafa was put on the th a Mu n dabad and th p e of th s honou was pu at 2,340,000 n addition to the g ant to the Company of the land round Calcutta now known as the District of the twenty four Parganas. In the year after Plassey, Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal and in that capacity sent troops against the French in Madras and in person led a force against the Oudh army that was threatening Mir Jafar, in each case with success. From 1760 to 1765 Clive was in England. During his absence the Council at Calcutta deposed Mir Jafar and, for a price, put Mir Kasim in his place. This ruler moved his capital to Monghyr, organized an army, and began to intrigue with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He soon found, in a dispute over customs dues, an opportunity of quarrelling with the English and the first shots fired by his followers were the signal for a general rising in Bengal. About 200 Englishmen and a number of sepoys were massacred, but his trained regiments were defeated at Gheria and Oodeynullah, and Mir Kasim sought protection from the Nawab of Oudh. But in 1764, after quelling a sepoy mutiny in his own camp by blowing 24 ring leaders from the guns, Major (Sir Hector) Munro defeated the joint forces of Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor, and the Nawab of Oudh in the battle of Buxar. In 1765 Clive (now Baron Clive of Plassey) returned as Governor. "Two landmarks stand out in his policy. First, he sought the substance, although not the name, of territorial power, under the fiction of a grant from the Mughal Emperor. Second, he desired to purify the Company's service, by prohibiting illicit gains, and by guaranteeing a reasonable pay from honest sources. In neither respect were his plans carried out by his immediate successors. But our efforts towards a sound administration date from this second Governorship of Clive as our military supremacy dates from his victory at Plassey." Before Clive left India in 1767, he had readjusted the divisions of Northern India and had set up a system of Government in Bengal by which the English received the revenues and maintained the army while the criminal jurisdiction was vested in the Nawab. The performance of his second task, the purification of the Company's service, was hotly opposed but carried out. He died in 1774 by his own hand, the House of Commons having in the previous year censured him, though admitting that he did render "great and meritorious services to his country."

Warren Hastings.

The dual system of government that Clive had set up proved a failure and Warren Hastings was appointed Governor, in 1772, to carry out the reforms settled by the Court of Directors which were to give them the entire care and administration of the revenues. Thus Hastings had to undertake the administrative organization of India, and, in spite of the factious attitude of Philip Francis, with whom he fought a duel and of other members of his Council, he reorganized the civil service, reformed the system of revenue collection, greatly improved the financial position of the Company and courts of justice and some semblance of a police f From 1 72 to 1774 he was of and from 1774 to 1775

he was the fi[illegible]t Gove[illegible]no[illegible] Gene[illegible]a[illegible] nom[illegible]na[illegible]ed und[illegible] an A[illegible]t o[illegible] P[illegible]am[illegible]nt pa[illegible]ed in [illegible]h[illegible] previous year. His financial reforms, and the forced contributions he enacted from the rebellious Chet Singh and the Begam of Oudh, were interpreted in England as acts of oppression and formed, together with his action in the trial of Nuncomar for forgery, the basis of his seven years' trial before the House of Lords which ended in a verdict of not guilty on all the charges. But there is much more for which his administration is justly famous. The recovery of the Marathas from their defeat at Panipat was the cardinal factor that influenced his policy towards the native states. One frontier was closed against Maratha invasion by the loan of a British brigade to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, for his war against the Rohillas, who were intriguing with the Marathas. In Western India he found himself committed to the two Maratha wars (1775-82) owing to the ambition of the Bombay Government to place its own nominee on the throne of the Peshwa at Poona, and the Bengal troops that he sent over made amends, by the conquest of Gujrat and the capture of Gwalior, for the disgrace of Wadgaon where the Marathas overpowered a Bombay army. In the South—where interference from Madras had already led (1769) to what is known as the first Mysore war a disastrous campaign against Hyder Ali and the Nizam—he found the Madras Government again in conflict with those two potentates. The Nizam he won over by diplomacy, but against Hyder Ali he had to despatch a Bengal army under Sir Eyre Coote. Hyder Ali died in 1782 and two years later a treaty was made with his son Tipu. It was in these acts of intervention in distant provinces that Hastings showed to best advantage as a great and courageous man, cautious, but swift in action when required. He was succeeded, after an interregnum, by Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) who built on the foundations of civil administration laid by Hastings, by entrusting criminal jurisdiction to Europeans and establishing an Appellate Court of Criminal Judicature at Calcutta. In the Civil Service he separated the functions of the District Collector and Judge and organized the "writers" and "merchants" of the Company into an administrative Civil Service. This system was subsequently extended to Madras and Bombay. Lord Cornwallis is better known for his introduction, on orders from England, of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. (See article on Land Revenue). A third Mysore war was waged during his tenure of office which ended in the submission of Tipu Sultan. Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth), an experienced Civil Servant, succeeded Lord Cornwallis, and, in 1798, was followed by Lord Wellesley, the friend of Pitt, whose projects were to change the map of India.

Lord Wellesley's Policy.

The French in general, and "the Corsican" in particular, were the enemy most to be dreaded for a few years before Lord Wellesley took up his duties in India, and he formed the scheme of definitively ending French schemes in Asia by placing himself at the head of a great Indian confederacy. He started by obtaining from the Nawab of Oudh the [illegible] of a[illegible]ge t[illegible]acts o[illegible] te[illegible] o[illegible]y [illegible]n[illegible] eu of payment o[illegible] du[illegible] as ub[illegible]d[illegible]s fo[illegible] B[illegible]tish t[illegible]oops, h[illegible] then won over the Nizam to the British side, and, after exposing the intrigues of Tipu Sultan with the French, embarked on the fourth Mysore war which ended (1799) in the fall of Seringapatam and the gallant death of Tipu. Part of Mysore, the Carnatic, and Tanjore roughly constituting the Madras Presidency of to-day then passed to British rule. The five Maratha powers—the Peshwa of Poona, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sindhia of Gwalior, Holkar of Indore and the Raja of Nagpur—had still to be brought into the British net. The Peshwa, after being defeated by Holkar, fled to British territory and signed the Treaty of Bassein which led to the third Maratha war (1802-04) as it was regarded by Sindhia and the Raja of Nagpur as a betrayal of Maratha independence. In this the most successful of British campaigns in India, Sir Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) and General (Lord) Lake carried all before them, the one by his victories of Assaye and Argaum and the other at Aligad and Laswari. Later operations, such as Colonel Monson's retreat through Central India were less fortunate. The great acquisitions of territory made under Lord Wellesley proved so expensive that the Court of Directors, becoming impatient, sent out Lord Cornwallis a second time to make peace at any price. He, however, died soon after his arrival in India and Sir George Barlow carried on the government (1805-7) until the arrival of a stronger ruler, Lord Minto. He managed to keep the peace in India for six years, and to add to British dominions by the conquest of Java and Mauritius. His foreign policy was marked by another new departure, inasmuch as he opened relations with the Punjab, Persia, and Afghanistan, and concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, at Lahore, which made that Sikh ruler the loyal ally of the British for life.

The successor of Lord Minto was Lord Moira who found himself obliged almost at once to declare war on the Gurkhas of Nepal, who had been encroaching on British territory. After initial reverses, the English, under General Ochterlony, were successful and the Treaty of Sagauli (1816) was drawn up which defines British relations with Nepal to the present day. For this success Lord Moira was made Marquis of Hastings. In the same year he made preparations for the last Maratha war (1817-18) which was made necessary by the lawless conduct of the Pindaris, gangs of Pathan or Rohilla origin, whose chief patrons were the rulers of Native States. The large number of 120,000 that he collected for this purpose destroyed the Pindaris, annexed the dominions of the rebellious Peshwa of Poona, protected the Rajput States made Sindhia enter upon a new treaty, and compelled Holkar to give up part of his territory. Thus Lord Hastings established the British power more firmly than ever, and when he resigned, in 1823, all the Native States outside the Punjab had become parts of the political system and British interests were permanently secured from the Persian Gulf to Singapore. Lord Amherst followed Lord Hastings, and his five years' rule (1823-28) are [illegible]rable for the first [illegible] war and the capture of Bharatpur. The f[illegible] opera

tion was undertaken owing to the insolent demands and raids of the Burmese, and resulted in the Burmese ceding Assam, Aracan, and the coast of Martaban and their claims to the lower provinces. The capture of Bharatpur by Lord Combermere (1826) wiped out the repulse which General Lake had received there twenty years earlier. A disputed succession on this occasion led to the British intervention.

Social Reform.

A former Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck, was the next Governor-General. His epitaph by Macaulay, says: "He abolished cruel rites; he effaced humiliating distinctions; he gave liberty to the expression of public opinion; his constant study was to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the nations committed to his charge."

Some of his financial reforms, forced on him from England, and his widening of the gates by which educated Indians could enter the service of the Company, were most unpopular at the time, but were eclipsed by the acts he took for the abolition of *Sati*, or widow-burning, and the suppression—with the help of Captain Sleeman—of the professional hereditary assassins known as *Thugs*. In 1832 he annexed Cachar, and, two years later, Coorg. The incompetence of the ruler of Mysore forced him to take that State also under British administration—where it remained until 1881. His rule was marked in other ways by the despatch of the first steamship that made the passage from Bombay to Suez, and by his settlement of the long educational controversy in favour of the advocates of instruction in English and the vernaculars. Lord William Bentinck left India (1835) with his programme of reforms unfinished. The new Charter Act of 1833 had brought to a close the commercial business of the Company and emphasized their position as rulers of an Indian Empire in trust for the Crown. By it the whole administration, as well as the legislation of the country, was placed in the hands of the Governor-General in Council, and authority was given to create a Presidency of Agra. Before his retirement Bentinck assumed the statutory title of Governor-General of India (1834), thus marking the progress of consolidation since Warren Hastings in 1774 became the first Governor-General of Fort William. Sir Charles Metcalfe, being senior member of Council, succeeded Lord William Bentinck, and during his short tenure of office carried into execution his predecessor's measures for giving entire liberty to the press.

Afghan Wars.

With the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-General (1836-42) there began a new era of war and conquest. Before leaving London he announced that he looked with exultation to the prospect of "promoting education and knowledge, and of extending the blessings of good Government and happiness to millions in India;" but his administration was almost exclusively comprised in a fatal expedition to Afghanistan, which dragged in its train the annexation of Sind, the Sikh wars, and the [illegible] of Ba[illegible] in the [illegible] of India. The first [illegible] war was undertaken partly to [illegible] the [illegible] advance in Central Asia and partly to place on the throne at Kabul the dethroned ruler Shah Shuja in place of Dost Mahomed. The latter object was easily attained (1839) and for two years Afghanistan remained in the military occupation of the British. In 1841 Sir Alexander Burnes was assassinated in Kabul and Sir William Macnaghten suffered the same fate in an interview with the son of Dost Mahomed. The British Commander in Kabul, Gen. Elphinstone, was old and feeble, and after two months' delay he led his army of 4,500 and 12,000 camp followers back towards India in the depth of winter. Between Kabul and Jallalabad the whole force perished, either at the hands of the Afghans or from cold, and Dr. Brydon was the only survivor who reached the latter city. Lord Ellenborough succeeded Lord Auckland and was persuaded to send an army of retribution to relieve Jallalabad. One force under Gen. Pollock relieved Jallalabad and marched on Kabul, while Gen. Nott, advancing from Kandahar, captured Ghazni and joined Pollock at Kabul (1842). The bazaar at Kabul was blown up, the prisoners rescued, and the army returned to India leaving Dost Mahomed to take undisputed possession of his throne. The drama ended with a bombastic proclamation from Lord Ellenborough and the parade through the Punjab of the (spurious) gates of Somnath taken from the tomb of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Sikh Wars.

Lord Ellenborough's other wars—the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and the suppression of an outbreak in Gwalior—were followed by his recall, and the appointment of Sir Henry (1st Lord) Hardinge to be Governor-General. A soldier Governor-General was not unacceptable, for it was felt that a trial of strength was imminent between the British and the remaining Hindu power in India, the Sikhs. Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh Kingdom, had died in 1839, loyal to the end to the treaty he had made with Metcalfe thirty years earlier. He left no son capable of ruling, and the *khalsa*, or central council of the Sikh army, was burning to measure its strength with the British sepoys. The intrigues of two men, Lal Singh and Tej Singh, to obtain the supreme power led to their crossing the Sutlej and invading British territory. Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor-General hurried to the frontier, and within three weeks four pitched battles were fought—at Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon. The Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej and Lahore surrendered to the British but the province was not annexed. By the terms of peace the infant Dhuleep Singh was recognized as Rajah, Major Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident, to assist the Sikh Council of Regency, at Lahore; the Jullundur Doab was added to British territory; the Sikh army was limited; and a British force was sent to garrison the Punjab on behalf of the child Rajah. Lord Hardinge returned to England (1848) and was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, the greatest of Indian proconsuls.

Dalhousie had only been in India a [illegible]ew months when the [illegible]d Sikh war broke out. In the atta[illegible]k on the Sikh[illegible] at [illegible]wala the [illegible] lost 2,400 [illegible] and men

be ae fou guns and h [illegible] urs o [illegible] g ments: but before reinforcements could arrive from England, bringing Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough had restored his reputation by the victory of Gujrat which absolutely destroyed the Sikh army. As a consequence the Punjab was annexed and became a British province (1849), its pacification being so well carried out, under the two Lawrences that on the outbreak of the Mutiny eight years later it remained not only quiet but loyal. In 1852 Lord Dalhousie had again to embark on war, this time in Burma, owing to the ill treatment of British merchants in Rangoon. The lower valley of the Irawaddy was occupied from Rangoon to Prome and annexed, under the name of Pegu, to those provinces that had been acquired in the first Burmese war. British territories were enlarged in many other directions during Lord Dalhousie's tenure of office. His "doctrine of lapse" by which British rule was substituted for Indian in States where continued misrule on the failure of a dynasty made this change possible, came into practice in the cases of Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur (which last-named State became the Central Provinces) where the rulers died without leaving male heirs. Oudh was annexed on account of its misrule. Dalhousie left many other marks on India. He reformed the administration from top to bottom, founded the Public Works Department, initiated the railways, telegraphs and postal system, and completed the great Ganges canal. He also detached the Government of Bengal from the charge of the Governor-General, and summoned representatives of the local Governments to the deliberations of the Government of India. Finally, in education he laid down the lines of a department of public instruction and initiated more practical measures than those devised by his predecessors. It was his misfortune that the mutiny, which so swiftly followed his resignation, was by many critics in England attributed to his passion for change.

The Sepoy Mutiny.

Dalhousie was succeeded by Lord Canning in 1856, and in the following year the sepoys of the Bengal army mutinied and all the valley of the Ganges from Delhi to Patna rose in rebellion. The causes of this convulsion are difficult to estimate, but are probably to be found in the unrest which followed the progress of English civilisation; in the spreading of false rumours that the whole of India was to be subdued: in the confidence the sepoy troops had acquired in themselves under British leadership; and in the ambition of the educated classes to take a greater share in the government of the country. Added to this, there was in the deposed King of Delhi, Bahadur Shah, a centre of growing disaffection. Finally there was the story—not devoid of truth—that the cartridges for the new Enfield rifle were greased with fat that rendered them unclean for both Hindus and Mahomedans. And when the mutiny did break out it found the Army without many of its best officers who were employed in civil work, and the British troops [illegible] in spite of Lord [illegible] below the n[illegible] he[illegible] for safety. On May 10 [illegible] h[illegible] sepoys a[illegible] M[illegible] o e n mu[illegible] ny cut d[illegible] wn a few Europeans, and, unchecked by the large European garrison, went off to Delhi where next morning the Mahomedans rose. From that centre the mutiny spread through the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into Lower Bengal. Risings in the Punjab were put down by Sir John Lawrence and his subordinates, who armed the Sikhs, and with their help reduced the sepoys, and Lawrence was subsequently able to send a strong body of Sikhs to aid in the siege of Delhi. The native armies of Madras and Bombay remained for the most part true to their colours. In Central India the contingents of some of the great chiefs joined the rebels, but Hyderabad was kept loyal by the influence of its minister, Sir Salar Jung.

The interest of the war centres round Delhi Cawnpore and Lucknow, though in other places massacres and fighting occurred. The siege of Delhi began on June 8 when Sir Henry Barnard occupied the Ridge outside the town. Barnard died of cholera early in July, and Thomas Reed who took his place, was obliged through illness to hand over the command to Archdale Wilson In August Nicholson arrived with a reinforcement from the Punjab. In the meantime the rebel force in Delhi was constantly added to by the arrival of new bodies of mutineers attacks were frequent and the losses heavy cholera and sunstroke carried off many victims on the Ridge: and when the final assault was made in September the Delhi army could only parade 4,720 infantry, of whom 1,960 were Europeans. The arrival of siege guns made it possible to advance the batteries on September 8, and by the 13th a breach was made On the following day three columns were led to the assault, a fourth being held in reserve Over the ruins of the Kashmir Gate, blown in by Home and Salkeld, Col. Campbell led his men and Nicholson formed up his troops within the walls By nightfall the British, with a loss of nearly 1,206 killed and wounded, had only secured a foothold in the city. Six days' street fighting followed and Delhi was won; but the gallant Nicholson was killed at the head of a storming party. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner, and his two sons were shot by Captain Hudson.

Massacre at Cawnpore.

At Cawnpore the sepoys mutinied on June 27 and found in Nana Sahib, the heir of the last Peshwa, a willing leader in spite of his former professions of loyalty. There a European force of 240 with six guns had to protect 870 non-combatants, and held out for 22 days, surrendering only on the guarantee of the Nana that they should have a safe conduct as far as Allahabad. They were embarking on the boats on the Ganges when fire was opened on them, the men being shot or hacked to pieces before the eyes of their wives and children and the women being mutilated and murdered in Cawnpore to which place they were taken back Their bodies were thrown down a well just before Havelock, having defeated the Nana's forces, arrived to the relief. In Lucknow a small garrison held out in the Residency from July 2 to September 25 against tremendous odds and enduring the most fearful hardships. The [illegible] force, under Havelock and Outram, was itself invested and the [illegible] was

t finally de ve ed until S Co m Campbe ved in Nov mbe. Fghting con nued o months in Oudh, which Sir Colin Campbell aliy reduced, and in Central India, where Hugh Rose waged a brilliant campaign ainst the disinherited Rani of Jhansi—who ed at the head of her troops—and Tantia Topi.

Transfer to the Crown.

With the end of the mutiny there began a w era in India, strikingly marked at the out- by the Act for the Better Government of dia (1858) which transferred the entire administration from the Company to the Crown. y that Act India was to be governed by, and the name of, the Sovereign through a Secre- ry of State, assisted by a Council of fifteen embers. At the same time the Governor- neral received the title of Viceroy. The ropean troops of the Company, numbering out 24,000 officers and men were—greatly enting the transfer—amalgamated with the oyal service, and the Indian Navy was abo- hed On November 1, 1858, the Viceroy nounced in Durbar at Allahabad that Queen ctoria had assumed the Government of India. d proclaimed a policy of justice and religious leration. A principle already enunciated the Charter Act of 1833 was reinforced, and of every race or creed, were to be admitted far as possible to those offices in the Queen's rvice for which they might be qualified e aim of the Government was to be the bene- of all her subjects in India—"In their pros- rity will be our strength, in their content- nt our security, and in their gratitude our st reward." Peace was proclaimed in July 59 and in the cold weather Lord Canning nt on tour in the northern provinces, to ceive the homage of loyal chiefs and to assure em that the "policy of lapse" was at an end. number of other important reforms marked e closing years of Canning's Viceroyalty. e India Councils Act (1861) augmented the vernor-General's Council, and the Councils Madras and Bombay by adding non-official embers, European and Indian, for legislative rposes only. By another Act of the same ar, High Courts of Judicature were consti ted To deal with the increased debt of dia Mr. James Wilson was sent from England be Financial Member of Council, and to m are due the customs system, income tax, ense duty, and State paper currency. The res of office had broken down the Viceroy's alth Lady Canning died in 1862 and this stened his departure for England where he ed in June of that year. His successor, Lord gin, lived only a few months after his arrival India, and was succeeded by Sir John (after- ards Lord) Lawrence, the "saviour of the unjab."

Sir John Lawrence.

The chief task that fell to Sir John Lawrence s that of reorganising the Indian military stem, and of reconstructing the Indian army. e latter task was carried out on the prin- le that in the Bengal army the proportion Europeans to Indians in the infantry and valry should be one to two and in the adras and Bombay one to three the tillery was to be almost wholly b c r n was carried o plte

financ al d fficu nd the saddl ng of Indian ev nues w th he o o a wa n ab n a with which India had no direct concern; but operations in Bhutan were all the drain made on the army in India while the re-organising process was being carried on. Two severe famines—in Orissa (1866) and Bundelkhand and Upper Hindustan (1868-9)—occurred, while Sir John Lawrence was Viceroy, and he laid down the principle for the first time in Indian history, that the officers of the Government would be held personally responsible for taking every possible means to avert death by starva- tion. He also created the Irrigation Depart ment under Col. (Sir Richard) Strachey. Two commercial crises of the time have to be noted One seriously threatened the tea industry in Bengal. The other was the consequence of the wild gambling in shares of every descrip- tion that took place in Bombay during the years of prosperity for the Indian cotton in dustry caused by the American Civil War The "Share Mania," however, did no perma- nent harm to the trade of Bombay, but was, on the other hand, largely responsible for the series of splendid buildings begun in that city during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere Sir John Lawrence retired in 1869, having passed through every grade of the service, from an Assistant Magistracy to the Viceroyalty Lord Mayo, who succeeded him, created an Agricultu [illegible] introduced the system c [illegible] us fostering the impu [illegible] it. He also laid the [illegible] of the salt duties, thereby enabling his successors to abo lish the inter-provincial customs lines. Un happily his vast schemes for the development of the country by extending communications of every kind were not carried out to the full by him, for he was murdered in the convict settlement of the Andaman Islands, in 1872 Lord Northbrook (Viceroy 1872-6) had to exer cise his abilities chiefly in the province of finance. A severe famine which threatened Lower Bengal in 1874 was successfully ward d off by the organization of State relief and the importation of rice from Burma. The follow ing year was notable for the deposition of the Gaikwar of Baroda for mis-government, and for the tour through India of the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward VII). The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India when Lord Mayo was Viceroy had given great pleasure to those with whom he had come in touch, and had established a kind of personal link between India and the Crown. The Prince of Wales tour aroused unprecedented enthusiasm for and loyalty to the British Raj, and further en- couragement was given to the growth of this spirit when, in a durbar of great magnificence held on January 1st, 1877, on the famous Ridge at Delhi, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Em- press of India. The Viceroy of that time, Lord Lytton, had, however, to deal with a situation of unusual difficulty. Two successive years of drought produced, in 1877-78, the worst famine India had known. The mos strenuous exertions were made to mitigate it effects and eight crores of rupees were spen n grain but the o of life was o ti at 5 At this time a Afghan affairs ne more because prom

Second Afghan War.

The Amir, Sher Ali, was found to be intriguing with Russia and that fact, coupled with his repulse of a British mission led to the second Afghan War. The British forces advanced by three routes—the Khyber, the Kurram, and the Bolan—and gained all the important vantage points of Eastern Afghanistan. Sher Ali fled and a treaty was made with his son Yakub Khan, which was promptly broken by the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, who had been sent as English envoy to Kabul. Further operations were thus necessary, and Sir F. (now Lord) Roberts advanced on the capital and defeated the Afghans at Charasia. A rising of the tribes followed, in spite of Sir D Stewart's victory at Ahmed Kheyl and his advance from Kabul to Kandahar. A pretender, Sirdar Ayub Khan, from Herat prevented the establishment of peace, defeated Gen. Burrows' brigade at Malwand, and invested Kandahar. He was routed in turn by Sir F. Roberts who made a brilliant march from Kabul to Kandahar After the British withdrawal fighting continued between Ayub Khan and Abdur Rahman, but the latter was left undisputed Amir of Afghanistan until his death in 1901.

In the meantime Lord Lytton had resigned (1880) and Lord Ripon was appointed Viceroy by the new Liberal Government. Lord Ripon's administration is memorable for the freedom given to the Press by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, for his scheme of local self-government which developed municipal institutions, and for the attempt to extend the jurisdiction of the criminal courts in the Districts over European British subjects, independently of the race or nationality of the presiding judge. This attempt, which created a feeling among Europeans in India of great hostility to the Viceroy, ended in a compromise in 1884. Other reforms were the re-establishment of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the appointment of an Education Commission with a view to the spread of popular instruction on a broader basis, and the abolition by the Finance Minister (Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer) of a number of customs duties. Lord Dufferin, who succeeded Lord Ripon in 1884, had to give his attention more to external than internal affairs. one of his first acts was to hold a durbar at Rawalpindi for the reception of the Amir of Afghanistan which resulted in the strengthening of British relations with that ruler. In 1885 a third Burmese war became necessary owing to the truculent attitude of King Thibaw and his intrigues with foreign Powers. The expedition, under General Prendergast, occupied Mandalay without difficulty and King Thibaw was exiled to Ratnagiri, where he died on 16th December 1916. His dominions of Upper Burma were annexed to British India on the 1st of January, 1886.

The Russian Menace.

Of greater importance at the time were the measures taken to meet a possible, and as it then appeared a probable, attack on India by Russia. These preparations, which cost over two million sterling, were hurried on because of a collision which occurred between Russian and Afghan troops at Penjdeh, during the delim[illegible] f the Afghan frontier towards [illegible] Asia and which seemed likely to lead to a [illegible] o war by Great Britain War was averted, but the Penjdeh incident had called attention to a menace that was to be felt for nearly a generation more; it had also served to elicit from the Princes of India an unanimous offer of troops and money in case of need That offer bore fruit under the next Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, when the present system of Imperial Service Troops was organised. Under Lord Lansdowne's rule also the defences of the North-Western Frontier were strengthened, on the advice of Sir Frederick (now Earl) Roberts, who was then Commander-in-Chief in India. Another form of precautionary measure against the continued aggression of Russia was taken by raising the annual subsidy paid by the Indian Government to the Amir from eight to twelve lakhs

On the North-Eastern Frontier there occurred (1891) in the small State of Manipur a revolution against the Raja that necessitated an inquiry on the spot by Mr. Quinton the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Mr. Quinton, the commander of his escort, and others, were treacherously murdered in a conference and the escort ignominiously retreated. This disgrace to British arms led to several attacks on frontier outposts which were brilliantly defeated Manipur was occupied by British troops and the government of the State was reorganised under a Political Agent. Lord Lansdowne's term of office was distinguished by several other events, such as the passing of the Parliamentary Act (Lord Cross's Act, 1892), which increased the size of the Legislative Councils as well as the number of non-officials in them. legislation aimed at social and domestic reform among the Hindus: and the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver (1893). In Burma great progress was made, under Sir Alexander Mackenzie, as Chief Commissioner: comparative order was established, and large schemes for the construction of railways, roads, and irrigation works were put in hand. (The Province was made a Lieutenant-Governorship in 1897).

Frontier Campaigns.

Lord Elgin, who succeeded Lord Lansdowne in 1894, was confronted at the outset with a deficit of Rs. 2¼ crores, due to the fall in exchange. (In 1895 the rupee fell as low as 1s. 1d.) To meet this the old five per cent. import duties were re-imposed on a number of commodities, but not on cotton goods: and within the year the duty was extended to piece-goods, but not to yarn The reorganisation of the Army, which involved the abolition of the old system of Presidency Armies, had hardly been carried out when a number of risings occurred along the North-West Frontier. In 1895 the British Agent in Chitral—which had come under British influence two years previously when Sir H. M Durand had demarcated the southern and eastern boundaries of Afghanistan—was besieged and had to be rescued by an expeditionary force. Two years later the Wazirs, Swatis, and Mohmands attacked the British positions in Malakand, and the Afridis closed the Khyber Pass. Peace was only established after a prolonged campaign (the Tirah campaign) in which 40,000 troops were employed and over [illegible] 000 officers and [illegible] had been cut. This was in [illegible] f a heavy burden on the finances of India, which was [illegible] by the serious and

famine of 1896-97 and by the appearance in India of bubonic plague. The methods taken to prevent the spread of that disease led, in Bombay, to rioting, and elsewhere to the appearance in the vernacular press of seditious articles which made it necessary to make more stringent the law dealing with such writings.

Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

With famine and plague Lord Curzon also, who succeeded Lord Elgin in 1899, had to deal. In 1901 the cycle of bad harvests came to an end, but plague increased, and in 1904 deaths from it were returned at over one million. Of the many problems to which Lord Curzon directed his attention, only a few can be mentioned here: some indeed claim that his greatest work in India was not to be found in any one department but was in fact the general gearing up of the administration which he achieved by his unceasing energy and personal example of strenuous work. He had at once to turn his attention to the North-West Frontier. The British garrisons beyond our boundary were gradually withdrawn and replaced by tribal levies, and British forces were concentrated in British territory behind them as a support. An attempt was made to check the arms traffic and work on strategic railways was pushed forward. The fact that in seven years he only spent a quarter of a million upon repressive measures and only found it necessary to institute one blockade (against the Mahsud Wazirs) is the justification of this policy of compromise between the Lawrence and Forward schools of thought. In 1901 the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab were separated from that Province, and together with the political charges of the Malakand, the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana were formed into the new North-West Frontier Province, under a Chief Commissioner directly responsible to the Government of India. That year also witnessed the death of Abdur Rahman, the Amir of Afghanistan, and the establishment of an understanding with his successor Habibullah. In 1904 the attitude of the Dalai Lama of Tibet being pro-Russian and anti-British, it became necessary to send an expedition to Lhasa under Colonel (Sir Francis) Younghusband. The Dalai Lama abdicated and a treaty was concluded with his successor.

In his first year of office Lord Curzon passed the Act which, in accordance with the recommendations of the Fowler Commission, practically fixed the value of the rupee at *1s. 4d.*, and in 1900 a Gold Reserve fund was created. The educational reforms that marked this Viceroyalty are dealt with elsewhere: chief among them was the Act of 1904 reorganising the governing bodies of Indian Universities. Under the head of agrarian reform must be mentioned the Punjab Land Alienation Act, designed to free the cultivators of the soil from the clutches of money-lenders, and the institution of Agricultural banks. The efficiency of the Army was increased (Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief) by the re-armament of the Indian Army, the strengthening of the artillery, and the reorganisation of the transport service. In his relations with the Feudatory Chiefs, Lord Curzon emphasized their position as pa[illegible] in administration, and he [illegible] the I[illegible] Cadet Corps to give [illegible] education to the sons of ruling and aristocratic families. In 1902 the British Government obtained from the Nizam a perpetual lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in return for an annual payment of 25 lakhs. The accession of King Edward VII was proclaimed in a splendid Durbar on January 1, 1903. In 1904 Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months but was re-appointed to a second term of office, Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, having acted as Viceroy during his absence. The chief act of this second term was the partition of Bengal and the creation of a new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—a reform, designed to remove the systematic neglect of the trans-Gangetic areas of Bengal, which evoked bitter and prolonged criticism. In 1905 Lord Curzon resigned being unable to accept the proposals of Lord Kitchener for the re-adjustment of relations between the Army headquarters and the Military Department of the Government, and being unable to obtain the support of the Home Government. Lord Curzon was succeeded by **Lord Minto,** the grandson of a former Governor-General. It was a stormy heritage to which Lord Minto succeeded, for the unrest which had long been noticed developed in one direction into open sedition. The occasion of the outburst in Bengal was the partition of that province. The causes of the flood of seditious writings and speeches, of the many attempts at assassination, and of the boycott of British goods are less easily definable. The mainspring of the unrest was "a deep-rooted antagonism to all the principles upon which Western society, especially in a democratic country like England, has been built up."

Outside Bengal attempts to quell the disaffection by the ordinary law were fairly successful. But scarcely any province was free from disorder of some kind and, though recourse was had to the deportation of persons without reason assigned under an Act of 1818, special Acts had to be passed to meet the situation, *viz* — an Explosives Act, a Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, and a Criminal Law Amendment Act which provides for a magisterial inquiry in private and a trial before three judges of the High Court without a jury. Concurrently with these legislative measures steps were taken to extend representative institutions. In 1907 a Hindu and a Mahomedan were appointed to the Secretary of State's Council, and in 1909 a Hindu was appointed for the first time to the Viceroy's Council. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 carried this policy farther by reconstituting the legislative councils and conferring upon them wider powers of discussion. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were enlarged by the addition of an Indian member.

As regards foreign policy, Lord Minto's Viceroyalty was distinguished by the conclusion (1907) between Great Britain and Russia of an agreement on questions likely to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries in Asia generally, and in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in particular. Two expeditions had to be undertaken on the North-West frontier, against the Zakka Khels and the Mohmands and ships of the East Indies Squadron were frequently engaged off Maskat and in the Pe[illegible] G[illegible] in operations d[illegible] to check the traffic in arms through Persia and Mekran to the frontier of India

Visit of the King and Queen

Sir Charles (Lord) Hardinge was appointed to succeed Lord Minto in 1910. His first year in India was marked by the visit to India of the King Emperor and the Queen, who arrived at Bombay on December 2, 1911. From there they proceeded to Delhi where, in the most magnificent durbar ever held in India, the coronation was proclaimed and various boons, including an annual grant of 50 lakhs for popular education, were announced. At the same ceremony His Majesty announced the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi; the reunion of the two Bengals under a Governor-in Council: the formation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and the restoration of Assam to the charge of a Chief Commissioner.

In August, 1913, the demolition of a lavatory attached to a mosque in Cawnpore was made the occasion of an agitation among Indian Mahomedans and a riot in Cawnpore led to heavy loss of life. Of those present at the riot, 106 were put on trial but subsequently released by the Viceroy before the case reached the Sessions, and His Excellency was able to settle the mosque difficulty by a compromise that was acceptable to the local and other Mahomedans.

Still more serious trouble occurred in September 1914, when a riot at Budge-Budge among a number of Sikh emigrants returned from Canada gave a foretaste of the revolutionary plans entertained by those men. The sequel, revealed in two conspiracy trials at Lahore, showed that the "Ghadr" conspiracy was widespread and had been consistently encouraged by Germany.

Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy.

Lord Hardinge, whose great services had been rewarded with the Knighthood of the Garter, left India in 1916 and was succeeded by Lord Chelmsford, whose tenure of office was destined to be one of the most eventful in the modern history of India. The part played by India in the war was developed in every possible way. Not only was the Indian Army increased but the resources of the country were developed with the help of the Munitions Board and India assumed responsibility for 100 millions of the war debt. The share of India in the Imperial burden of the war was emphasised in another and very significant way by her representation in the Imperial War Cabinet in London by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. P (Lord) Sinha. On the Frontier, where there had been numerous though comparatively slight disturbances in 1914-15, a punitive expedition had to be undertaken against the Mahsuds

In 1917 **Mr. Montagu**, who had succeeded Mr Chamberlain as Secretary of State, carried out the latter's intention of visiting India. The result of the visit was shown in the following year when a report was issued containing what is known as the joint scheme of reform evolved by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. Shortly after this report there was issued a report by the Special Committee of Inquiry, over which Mr. Justice Rowlatt presided, into seditious crime in India. That report and the legislation which *followed* [illegible] ... with the ... ment of the ... reform ... led to a new[illegible] ... us on and a [illegible] which had to a great extent been in abeyan during the early years of the war.

Early in 1919 prolonged strikes in Bomb[illegible] and elsewhere showed that India, though comparatively little affected by the economic results of the war, was confronted by industrial and economic problems which were none the less grave. The gravity of those problems was increased by the ravages of influenza which is supposed to have caused 6,000,000 deaths during the winter months of 1917-18. Disturbances broke out in April as a sequel to the passive resistance movement against the Rowlatt Act (the Satyagraha Movement) which produced a situation to which there has been no parallel since the Mutiny. It is sufficient here to state that in Ahmedabad, Viramgam Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwalla and other places the crowd, by attacking life and property and by train wrecking and tearing up railway lines and telegraph wires, provoked a situation which could only be met by the proclamation of martial law and the enforcement of military measures for the protection of la[illegible] abiding subjects and for the suppression of disorder.

Exaggerated reports of those riots and of the effect of the Rowlatt Act may be presumed to have had some influence on the Amir of Afghanistan when he declared war and invaded British territory. Amir Habibullah Khan, who had been loyal to his treaty obligations throughout the war, was murdered in February and, after a brief occupation of the throne by his brother Nasrulla Khan, his son Amanulla had been declared Amir. A sequel to this war was the renewal of trouble along a great part of the North Western frontier where the tribesmen who had at first appeared to be impressed by the British successes, took the offensive against our advance posts [illegible] ...thern Waziristan The [illegible] ...sarily followed and th[illegible] ... were on a scale never previously reached in frontier war and made the campaign of unusual length

The Government of India Bill, embodying Mr Montagu's proposals for the popularisation of the system of Government, was passed in December

The next year, 1920, more than any which preceded it, was distinguished by political agitation. The cause of this was in part the indignation created by the facts disclosed in the report of the Hunter Commission on the outbreaks of 1919 in the Punjab and elsewhere, and the stimulus given to the Khilafat agitation by the terms of the Peace treaty with Turkey.

Lord Reading's Viceroyalty.

The fruits of agitation were reaped in plenty in 1921, the first year of Lord Reading's term of office. Murderous outbreaks at Malegaon Dharwar and elsewhere were *followed by* a rebellion of the Moplahs in Malabar which assumed the most serious proportions and necessitated prolonged military operations.

It had been arranged that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales should visit India at the end of 1920 and should open the new Councils in 1921, but for reasons of health, that visit had to be postponed and H R H the Duke of Conna[illegible] came to India early in [illegible] in order to open the new Councils The Prince's visit took place in [illegible] and was essential y non-pol[illegible]cal

Th n u m w w h he P n e wa re ed ... ng h s u w s ma d
But simultaneously with the loyal display riots broke out in more than one of the cities which he visited. But after the imprisonment of some of the leading agitators in the early part of 1922 the country enjoyed comparative quiet, except in the Punjab where the Akali movement among the Sikhs, which had started as a puritan religious movement, developed into a political movement attended by constant and widespread disorder. The enhanced position of India in the Empire and the position of India as a nation entering actively into the work of the League of Nations, were emphasised during the year by the tour of the Dominions undertaken by the Hon. S. Sastri

The Salt Tax.

Early in 1923 a great deal of criticism was excited by Lord Reading's certification of the doubling of the salt tax, under the powers conferred by the Reformed constitution, in opposition to the clearly expressed will of the Legislative Assembly Objection was taken to this step, not so much because an increase in the Salt Tax had always been looked upon as a measure to which resort should be made only in grave emergencies, as because the financial powers of the elected chambers, much emphasised in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, were thus shown to be capable of restriction.

Break up of non-co-operation.

Two causes combined during the year to weaken the position of the extremists. The first was the split in the Congress, the second the rise of communal feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. The Congress split was brought about by Mr. C. R. Das, who, realising no doubt that Mr Gandhi had failed and it was unlikely that any other man would have greater success by a rigid adherence to his methods, declared in favour of standing for the Councils.

The other cause was the disappearance of the surface unity between Hindus and Mahomedans which Mr. Gandhi, helped by strong feeling among Mahomedans on the Turkish question, had temporarily contrived. The split was followed by the formation of two pan-Hindu movements: the Shuddhi movement, announced by Swami Shradhanand, which aimed at the re-conversion to Hinduism of the Malkhana Rajputs and other low class occupants of the fringe of Islam, and the Sangathan movement of which Pandit Malaviya was the sponsor and which aimed at teaching Hindus physical exercises and sword play, so that they might be the better able to protect themselves. These two movements greatly irritated the Mahomedans, and during the year there were between fifteen and twenty serious Hindu-Mahomedan riots, occurring in all parts of India.

Violent Movements.

In the Punjab the Akali movement showed an increasing tendency to forget the teachings of Mr. Gandhi The Babar Akalis murdered several of their co-religionists whose political views they did not approve, and the Akali Dal became a more definitely military organisation acting directly under the orders of the Shrines Committee. After a ... of m... government and intrigue against the neighbouring state of Patiala, the Maharaja of Nabha

v unt... abd a ed So new at ud ... he Aka s uned h m n o a ma yr and h movement became sufficiently formidable both the Akali Dal and the Shrines Committee to be declared illegal associations. Many arrests were made: but, owing to the lack of unity in the extremist camp, an attempt of the Congress to secure all India support for the Akalis had a meagre result.

During the year there were an unusual number of frontier outrages. Several officers were shot, and worldwide attention was attracted by the kidnapping of Molly Ellis, after the murder of her mother, and by her heroic rescue by Mrs. Starr. Coupled with the slow rate of progress of the operations in Waziristan, these continued incidents provoked some comment

There was also a sensational revival of the pre-war anarchical societies in Bengal, but the range of their achievements was small.

Mr. Gandhi's Release.

Mr. Gandhi's premature release from Yerowda jail in consequence of an operation for appendicitis temporarily revived the drooping hopes of the extremists, but any idea that he would organize another huge anti-Government movement was rapidly shattered. The breach between him and Mr. Das steadily widened and the belief of Hindu politicians in Mr Gandhi's common sense diminished though their esteem for his character remained as high as ever. Moreover the feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans which had suddenly appeared the previous year darkened the whole face of the country. With the abolition of the Khilafat by Mustapha Kemal in March the *raison d'etre* of the famous pact between Mr. Gandhi and the Alis was destroyed and animosity no longer felt the restraint of political expediency The Hindu conversion and organization movements of *Shuddhi* and *Sangathan* were opposed by exactly parallel Mahomedan movements *Tabligh* and *Tanzim*; rumours were frequent that some mysterious All-India Mahomedan clique was planning aggressive action against Hindus; and excitement was brought to fever heat by the riots in the Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Delhi, Calcutta, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad which broke out during the autumn season of religious festivals. In September Mr. Gandhi decided on a 21 days' fast, which he successfully accomplished, partly as an expiation for his share in the bad feeling, and partly to draw the attention of the country to the urgency of the problem. Simultaneously a conference of representatives of all communities, including the Metropolitan and other English visitors was called at Delhi to decide what steps could be taken to bring about a better state of affairs The conference passed some excellent resolutions but on the very day when Mr. Gandhi's fast ended riots again broke out, and what gave the matter a grave aspect was that the date of the riots had been predicted and it was commonly said that they had been carefully planned for that very day.

Reforms Imperilled.

The year saw the final collapse of non co-operation. Though Mr. Gandhi and a dwindling band of followers clung to *khaddar* and the triple boycott, lawyers ... to their ... and students finally ... patrod of national edu... and th... best

b an o non co op a n f ll w d M D n o C uncils Th p g amme a no m ed by Mr. Das was to wreck the Reforms, and in this ambition he was reasonably near success. Obstructive tactics effected the resignation of the Ministers in the Central Provinces and Bengal and left these two provinces to be administered by Governors without democratic help, but in other parts of India the Councils did well in the circumstances.

Underground the revolutionary movement continued. A se [illegible] ok place in Bengal, and [illegible] criticism by associating [illegible] to the murderer of an inoffensive Englishman in Calcutta.

The third attempt to climb Everest came very near to success. A height 600 feet from the top was reached, but in an effort to accomplish the last stretch Mallory and Irvine were killed. It was not established whether they had or had not reached the top.

India in 1925 and 1926.

In 1925 the extremists received a sad blow by the death of Mr. C. R. Das, leader of the Swarajist Party. His death took the Party completely aback, and the counsel of Mr. Gandhi had to be sought in order to deal with this disastrous situation. Mr. Gandhi sent an invitation to Arabindo Ghose, a Bengali *litterateur* and reputed thaumaturge who since the assassinations of 1908 and 1909 has been living on French territory at Pondicherry, to take command of the Swarajist band. Mr. Ghose declined with thanks, and the lot thereupon fell upon Mr. Sen Gupta, a Bengali politician of whom for the rest of the year little was heard outside Bengal From this point the falling away of Swarajists from the old austere principle of ruthless and irreconcilable obstruction proceeded apace. First Mr. Tambe, a Swarajist in the Central Provinces, accepted an Executive Councillorship from the alien Government, next Mr. Patel, a Bombay Swarajist, took the Presidential chair in the Assembly and expressed his readiness if necessary to meet the Viceroy nine times a day, and then others in Bombay and the Central Provinces adopted the policy of "responsive co operation"—a phrase denoting a critical attitude towards Government coupled with readiness in certain circumstances to receive a lucrative post from Government. The political sky, in fact, brightened considerably.

The principal event of the year in India was the arrival in April of Lord Irwin as Viceroy, on the retirement of Lord Reading from that office.

Indian political history during 1926 was a record of continuous improvement in the outlook The Swarajists in the Indian Legislative Assembly proved to be of less account than in any session since their first entry into that body in January 1924. Their prestige similarly diminished in the Provincial Legislative Councils, where they had hitherto enjoyed dominating power. The proximity of the General Elections to all the legislatures in the autumn of the year filled them with the desire of some dramatic effort to catch the imagination of the constituencies and they consequently organised spectacular walks-out from the egislatures The first took place in the [illegible] bly Every effort short of [illegible] coerci n was employed [illegible] xt m p d m h P d n h H P m D p y Leader of the Swarajist party in the H [illegible] o accompany the move by quitting the chair Had he done so, there would have been an awkward constitutional crisis. But Mr. Patel refused and the demonstration fell flat. The same may be said of corresponding efforts in the Provincial Councils.

But the outstanding political feature of the year was the profound aggravation of the tension and bitterness between the Hindu and Moslem communities. This resulted in grave riots in Calcutta and in similar disturbances, less only in magnitude, in numerous smaller centres in Upper India. This increase of communal trouble was directly associated with the propaganda carried on by leaders of political opinion in preparation for and in connection with the General Elections. The elections themselves were marked by no riotous outbreak of importance but they were largely fought on communal lines not only as between Hindus and Moslems but as between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and on lines of local personal and sectional rivalries. Nowhere did candidates appeal to the voters on broad grounds of public policy nor even was much heard of the great constitutional issue and of the appeals made by the Secretary of State and successive Viceroys for the co-operation of all political classes to work the existing Constitution in preparation for the next constitutional inquiry required by statute.

An important development during the year [illegible] gust by the Royal [illegible] nd Exchange of a [illegible] functions hitherto exercised by Government in connection with these matters should in future be carried out by the newly instituted Indian Reserve Bank, that the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve should be amalgamated for the purpose and that there should be instituted a new Gold Bullion Standard, with the rupee exchange ratio fixed at 1s. 6*d*. gold. The Government of India, at the autumn session of their legislature, immediately after the issue of the report, announced their acceptance of the Commission's recommendation with regard to the exchange ratio and introduced a bill to give effect to it

Another event of great importance to Indian economic welfare during the year was the appointment early in the year and the arrival in India, in August, of a Royal Commission to inquire into questions concerning the improvement of Indian agriculture. This body, consisting of [illegible] as its Pre [illegible] reliminary meetings in Simla spent the cold weather carrying on its investigations in the Provinces.

Events in 1927.

Tension between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities continued during 1927 and was marked by several outbreaks of violence which drew from H. E. the Viceroy more than one weighty pronouncement and an offer to preside at a conference on the subject if the leaders of the tw [illegible] unities thought that any good could thereby be served. More than one vain attempt was made, as in previous

years, to arrive at an agreement between the two communities, particularly on the most vexed questions of cow-killing and music before mosques. Towards the end of the year the announcement was made in Parliament of a purely Parliamentary Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, to inquire into the government of the country, and this aroused a storm of indignant protest throughout the country. The Liberals joined in the protest mainly because no Indians were included in the personnel of the Commission; the National Congress, which passed a resolution in favour of complete national independence, protested mainly on the ground that Parliament had no right to determine what should be the future form of government in India; and both these parties joined in proclaiming a boycott of the Commission. The Mahomedans were divided on the question, but the majority of them were opposed to the boycott policy.

Apart from politics and long discussions involved by the Reserve Bank Bill, the year was memorable as one of disaster. Great floods occurred in Sind, Kathiawar, Gujarat and Orissa; a cyclone swept over Nellore and a devastating fire took place in Peshawar—all making great demands on the resources of Government and the generosity of the public

The visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to Karachi and Bombay, on his way to Europe, was made the occasion for a very remarkable outburst of popular enthusiasm His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, stayed some days in Bombay and his replies to many addresses and his sermon in a mosque, advocating religious tolerance, created a great sensation.

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coast of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to [illegible] the [illegible] of Fort William [illegible] and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793 Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy The Governor-General is the sole representative of the Crown in India; he is assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom is responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most [illegible] of any great administration in the world. It claims a share

in the produce of the land and in the Punjab and Bombay it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it has the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated and was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919.

THE REFORMS OF 1919.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921. The Act was the outcome of an inquiry conducted in India in the winter of 1917-18 by the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) and the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford), the results of which were embodied in their Report on Indian Constitutional Reform issued in the spring of 1918. The recommendations in this report were supplemented by those of two Committees which toured in India in the winter of 1918-19, and which issued their Reports in the spring of 1919. A third Committee was appointed during the latter year to make recommendations for the modification of the system of administration of Indian affairs in the United Kingdom, and issued their Report while the Government of India Bill was under examination by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Joint Select Committee in their turn issued an exhaustive Report on the Bill, which was passed in a form practically identical with that recommended by the Joint Committee, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd December 1919.

The Divisions.—British India for administrative purposes is divided into 15 provinces, each with its separate Local Government or administration. In nine of the provinces—the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam—the Local Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of not more than four members, and two or more Ministers. In 1922 Burma, which was excluded from the original scheme, was brought into line with it. An Act of Parliament was passed, constituting Burma a Governor's Province, with a Governor, an Executive Council and Ministers and a Legislative Council elected on a very democratic franchise, which gave the vote to women. The remaining six provinces are directly [illegible] by Chief [illegible] who are [illegible] agents of the Central Government of India. No change has been made by the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces.

Dyarchy.—In these nine provinces the executive Government is a dual organism which owes its unity to the Governor. One half of the organism consists of the Governor and his executive Council, all of whom are appointed by the King. This body is responsible for the administration of those subjects which are "reserved." The other half of the executive organism is the Governor acting with the advice of Ministers who are appointed by him, hold office during his pleasure, and must be elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successive stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India, both central and provincial received their mandates from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State for India, the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs.

The Provinces.—Starting from the premise that it was in the provinces that the first substantial steps must be taken towards the development of a system of responsible government, the framers of the Act of 1919 provided for a statutory demarcation of the functions to be exercised by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively, in their administrative capacity. No attempt was made in this connection to limit the field open to the Indian Legislature, which still retains a concurrent (though not an overriding) power of legislation for the affairs of the provinces in general and of individual provinces; but the rules under the Act provide specifically for the [illegible] of this right in

provincial matters, and the theory upon which the Act proceeds assumes that a convention will be established and rigorously observed which will confine intervention by the Indian Legislature in provincial affairs to matters so specified.

Finance.—The "revenues of India"—or, rather, their sources—are definitely divided between the Central and Provincial Governments; the *Provincial* Governments have now almost complete control over the administration of their "allocated" revenues, they have power to supplement them by raising loans on the security of these revenues, and their right, subject in certain cases to the Governor-General's sanction, to initiate new taxation measures is formally recognised.

It was found impossible to devise any scheme of allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments which did not leave the former with a deficit. This deficit is to be met in part by an annual contribution from seven of the eight Governors' provinces, the province of Bihar and Orissa, owing to the comparative exiguousness and inelasticity of its own revenues, having been exempted from this contribution. The aggregate sum thus due from the provinces to the Government of India at the outset is Rs. 983 lakhs, of which Madras contributes Rs. 348 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs 175 lakhs, and the other four provinces sums ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs 64 lakhs. The annual contribution is in no case to be subject to increase in the future, and if reduction of the aggregate is found possible by the Government of India, reductions are to be made in fixed proportions from the quota of the several provinces.

Responsibility.—The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent. as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules have given the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult male population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any "Governor's province" to extend the franchise to women. The following table shows the strength and composition of each of the Provincial Councils :—

Province.	Elected.	Nominated and *ex-officio*.		Total.
		Officials.	Non-officials.	
Madras	98	23	6	127
Bombay	86	20	5	111
Bengal	113	20	6	139
United Provinces	100	18	5	123
Punjab	71	16	6	93
Bihar and Orissa	76	18	9	103
Central Provinces	53	10	5	68
Assam	39	9	5	53
Burma	78	15	8	101

The figures for officials in this table are maxima in every case, and where less than the maximum number of officials is nominated to any Council, the number of nominated non-officials must be increased in proportion ; *e.g.*, if there are only 16 officials (nominated and *ex-officio*) on the United Provinces Council there must be seven nominated non-officials. The official members who have seats *ex-officio* are the members of the Executive Council, who are at present four in number, the statutory maximum in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, three in Bihar and Orissa, and two in each of the remaining provinces. These Executive Councils contain an equal

number of Indian and British members except in Bihar and Orissa where two of the three members are British officials.

Electorates.—The electorates in each province are arranged for the most part on a basis which is designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which th of the Indian population natu selves. Although there are from province to province, their character in one provi give a sufficiently clear id position.

Class of Electorate.	No. of Electorates of this Class
Non-Muhammadan	42
Muhammadan	34
European	3
Anglo-Indian (in the technical sense of persons of mixed European and Asiatic descent).	1
Landholders	5
University	1
Commerce and Industry	8
Total	94

Of the 94 constituencies in Bengal, all but nine (those representing the University and Commerce and Industry) are arranged on a territorial basis, *i.e.*, each constituency consists of a group of electors, having the prescribed qualifications which entitle them to a vote in a constituency of that class, who inhabit a particular area. The normal area for a "Muhammadan" or "non-Muhammadan" constituency is a district (or where districts are large and populous, half a district) in the case of rural constituencies, and, in the case of urban constituencies, a group of adjacent municipal towns. Some large towns form urban constituencies by themselves, and the City of Calcutta provides eight separate constituencies, six "non-Muhammadan" and two "Muhammadan" the latter, of course, being coterminous with the former.

Throughout the electoral rules there runs a general classification of the various kinds of constituencies into two broad categories, those which are designed to represent special interests, such as Landholders, Universities, Planters or Commerce being described as "special" constituencies, and those which are based on a racial distinction—Muhammadan, European, Sikh, etc.—being known as "general" constituencies.

Voters' Qualifications.—The qualifications for electors (and consequently for candidates) vary in detail from province to province, chiefly on of variations in the laws and form the basis of or property values. G speak ing, both in rural and urban are is based on a property qualificat by the payment of a prescribed r revenue or of its equivalent or or of municipal taxes, but in all p pensioned or discharged officers regular army are entitled to the ive of the amount of their inco

Election Results.—A Parlia (Cmd. 2923), published in 1 following summary of election res relates to the third General Elec place in 1926, except in the case of State and the Burma Legislat elections to which took place in 19 cases the elections were the sec Act of 1919, because the Council life-time of five years as compa years in the case of the Legisl and the Provincial Councils ar Reforms were inaugurated in Bu later than in other provinces

The figures given for the num who voted and the percentages who voted to the number on th are, in the case of plural member approximate only. In these each elector has as many votes seats to be filled and the figures on the assumption that each elec votes, that is, the figure given as who voted is the the of votes polled by seats to be filled

Class of Constituency.	No. of Seats.	No of Seats filled without Contest.	No. of Candidates for contested Seats.	Percentage of Votes polled to No. of Electors in contested Constituencies.	Percentage in 1923.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Madras Legislative Council.

Class of Constituency	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non Muhammadan, urban	9	—	19	69·69	60·5
,, rural	56	6	113	46·59	34·0
Muhammadan, urban	2	—	4	50·78	59·5
,, rural	11	5	21	56·52	52·8
Indian Christians	5	—	13	69·35	59·3
European	1	1	1	—	—
Anglo-Indian	1	—	3	68·30	—
Landholders	6	2	11	94·83	73·1
University	1	1	1	—	55·8
Planters	1	1	1	—	—
European Commerce	3	3	3	—	—
Indian Commerce	2	1	3	97·8	—
Total ..	98	20	193	48·29	36·3

TOTAL ELECTORATE: 1,377,466.

Of the 173 candidates for contested seats, 15 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

Bombay Legislative Council.

Class of Constituency	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non Muhammadan, urban	11	—	39	35·59	37·5
,, rural ..	35	1	82	42 92	30·4
Muhammadan, urban	5	—	15	36·50	39·7
,, rural ..	22	3	49	38 32	52·1
European	2	2	2	—	—
Landholders	3	—	9	63·51	38·5
University	1	—	3	65·73	60·5
European Commerce	4	4	4	—	—
Indian Commerce	3	2	5	60·94	68·6
Total ..	86	12	208	40·55	48·2

TOTAL ELECTORATE: 778,321.

Of the 96 candidates seats 36 forfeited their deposit having failed to secure one
[e]ighth of the number of votes polled.

Class of Constituency.	No. of Seats.	No. of Seats filled without Contest.	No. of Candidates for contested Seats.	Percentage of Votes polled to No. of Electors in contested Constituencies.	Percentage in 1923.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.

Non-Muhammadan, urban ..	6		13	49·4	46·7
,, rural .	42	6	95	62·5	52·8
Muhammadan, urban	3	.	7	61 2	52·9
,, rural	15	2	32	64·5	60·6
European	1	1	1	..	..
Landholders	5	2	9	85·5	81·7
University	1	..	3	85 5	76·7
Planters, European . .	1	1	1	..	..
Mining, Indian	1	1	1	..	..
,, European . . .	1	1	1	.	..
Total ..	76	14	163	60·54	52·2

TOTAL ELECTORATE : 374 818.

Of the 149 candidates for constested seats, 17 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Council.

Non-Muhammadan, urban ..	9	1	26	58·18	56·6
,, rural	32	2	76	58·88	57·4
Muhammadan, urban . .	1	1	1	.	65·6
,, rural	6	1	14	67·12	56·8
Landholders	3	..	7	70·05	61·6
Mining	1	..	2	68·0	83·3
Commerce and Industry . .	2	1	3	72·9	71·7
University	1	..	3	91·36	93·0
Total	55	7	132	61·9	57·7

TOTAL ELECTORATE : 170,924.

Of the 125 candidates for contested seats, 12 forfeited their deposit having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

Assam Legislative Council.

Non-Muhammadan, urban ..	1	..	3	55·3	52·2
,, rural	20	6	40	38·83	38·2
Muhammadan, rural .. .	12	1	26	53·59	49·0
Planters	5	5	5	.	—
Commerce (European) . .	1	..	2	92 1	—
Total .	39	12	76	44·17	42·1

TOTAL ELECTORATE : 240,747.

Of the 64 candidates for the contested seats 3 forfeited their deposit having failed to one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Burma Legislative Council.

Class of Constituency.	No. of Seats.	No. of Seats filled without Contest.	No of Candidates for contested Seats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
neral urban..	14	1	36
dian, urban ..	8	1	19
aren, rural ..	5	3	7
neral rural ..	44	3	149
glo Indian	1	..	2
uropean	1	1	1
mmerce	5	5	5
iversity	1	1	1
Total	79	15	220

TOTAL ELECTORATE: 1,821,155

Legislative Assembly.

Class of Constituency.	No. of Seats.	No. of Seats filled without Contest.	No of Candidates for contested Seats
dras—			
Non Muhammadan	10	3	20
Muhammadan	3	2	7
European ..	1	1	1
Landholders	1	..	2
Indian Commerce	1	1	1
mbay—			
Non-Muhammadan	7	1	15
Muhammadan	4	..	10
European ..	2	2	2
Landholders	1	1	1
Indian Commerce	2	2	2
gal—			
Non Muhammadan	6	2	10
Muhammadan	6	..	16
European ..	3	3	3
Landholders	1	..	3
Indian Commerce	1	1	1
ted Provinces—			
Non Muhammadan	8	2	16
Muhammadan	6	2	12
European	1	1	1
Landholders	1	1	1
jab—			
on Muhammadan	3	..	7
uhammadan	6	1	15
kh	2	1	3
andholders	1	..	4
ar and Orissa			
on Muhammadan	8	..	17
madan	3		6
andholders	1	1	1

Class of Constituency.	No of Seats.	No. of Seats filled without Contest.	No. of Candidates for contested Seats.	Percentage of Votes polled to No. of Electors in contested Constituencise.	Percentage in 1923.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Legislative Assembly—*contd.*

Class of Constituency.	No of Seats.	No. of Seats filled without Contest.	No. of Candidates for contested Seats.	Percentage of Votes polled to No. of Electors in contested Constituencise.	Percentage in 1923.
Central Provinces and Berar—					
Non-Muhammadan	4	1	7	75·65	44·1
Muhammadan	1	1	1	—	—
Landholders	1	—	2	37·8	—
Assam—					
Non-Muhammadan	2	1	5	56·40	—
Muhammadan	1	—	3	52·43	44·0
European	1	1	1	—	—
Delhi (General)	1	—	3	65·0	30·0
Burma—					
Non-European	3	—	4	13·77	23·3
European	1	1	1	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara (General) ..	1	—	3	66·42	74·5
Total ..	105	34	206	48·07	41.9

—	Provincial percentage of votes polled in contested constituencies.	No. of candidates who forfeited deposit.
Madras	48·44	3
Bombay	46·18	6
Bengal	42·12	6
United Provinces	51·76	1
Punjab	62·79	4
Bihar and Orissa	52·57	—
Central Provinces and Berar	75·2	—
Assam	54·25	—
Burma	13·77	—
Delhi	65·0	—
Ajmer-Merwara	66·42	1

TOTAL ELECTORATE: 1,125,602.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS IN CONSTITUENCIES.. 835,437

NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED ,, ,, ... 401,575

Women Voters.

A the time of the in 1926 n enf n six provinces. The following figures give the chised in each province, and the ber who voted except in he case of one province where no record was kept of male or female voters

A Provincial Legislative Councils

Province.	No. enrolled.	No enrolled in contested Constituencies.	No vo
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Madras	114,199	106,875	
Bombay	38,478	[illegible]7,974	
United Provinces	75,105	69,797	
Punjab	16,655	13,280	
Burma	102,177	100,417	

B.—Legislative Assembly.

Province.	No. enrolled.	No enrolled in contested Constituencies.
Madras	18,375	13,179
Bombay	4,104	2,810
United Provinces	6,071	4,627
Punjab	2,065	1,217
Burma	5,193	Not recorde

Council of State.

(Second Election of 1925.)

Place and Class of Constituency.	No. of Seats.	No. of Seats filled without Contest.	No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Electors.	Total No. of Electors who voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras—					
Non-Muhammadan ..	4	—	7	2,559	2,1[illegible]
Muhammadan	1	—	2	132	12[illegible]
Bombay—					
Non-Muhammadan ..	3	—	6	1,278	[illegible]
Muhammadan	1	—	4	115	103
,, (Sind)	1	1	1	282	—
Chamber of Commerce ..	1	1	1	51	—
Bengal—					
East: Non-Muhammadan.	1	1	1	590	—
West: ,, ..	2	—	4	882	[illegible]
East: Muhammadan ..	1	—	4	582	[illegible]8
West: ,, ..	1	—	4	201	1[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce ..	1	1	1	137	—
United Provinces—					
Northern: Non-Muhammadan.	1	—	4	889	[illegible]37
Central: ,, .	1	1	1	687	—
Southern ,, ..	1	—	3	1,475	931
East: Muhammadan ..	1	1	1	201	—
West: ,, ..	1	—	2	293	2[illegible]
Punjab—					
Non-Muhammadan ..	1	1	1	1,038	—
Muhammadan	1	—	2	1,052	[illegible]13
Sikh	1	—	2	519	[illegible]
Bihar and Orissa—					
Non-Muhammadan ..	3	—	8	1,970	1[illegible]
Muhammadan	1	—	2	422	[illegible]
Central Provinces: General .	1	—	4	662	4[illegible]
Berar: General .. .	1	1	1	402	—
Assam: Muhammadan .	1	1	1	71	—
Burma—					
General . . .	1	—	2	15,486	[illegible]64
Chamber of Commerce ..	1	1	1	69	—
Total ..	34	10	70	32,126	9[illegible]04

POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In origin the legislative authority in British India was a meeting of the Governor-General (or, in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of the Governor) with his Executive Council, "for the purpose of legislation." When met for this purpose there were added to the Executive Council certain "additional members," at first very few in number, and those few all nominated by the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case might be. A Council so constituted had originally no powers or duties beyond those immediately arising out of the discussion of the particular legislative measure which at the time was engaging its attention, and its functions were confined strictly to the discussion and enactment of legislative measures. In course of time the number of "additional" members, and the proportion of these who were non-official Indians, were steadily increased, the principle of election was gradually substituted for nomination as the means of selecting non-official members, and the functions of the Councils were extended so as to include the right of interpellation, of the discussion of matters of general public interest, and of criticising and discussing the budget proposals of the Executive Government. This extension of the powers of the Councils was in the main the result of the "Morley Minto Act" of 1909. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 had given power to discuss the budget but not to divide the Council upon it. Lord Morley's Act went further and provided that notwithstanding the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 which had restricted the powers of all Councils to the discussion of legislative measures, the Local Government might make rules authorising the discussion of the annual financial statement, of any matter of general public interest, and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as might be imposed by the rules, and these rules recognised the right of the Councils to vote on motions thus submitted for their discussion. The other results of the Act of 1909 were def [illegible] of election as [illegible] members of [illegible] od adopted wa[illegible] a considerabl[illegible] non-official and officia[illegible] province [illegible] province, [illegible] ant thoug[illegible] Act was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and to such Provincial Executive Councils as were then in existence and subsequently created.

Old System.—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two provinces only in addition to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine provinces) had steadily acquired a more and more representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly as generally understood, they still remained in theory up to the [illegible] of the Act of [illegible]9[illegible]9 accretions to the E[illegible]ent of the [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible]on, and enacting, legislation. It is true that the non-official element in the Provincial Councils as constituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 had acquired a considerable measure of control over legislation, in view of the fact that in most provinces that Act and the rules framed under it placed the non-official members in a slight majority over their official colleagues; but for various reasons this control, even in the sphere of legislation, can hardly be described as definite popular control, and over matters outside the legislative sphere the Councils had no controlling voice at all.

The Changes.—The most important changes made by the Act of 1919 in the powers of the Provincial Councils were—

(*i*) the power to vote (and consequently to withhold) supplies;

(*ii*) a greatly enhanced freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation; and

(*iii*) power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the Governor's concurrence.

A further right which the Councils will acquire after four years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own President. At the outset the President is nominated by the Governor, but from the start every Council has an elected Deputy President. The Governor (who formerly was *ex-officio* President of his Legislative Council) no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The first-named of these newly acquired powers is of sufficient importance to require a detailed explanation of its scope, which can best be given in the terms of the Act itself (section 72D).

72D.—(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be aid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed:—

Provided that—

(*a*) the local government shall have power in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

(*b*) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his [illegible] n [illegible] for the safety or tranquillity of the [illegible] or for the carrying on of any [illegible] and

(c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor, communicated to the council.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure :—

(i) Contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council ; and

(ii) Interest and sinking fund charges on loans ; and

(iii) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ; and

(iv) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ; and

(v) Salaries of judges of the high court of the province and of the advocate-general.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

Executive and Legislature.—In the light of these facts it is now possible to explain more exactly the relationship between the provincial executive and the provincial legislature. The dual character of the former has already been mentioned, and the corresponding bifurcation of provincial subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" categories. The rules under the act prescribe a list of 20 subjects which are transferred to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers, the more important of which are Local Self-Government, Medical Administration, Public Health, Education (with certain reservations), Public Works, Agriculture, Excise, and Development of Industries. The "reserved" subjects comprise all those in the list of "provincial" (as distinct from "central") subjects which are not transferred.

Machinery.—No change has been made by the Act of 1919 in the machinery and methods of administration by the Governor in Council, decisions are taken at the Council Board, as before, by a majority vote, and the Governor is entitled, as before, to overrule such a vote in certain specified circumstances if he disagrees with it. For such decisions the Governor in Council remains, as before, responsible to the Secretary of State and Parliament, and on questions of legislation and supply he has the power of enforcing them despite opposition by a majority of the Legislative Council. But, the whole spirit of the Act and the existence of a large non official elected majority in every Provincial Legislative Council is an important factor in determining the policy to be pursued by the official half of the Government in its administration of reserved subjects. A further and not less important factor is the existence in the Government, side by side with the Executive Council, of two or more Ministers appointed from the elected members of the legislature, who, though they are not charged by law with, and in fact are legally absolved from, any responsibility for decisions on matters outside the transferred sphere, will [illegible]y be able, and in fact are expected, to make their [illegible] felt by [illegible] their [illegible] in the [illegible] But these factors, while they will doubtless lead to constant endeavour on the part of the official half of the Government to accommodate its policy to the wishes of its ministerial colleagues and of the majority of the legislature, and to avoid situations which involve resort to the enforcement of its decisions in the face of popular opposition, are not intended to obscure the responsibility to Parliament in the last resort of the Governor in Council for the administration of reserved subjects and the right of His Majesty's Government, and of the Secretary of State as a member thereof, to lay down and require the observance of any principles which they regard as having the support of Parliament and, in the last resort of the British electorate

Transfer of Control.—With regard to transferred subjects the position is very different Here there has been an actual transfer of control from the British elector and the British Parliament to the elector and the Legislative Council in the Indian province. The provincial subjects of administration are grouped into portfolios, and just as each member of the Executive Council has charge of a portfolio consisting of a specified list of "reserved" subjects or "departments," so each Minister is directly responsible for the administration of those particular transferred "departments" which are included in his portfolio. But his responsibility lies, not, as in the case of a member of the Executive Council, to the Government of India the Secretary of State and Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislative Council of which he is an elected member and from which he is selected by the Governor as commanding or likely to command the support of the majority of that body. He holds office during the Governor's pleasure, but his retention of office is contingent on his ability to retain the confidence not only of the Governor, but also of the Legislative Council, upon whose vote he is directly dependent for his salary. Further, the control of the Legislative Council over transferred subjects, both as regards supplies and legislation, is almost entirely free from the restrictions just noticed which necessarily qualify its control over the "reserved" subjects. It is thus within the power of the Provincial Council to insist on the pursuit of a policy of its own choice in the administration of transferred subjects by withdrawing its confidence from a Minister who departs from that policy and bestowing it only on a successor who will follow its mandate ; and this power is dependent on the provincial elector in virtue of his freedom to control the composition of the Legislative Council by the use which he makes of his vote No doubt this statement requires some qualification before it can be accepted as literally accurate, for, technically, the authority charged with the administration of transferred subjects is "*the Governor acting with Ministers* appointed under this Act," not the Ministers acting on their own initiative, and, further, the Governor, who is not, of course, subject to removal from office by the Legislative Council, is charged personally with responsibility for the peace and tranquillity of his province, and would be entitled, and indeed bound, to [illegible] the [illegible] of a department from [illegible] list if he found the legislature [illegible] bent on [illegible] a policy in its administration

which, in his judgment, was incompatible with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity; yet the powers of control vested in the Legislative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great, and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that legislature and Ministers should be allowed to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom. "If after hearing all the arguments," observed the Committee, "Ministers should 'decide not to adopt his advice, then in the 'opinion of the Committee the Governor should 'ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, fixing the responsibility upon them, even if it may subsequently be necessary for him to 'veto any particular piece of legislation. It 'is not possible but that in India, as in all other 'countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers acting with the approval of a majority of the Legislative Council, but there is no way of 'learning except through experience and the realisation of responsibility.'"

Provision of Funds.—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules, merely providing that rules may be made "for 'the allocation of revenues or moneys for the purpose of such 'administration' *i.e.*, the administration of transferred subjects by the Governor acting with Ministers". Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of this matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time, at the desire of his Council and Ministers an "order of allocation" or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes. The passage is as follows:—

"The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments. They are confident that the problem can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are aware that this question might, in certain circumstances, become the cause of much friction in the provincial government, and they are of opinion that the rules governing the allocation of these revenues and balances should be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible. They advise that, if the Governor, in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council. The Committee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects, but they recommend that the Governor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transferred subjects, and similarly a proportion though not necessarily the same fraction of the balances. If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation, he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Governor-General shall appoint. Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good.

The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others, should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and influence for the common good the work of the other, but not to exercise control over it. The budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects; but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the departments entrusted to their care. On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers."

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the nine "Governors provinces" are of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires, as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however has had the far [illegible] that three of the eight members of the [illegible] are now [illegible]) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India, the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain "additional members" appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation. Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "additional members," who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper, *i.e.*, the Executive [illegible] one, still [illegible] up to the passing of the Act of [illegible] That Act, [illegible] has entirely [illegible] the

as it is now called, which has become, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" contains 60 members, of whom 34 are elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 may be officials. The "Legislative Assembly" consists of 144 members, of whom 104 are elected (including in the case of the Council of State, one Berar member, who, though actually elected, is technically a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members, 26 are required to be officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are not *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General, as also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, is the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber is to elect its own President, and it elects its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that for the Provincial Councils already described, except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis, that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province, and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the allotment of the elective seats:—

	Legislative Assembly.	Council of State.
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces ..	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa ..	12	3
Central Provinces ..	6	2
Assam	4	1
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	.
	104	34

Since the area which returns perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis is the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise :—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act is thus that there is in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters are qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Legislative Assembly which are assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Legislative Assembly are the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency is insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Council, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers :—The powers and duties of the Indian legislature differ but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils within their provincial sphere, and it has acquired the same right of voting supplies for the

But as no direct attempt has yet been made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remains legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies are, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces; that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not confined in their application to categories of subjects.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act makes no structural changes in the part played by the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions now exist which will undoubtedly as time goes on have a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted. A High Commissioner for India has been appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer will necessarily be somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning has been made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it is now possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected; then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however, an estimate was the only basis for settlement, and for five years from 1920-21, the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at 136,500*l*., which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and a contribution of 40,000*l*., which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Welby Commission.

THE FUTURE.

The Act of 1919 and its provisions are essentially transitional. It is intended, not to set up a new and permanent constitution, but to make such changes in the law as will enable "the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." This feature of the Act was clearly expressed in its Preamble but although the Preamble finds no place in the law as amended by the Act of 1919, that law now contains provision for the appointment, after a period of 10 years' trial of the law in its amended form, of a Parliamentary Commission "for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions in British India, and matters connected therewith," and such a Commission, when appointed, is directed to "report as to whether it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing" in British India.

Statutory Commission appointed. On November 8, 1927, the Prime Minister (Mr Baldwin) made the following statement in the House of Commons, announcing the appointment, personnel and programme of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms.

"As the House will remember, one of the provisions contained in the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 required, "at the expiration of ten years after the passing of that Act, the appointment, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, of persons to be a Commission to inquire into the working of the Indian Constitution and to consider the desirability of establishing, extending, modifying, or restricting the degree of responsible government then existing there. The Government have decided, for various reasons which I need not now specify that it is desirable to anticipate the date (December, 1929) contemplated by the Act, and to appoint this most important Royal Commission forthwith.

Balancing the various considerations and endeavouring to give due weight to each, His Majesty's Government have decided upon the following procedure:—

(*a*) They propose to recommend to His Majesty that the Statutory Commission should be composed as follows:—

The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C. (Chairman).

Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.H.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

The Hon. E. C. G. Cadogan, C.B.

The Right Hon. Stephen Walsh, (It was subsequently announced that owing to ill-health, **Mr. Walsh** would be unable to serve and **Mr Vernon Hartsborn** was nominated in his place.)

Colonel the Right Hon. G. R. Lane-Fox.

Major C. R Attlee.

These [illegible] will be submitted to both [illegible] a Reso[illegible]

Ma s y Governme t ann t o a e .o the Comm..s..n what p... ...all follow but they are of opinion k in taking evidence would be ...itated if it were to invite the Central ...islature to appoint a Joint Select ...hosen from its elected and nomi... ...cial members, which would draw up d proposals in writing and lay them ...ommission for examination in such ...he latter may decide. The Com... t remain in being for any consulta... the Commission might desire at stages of the inquiry. It should understood that the purpose of ...ion is not to limit the discretion of ...sion in hearing other witnesses:

Majesty's Government suggest that ...ocedure should be adopted with the ...egislatures:

vast area to be covered may make that the task of taking evidence e purely administrative questions ...ould be undertaken by some other ...hich would be in the closest touch ...ommission. His Majesty's Govern... ...t that the Commission on arrival n Ind a hould on de and J de by w a ma..h...y th.. w..k may mo..t appropriat y be discharged, this will not, of course, debar the Commission from the advantage of taking evidence itself upon these subjects to whatever extent it may think desirable:

(*e*) When the Commission has reported and *its report has been examined by the Govern*ment of India and his Majesty's Government it will be the duty of the latter to present *proposals to Parliament.* But it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to adopt these proposals without first giving a full opportunity for Indian opinion of different schools to contribute its view upon them. And to this end it is intended to invite Parliament to refer these proposals to considera tion by a Joint Committee of both Houses and to facilitate the presentation to that Committee both of the views of the Indian Central Legis*lature by delegations who will be invited* to attend and confer with the Joint Committee and also of the views of any other bodies whom the Joint Parliamentary Committee may desire to consult.

The ante-dating of the Commission involves an amendment of the Act, and a Bill to this end will be introduced at once."

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

...rnor-General and the "Executive" his Council are appointed by the limit of time is specified for *of office*, but custom has fixed it ... There are seven Executive Mem... ...ncil These Members hold respec... ...*portfolios of Education, Health and* ...e, Finance; Commerce; Industries . Law. The Viceroy acts as his r in charge of Foreign affairs. Rail... ...ministered by a Chief Commissioner, ...ssistance of a Railway Board; and ...nistrative purposes grouped under the Commerce Department. The in Chief may also be and in ...ays is, an "Ordinary" mem... Council. He *holds* charge of the ...tment. The Governors of Madras. ... Bengal become "extra ordinary" ...he *Council meets within their Presi...* Council may assemble at any place ...ch the Governor-General appoints; meets only in Delhi and Simla.

...o his own Department each Mem... ...cil is largely in the position of ...of State, and has the final ...rdinary departmental matters. question of special importance, ...tter in which it is proposed to *views of a Local* Government; ...lly be referred to the Viceroy. originating in one department ...ffects *another must be referred* and in the event of the Depart... ...ing able to agree, the case is re... Viceroy. The Members of Coun... ...dically as a Cabinet—ordinarily once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, *but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if* he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each depart mental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom, but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed: that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his *Department*; *that he has the right of bring*ing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should *be obtained to action* proposed by the Departmental Member of Council; and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no *Civil Service of its* own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed *from the Provinces, or, in the case* of Specialists, recruited direct by contract.

THE DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

...e of the scheme is effective pro... ...nomy and the establishment of measure of responsibility in the *of which are raised* to the status of Governors in Council. This demanded a sharp division between Imperial and Pro vincial functions. The following subjects are reserved to the Government of India, with the

corollary that all others vest in the Provincial Governments:—

1. (a) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.

(b) Naval and military works cantonments

2 External relations, including naturalisation and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.

3 Relations with States in India.

4 Political charges.

5 Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely

(a) railway and extra-municipal tramways in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (d) of Part II of this Schedule;

(b) aircraft and all matters connected therewith; and

(c) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6 Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (c).

7 Light-houses (including their approaches) beacons, lightships and buoys.

8 Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

9 Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

10 Posts, telegraph and telephones, including wireless installations.

11 Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt, and other sources of all-India revenues.

12. Currency and coinage.

13. Public debt of India.

14 Savings Banks.

15 The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments, as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act.

16 Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure.

17 Commerce, including banking and insurance.

18 Trading companies and other associations.

19 Control of production, supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest.

20. Development of industries, in case where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council, made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned expedient in the public interest.

21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.

22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous, required for Imperial Departments.

23. Control of petroleum and explosives.

24. Geological survey.

25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines

26. Botanical Survey.

27. Inventions and designs.

28. Copyright.

29. Emigration from, and immigration into, British India, and inter-provincial migration.

30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure.

31. Central police organisation.

32. Control of arms and ammunition.

33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories), and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies.

34. Ecclesiastical administration including European cemeteries.

35. Survey of India.

36. Archæology.

37. Zoological Survey.

38. Meteorology.

39. Census and statistics.

40. All-India services.

41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council

42. Territorial changes, other than inter provincial, and declaration of law in connection therewith.

43. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders precedence, and civil uniform.

44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor-General in Council.

45. The Public Service Commission.

The Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

is Excellency the Right Hon. EDWARD FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD, Baron IRWIN OF KIRBY UNDERDALE, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *4th April* 1926.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

ιate Secretary.—G. Cunningham, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

i Private Secretary.—W. le B Egerton, I.C.S.

itary Secretary.—Lieut.-Col C. O. Harvey, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

ronal Asstt to Military Secretary.—W. H. P de la Hey.

nptroller of the Household.—Lt.-Col. W. W. Iuir C.B.E., M.V.O.

'es de Camp.—Capt. J. H. Taylor, 5 Horse; Capt. C. Waller, *late* K.O.S.B.; Capt. J. A. Herbert, R.H.G.; Capt. T. M. Lunham, 17 Horse; Lt. J. B. Gordon-Duff, Rifle Bde; Lt A. G. L. Maclean, Camerons, Capt. A G. S. Alexander, 21, C.I.H. (*Offg*). Risaldar-Major, Jafar Husain, H. E. the Govr. Genl.'s Body Guard, Risaldar-Major, Shaikh Faiz-ud-din, I.D.S.M., 9 R. Horse.

rgeon—Lt.-Col. H. H. Thornburn, C.I.E., I.M.S.

norary Aides-de-Camp.—Lieut. Colonel Sir F Austen Hadow, KT., C.V.O., V.D.; Lt.-Col D. Douglas, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel C. G. Smith, O.B.E., V.D. Poona Rifles; Lt. Col G. A. Bambridge, M.C., V.D. II Brigde, R.A.; Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.S.I., C.G.M., R.I.M.; Lt.-Col D. S. Mackay, V.D., Coast Battalion: Lt.-Colonel N L Inkson (G. I. P. Railway), Lt. Colonel T. R. Neely (B. N. R.); Lt. Colonel T Martin-Jones Lt. Colonel B. Leicester; Lt.-Col. G C Manders, Assam Valley Light Horse; Col Commandant Sardar Bahadur Daud Khan Alwar Partap Paltan; Lt Colonel Sardar Bahadur Nand Singh, Faridkote State Forces; Colonel Bahadur Bachan Singh, Nabha Akal Infantry; Lt. Colonel Bahadur Sardar Sinhji, Bhavnagar Lancers Hony. Capt, Sardar Bahadur, Mit Singh I.O.M., *late* 53rd Sikhs F. F.; Risaldar-Maj Bahadur, Karm Singh, I.D.S.M., *late* 13th D. C. O. Lrs.; Hony. Capt., Sardar Bahadur, Muhi-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., I.D.S.M *late* 31st D. C. O. Lrs.; Hony. Capt., Sardar Bahadur, Dalpat Singh, I.O.M., *late* 9 Jat R., Hony. Capt., Sardar Bahadur Gulab Shah, *late* 10 Baluch R.

inary Members—

COUNCIL.

His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India (Army).

Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Habibullah Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E. (Education, Health and Lands).

Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (Railways, Commerce and Ecclesiastical).

Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.S.I., K.C.B. (Finance).

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (Industries and Labour).

James Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Home).

Mr. S. R. Das. (Law).

SECRETARIAT.

PARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

cretary. J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., on deputation); A. R. Dalal, I.C.S. (*Offg.*).

puty Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E.

ucational Commissioner with the Government of India, R. Littlehailes, C.I.E.

pector-General of Forests, A. Rodger, O.B.E., Dehra Dun).

st Secretary, Rai Bahadur N. M. Chakrabarti,

nstrar (offg). H. H. Lincoln.

perintendents. T. McDonnell, H. H. Lincoln, H. Green Rai Sahib L. M. Roy L. B Hughes *offg*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary (offg.), A. F. L. Brayne, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary (offg.), B. Rama Rau, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, (on leave) H. Shankar Rao B.A.

Under-Secretary, (offg) A. Ayangar, M. A.

Assistant Secretaries, Sital Singh, M.A., Rai Bahadur C. N. Chakraburty, B.A. (*offg.*)

Chief Supdt, G. J. Piper.

Superintendents, Shah Mohammad, M.A., Bhagwant Kishore, K Sanjiva Row, M.A., J C Ghose, (*Provl*), B. N. Mukherji (*offg.*), K. Mangesh Rau, (*Tempy.*)

Controller of the Currency, H. Denning, I.C.S. on leave

al G Kaula

Auditor-General, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Controller, J. E. C. Jukes, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Officers on Special Duty, T. K. Rajagopalan and C. V. S. Rao.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, G. M. Young, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, G. R. F. Tottenham, I.C.S.

Establishment Officer, R. Tharle-Hughes, M.B.E.

Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, Colonel R. H. Palin, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Moore, C.B.E., J. C. R. Leslie (on leave), E. A. Daniel, Rai Bahadur J. C. Das Gupta (Offg.).

Officer-in-Charge, Medal Distribution, W. C. Debenham, M.B.E.

Superintendents, A. P. Bates, Rai Sahib S. S. Ghosh, Rai Sahib H. D. Ghosh (Provisional) S. Banerjee (offg.), A. P. West (offg.), N. N. Sen (offg.), and R. A. Pereira (offg.).

Personal Assistant to the Army Secretary, Rai Bahadur A. P. Dube.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

Members, The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., and A. H. Lloyd, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, V. S. Sundaram, B.A.

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. Macleod, I.C.S.
Military Accountant-General, Colonel G. W. Ross, D.S.O., I.A.

Deputy Financial Advisers, A. Slater, M.A., Lieut. Colonel Howard Murray, C.I.E., I.A. (on leave) [illegible] M.B.E., F.R.E., [illegible] J. C. [illegible] A. C. Tyndale, M.A., (off [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Graham, I. A. (offg.).

Assistant Financial Advisers, Rai Bahadur K. C. Mallik, B.A., H. D. Banerjee, Rai Sahib H. S. Kaisth, Rai Sahib A. K. Ghosh, B.A., Mr. I. W. Reed.

Superintendents, Gauri Shanker, B.A., A. J. Mendes, A. T. Banerjee, Amar Nath and W. E. Morton.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Political, The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Secretary Foreign, Sir Denys de S. Bray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.

Deputy Secretary, General, A. C. Lothian.

Deputy Secretary, Political, B. J. Glancy, C.I.E.
Deputy Secretary, Foreign, J. G. Acheson.

Under-Secretary, K. S. Mohd, Inam-ul-Huk.

Assistant Secretary, E. Bertram Higgs, M.B.E., (on leave).

Assistant Secretary, J. W. S. Inglis, I.S.O.

Offg. Assistant Secretary, A. F. Emmer.

Attache, Khan Sahib Mohd. Ghias-ud-Din.

Military A[illegible] Chief Indian State Forces Major G. A. H. Beatty, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Staff Officer to the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Major W. H. Blood.

Superintendents, F. S. Hosley, C. H. Harcourt (on leave), M. Smith, R. S. Budd, G. G. Bladen Taylor, G. M. Coates, J. R. Rodgers, J. Piner (offg.), E. C. Otto (Offg.).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, H. G. Haig, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, J. D. V. Hodge, I.C.S.

Under Secretary, K. R. Menon I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, E. H. Brandon, U. C. Stuart

Superintendents, Rao Sahib K. P. Anantan, T. P. Roy, J. C. McDermott, W. D'Almeida, Narendra Nath Banarjee, F. H. T. Ward

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Director, J. Coatman, J.P.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, A. G. Clow, I.C.S.

Under Secretary, S. Lall, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur H. L. Chibber (Offg.).

Deputy Secretary, (Public Works Branch) and Offg. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, D. G. Harris, C.I.E., Dip. Ing. Zurich, M.I.E. (Ind.).

Assistant Secretary, W. R. Chambers, V.D.

Superintendents, Rai Sahib Atanu Mohan Banerjee, Rai Sahib Nihal Chand, B.A., (Offg.) A. M. Price (Offg.), Rai Sahib S. K. Banerjee Rai Sahib Pdt. Gauri Shankar, Rai Sahib Dipchand, C. A. B. Watts.

Offg. Superintendents, B. C. Tawakley, M.A., A. M. Price, Bishamber Nath, B.A.

Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, A. Brebner D.S.O., C.I.E.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, H. A. Sams, C.I.E., I.C.S.

(RAILWAY BOARD) RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Chief Commissioner, Sir Clement Hindley, Kt.

Financial Commissioner, Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Member, Mr. P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.

Member, Sir Austen Hadow, Kt., C.V.O.

Director of Establishment, Mr. S. Dutta Gupta, M.A., M.B.E.

Director, Civil Engineering, Mr. A. Lines.

Director, Mechanical Engineering, Mr. A. J. Chase, O.B.E.

Director of Traffic, Mr. H. O. Sparke.

Director of Finance, Mr. A. M. Hayman, O.B.E.

Secretary, Mr. J. C. Highet.

Deputy Secretary, Mr. J. Kaul.

Deputy [illegible] *Progr* [illegible] Mr. J. F. Black.

Deputy Director, Stores, Mr. H. Jackson.

Deputy Director, Statistics, Mr. B. Moody.

Deputy Director, Finance, Mr. P. R. Rau.

Assistant Director, Statistics, Mr. Gopal Nath.

Timber Advisory Officer, Mr. R. G. Mariott.

Chief Superintendent, Mr. E. C. Rundlett
Technical Officer, Mr. A F. Harvey.

Officers on Special Duty, Mr. J. M. D. Wrench. Rai Bahadur B. D. Puri, Mr. J. A. Tanlinson.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, L. Graham, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary and Draftsman, W. T. M. Wright, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Additional Joint Secretary, S. C. Gupta, Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Secretary, G. H. Spence, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, C. H. F. Pereira.

Solicitor to the Government of India, T. E. T Upton,

Asstt. Solicitor to the Government of India, S. Webb-Johnson.

2nd Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, S. Mushran, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Registrar, C. H. F. Pereira.

Superintendents, D. D. Baird (on leave); Rai Sahib D. Dutt; F. A. Thorpe, A. W. Chick (Offg.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Corbett, K.B.E. C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerjee, B.A.

Asst. Secretary, Rai Sahib L. Sen, B.A.

Superintendents, E. J. Sealy, Ladli Prasad, B.A., G Corley-Smith and A. N. Puri, B.A. L.LB.

Actuary to the Government of India, H. G. W. Meikle, F.I.A.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

Commissioner, J. C. Ferguson, I.C.S. (On leave)

Officiating Commissioner, F. D. Reid.

General Manager, A D. C. McIver.

Assistant Commissioners, E. D. Wilson, D. M. Smith, A. G. O. Howard.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor-General of India, Col. Comdt. E. A. Tandy, R.E.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director, Sir Edwin H. Pascoe, Kt. M.A., Sc D., D Sc., F.G.S., F.A.S.B.

Superintendents, L. L. Fermor, O.B.E., A.R.S.M., D Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S., F.A.S.B.; G. E. Pilgrim, D Sc., F.G.S., F.A.S.B.; G. H. Tipper, M.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., G de P. Cotter, B.A.; J. C. Brown, O.B.E., D Sc., F.A.S.B., and H. C. Jones, A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

W. A. K. Christie B.Sc., Ph.D. F

BOTANICAL SURVEY.

Director, C. C. Calder, B.Sc. (Agr.), F.G.S., Dr. S. N. Bal, Ph.D., *Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum*; P. T. Russell *Superintendent*, Cinchona Cultivation in Burma

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director-General of Archaeology, Sir J. H. Marshall KT., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.; *Deputy Director-General*, J. F. Blakiston; *Joint Deputy Director-General*, Daya Ram Sahani, M.A. *Superintendent, Eastern Circle*, K. N. Dikshit, M.A.; *Superintendent, Western Circle*, Ganesh Chandra, *Superintendent, Southern Circle*, A. H. Longhurst; *Superintendent, Northern Circle*, Maulvi Zafar Hasan Khan, B.A., Thomas Adolph Otto, Madhao Sarup Vats, M.A. *Superintendent, Central Circle*, J. A. Page; *Superintendent, Burma*, C. Duroiselle, M.A., I.S.O., *Superintendent, Frontier Circle*, H. Hargreaves.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, The Hon. Major-General T. H. Symons, C.S.I. O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Lt.-Col. J. D. Graham, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt.-Col J. K. S. Flemings, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Capt. C. M. Ganapathy, M.C., I.M.S.

Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli Col. S. R. Christophers, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.

Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute Kasauli, Capt. K. R. K. Iyangar, D.Ph., I.M.S., (offg.); Major J. A. Sinton, V.C., I.M.S., Major L. A. P. Anderson, I.M.S.

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, T. Royds., D.Sc.

Meteorologist. Bombay Observatory, S. K Banerji, D.Sc.

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, J A Chapman.

Agricultural Adviser and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, D. Clouston, M.A., C.I.E.

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Major R. B. Seymour Sewell I.M.S., M.A.

Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, E. E. Coombs, O.B.E.

Master, Security Printing, Nasik Road, Lt. Col G. H. Willis C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E., M.I.M.E.,

Director-Central Intelligence, D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, D. B. Meek.

Deputy Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, M. L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.

Controller of Patents and Designs K. Rama Pai M.A.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Warren Hastings ..	..20 Oct. 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart	.. 8 Feb. 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K G. (*a*)	..12 Sep. 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (*b*)	..28 Oct. 1793

(*a*) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792.

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmout.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B (*offg.*)	. 17 Mar. 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (*c*)	18 May 1798
The Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2nd time)	..30 July 1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H Barlow, Bart ..	. 10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto, P.C. (*d*) ..	..31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K.G., P.C. (*e*)	4 Oct 1813
John Adam (*offg*) ..	. 13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst P.C. (*f*) ..	.. 1 Aug. 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (*offg*)	13 Mar. 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G C.B., G.C.H., P.C. ..	.. 4 July 1828

(*c*) Created Marquess Wellesley, 2 Dec. 1799

(*d*) Created Earl of Minto, 24 Feb. 1813.

(*e*) Created Marquess of Hastings, 2 Dec. 1816.

(*f*) Created Earl Amherst, 2 Dec. 1826.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G C.B., G C.H. ; P.C. ..	..14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (*a*) (*offg*)	20 March 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C. (*b*)	4 March 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P.C (*c*)	..28 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (*offg.*)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G C.B. (*d*)	..23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (*e*)	12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning, P.C. (*f*)	..29 Feb. 1856

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.

(*b*) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec., 1839.

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.

(*d*) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846

(*e*) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1849.

(*f*) by Earl Canning.

NOTE The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office
Viscount Canning, P C. (*a*)	.. 1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T, G.C.B., P.C. ..	12 March 1862
Major-General Sir. Robert Napier, K.C.B. (*b*) (*offg*) ..	..21 Nov. 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K C B. (*offg.*)	. 2 Dec. 1863
The Right Hon. Sir. John Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*c*)	..12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K P. ..	..12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (*d*) (*offg.*)	.. 9 Feb 1872
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K. T. (*e*) (*offg*)	..23 Feb 1872
Lord Northbrook, P C. (*h*)	. 3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (*g*) ..	..12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C.	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.P., G.C.M.G., P.C. (*i*) ..	..13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G. C. M. G.	. 10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P. C. . ..	..27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.	6 Jan. 1899
Baron Ampthill (*offg*) ..	. 30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston P.C. (i)	13 Dec 190
The Earl of Minto, K. G., P.C., G. C. M. G.	..18 Nov 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst. P. C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (*j*)	23 Nov. 1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apl. 1916
Lord Reading	Apl. 1921
Lord Irwin..	Apl. 1926

(*a*) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier o Magdala.

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence

(*d*) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C I I

(*e*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier o Ettrick.

(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.

(*g*) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.

(*h*) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava 12 Nov. 1888

(*i*) Created an Earl .. .. June 1911

(*j*) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I., and G.M I I). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I and G.C I.E. with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty

The gradual evolution of the Indian constitution is fully traced in the article on "The Government of India," which precedes this; so also are the great changes made by the Reform Act of 1919. For the purposes of easy reference the powers of the Legislatures, as well as the special powers reserved to the Governor-General for the discharge of his responsibilities, which are fully set out in the Act, are reproduced below:—

21 (1) Every Council of States shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years, from its first meeting:

Provided that—

(a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances, he so thinks fit; and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months, or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber.

22. (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non-official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.

(4) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers.

24. (3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers. Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers.

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chambers.

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.

25. INDIAN BUDGET:—(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian [illegible] in each year [illegible]

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General.

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans and

(ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners; and

(v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(a) ecclesiastical;
(b) political;
(c) defence.

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue of money, does or does not relate to the above heads the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final.

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads or expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants.

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant.

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof

26. EMERGENCY POWERS:—(1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon—

(a) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the [illegible] legislature, or as the case

may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General; and

(*b*) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or, if not so consented to shall, on signature by the Governor-General, become an Act as aforesaid.

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat; and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however to disall[owance] by His Majesty in Council.

27. SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS:—(1) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-section (2) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

(*a*) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature,

(*b*) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature;

(*c*) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General.

(2) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill or any clause of it, or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment and effect shall be given to such direction.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President:—The Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel.

Marshall:—Capt. Suraj Singh Bahadur, I.O.M.

A. ELECTED MEMBERS (104).

Constituency.	Name.
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban). ..	Mr. Seshadri Iyengar Srinivasa Iyengar.
Ganjam *cum* Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Varahagiri Venkata Jogiah.
Godavari *cum* Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. T. Prakasam.
Guntur *cum* Nellore (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Battena Perumalla Nayudu.
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Chetluru Doraiswamy Ayyangar.
Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.
South Arcot *cum* Chingleput (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. M. K. Acharya.
Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar.
Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. G. Sarvotam Rao.
North Madras ([illegible])	Maulana Md. Abdul Latif Sahib Bahadur Farookhi.

Constituency.	Name.
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb I
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan). ..	Mr. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdull
Madras (European)	Mr. William Alexander.
Madras Landholders	Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyang
Madras Indian Commerce	Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL B
Ditto. ..	Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Metha
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, C I E
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel.*
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural).**	Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar
Ditto. ..	Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi.
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon.
Ditto.	Wadero Mohomed Panah Ghul Dakhan.
Bombay (European)	Mr. E. F. Sykes. M.I.C.E.
Ditto.	Mr. Hugh Golding Cocke.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce).	Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt
Sind Jahagirdars and Zemindars (Landholders)	Wadero Wahidbaksh Illahibaksh
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce). **	Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban).	Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban)..	Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)...	Mr. Amarnath Dutt.
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy.
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural). ..	Mr. Kshitish Chandra Neogy.
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. S. C. Mitra.
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) ..	Mr. Yacoob C. Ariff.
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Dr. A. Suhrawardy.
Dacca Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.
Do. do.	Haji Choudhary Mohamad Ismail
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Md. Anwarul Azim.
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Kabeerud-Din Ahmed.

* P[illegible]t. ** Entitled to [illegible] in rotation.

Constituency.	Name.
Bengal (European)	Mr. W. Arthur Moore, M.B.E.
Do.	Mr. Darcy Lindsay, C.B.E.
Do.	Col. J. D. Crawford, D.S.O., M.C.
Bengal Landholders	Mr. Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury.
Marwari Association (Indian Commerce) ..	Rai Bahadur Tarit Bhushan Roy.
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban).	Pandit Motilal Nehru.
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh.
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla.
Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Munshi Iswar Saran.
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Kumar Ranajaya Singh.
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban).	Tasaddug Ahmad Khan Shervani.
Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Ismail Khan.
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr. L. K. Hyder.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.
United Provinces Southern Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Yusuf Imam.
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
United Provinces (European)	Mr. T. Gavin Jones.
United Provinces Landholders	Lala Triloki Nath.
Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan)... ..	Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava.
Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Lala Lajpat Rai.
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Diwan Chaman Lal.
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. Abdul Haye.
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Kt., C.S.I.
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)... ..	Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz.
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan.
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Sayyad Hussain Shah.
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Makhdum Syed Raja Bakhsh Shah.
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Kartar Singh.
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Gulab Singh.
Punjab Landholders	Lt. Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan.
Tirhut Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Narayan Prasad Singh.
Do. do.	Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh.

Province or body represented.	Name.
Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Pundit Nilakantha Das.
Do. do.	Mr. Bhabanananda Das.
Patna *cum* Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Mr. Rajivarandan P. Sinha.
Gaya *cum* Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan) .	Mr. K. Siddheshwar Prasad Sinha.
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).	Mr. Gangananda Sinha.
Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Mr. Ram Narayan Singh.
Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa (Muhammadan).	Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan.
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Badi-uz-zaman.
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Muhammad Shafee.
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Raja Raghunandan Parshad Singh.
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Dr. B. S. Moonje.
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.
Do. do.	Mr Dwarka Prasad Misra.
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Dr. Abdul Qadir Siddiq.
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Jamnadass
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan)	Srijut Tarun Ram Phookun.
Surma Valley *cum* Shillong (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Srischandra Dutta.
Assam (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury.
Assam (European)	Mr. T. A. Chalmers, C.S.I.
Burma (Non-European)	U. Khin Maung.
Do.	U. Tok Kyi.
Do.	U. Hla Tun Pru
Burma (European)	Mr. W. Stenhouse Lamb.
Delhi (General)	Lala Rang Bihari Lal.
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	Rai Sahib M. Harbilas Sarda.

B.—NOMINATED MEMBERS (EXCLUDING THE PRESIDENT) (40).

OFFICIAL MEMBERS (25)

Government of India	The Honourable Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Do.	The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Do.	The Hon. Mr. James Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon. Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Do.	Mr. Ardeshir Rustamji Dalal.
Do.	Mr. W. T. M. Wright, C.I.E.
Do.	Mr. G. Mackworth Young
Do.	Sir. Denys de S. Bray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Do.	Mr. H. A. Sams. C.I.E.
Do.	Mr. J. M. Dunnett.
Do.	Mr. A. A. L. Parsons.
Do.	Mr. G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Do.	Mr. A. Ayangar.
Do.	Mr. J. Coatman.
Madras	Mr R. H. Courtenay.
Do	R B Narasimha A A Ayangar

Province or body represented	Name
Bombay	Mr. R. T. F. Kirk.
Do.	Mr. P. B. Haigh.
Bengal	Mr. J. T. Donovan.
Do.	Khan Bahadur Nasiruddin Ahmad.
United Provinces	Mr M. Keane.
The Punjab	Mr. Miles Irving, C I E., O B E.
Bihar and Orissa	Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh, M.B.E.
The Central Provinces	Mr. R. M. Crofton.
Assam	Mr. W. A. Cosgrave.
Burma	Mr. H. Tonkinson, C.I E , C B.E
Berar representative	Mr. Madhao Shrihari Aney.
NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS (14)	
Bombay	Sardar Sir Bomanji A. Dalal, Kt.
Do.	Mr. Kikabhai Premchand.
Bengal	Mr. S. C. Mukherjee.
Do	Mr. Keshav Chandra Roy, C.I.E.
The United Provinces	Mr. Md. Yamin Khan.
The Punjab	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jowahir Singh, C.I.E.
Do.	Hon. Capt. Kabul Singh Bahadur.
Bihar and Orissa	Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Saiyid Ashrafuddin Ahmad, C.I.E.
North-West Frontier Province	Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum K.C.I.E.
Indian Christian	Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy.
Anglo-Indian Community	Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney.
Labour interests	Mr. Narayan Malhar Joshi.
Depressed Classes	Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.
Associated Chambers of Commerce	Sir Alexander R. Murray, Kt., C.B.E.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt., C.I.E., I.C S.

A.—ELECTED MEMBERS (33).

Constituency.	Name.
Madras (Non-Muhammadan)	Diwan Bahadur Sir S. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, Kt.
Do.	Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt.
Do.	Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu.
Do.	Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao.
Madras (Muhammadan)	Syed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur.
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Vora.
Do.	Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Kt., O. B. E.
Do.	Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji.
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.
Sind (Muhammadan)	Mr. Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	Sir Arthur Henry Froom, Kt.
Bengal (Non-Muhammadan)	Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri.
Do.	Mr. Lokenath Mukerjee.
Do.	Rai Nalininath Seth Bahadur.
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy.
East ,, do.	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Karim.

Constituency.	Name.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Mr. John William Anderson Bell.
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan).	Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E.
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan)	Lala Sukhbir Sinha.
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan)	Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E.
United Provinces West (Muhammadan) ..	Saiyid Ali Nabi
United Provinces East (Muhammadan) ..	Maharajah Sir Muhammad Ali Md. Khan, K.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad.
Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E.
Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Shivdeo Singh Uberoi.
East and West Punjab (Muhammadan) ..	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Md. Mehar Shah.
Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshawara Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbhanga.
Do. ..	Anugraha Narayan Sinha.
Do. ..	Mr. Mahendra Prasad.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	Shah Muhammad Zubair.
Central Provinces (General)	Seth Govind Das.
Assam (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Golam Mustafa Choudhury.
Burma (General)	Mr. P. C. D. Chari.
Burma Chamber of Commerce	Mr. W. A. Gray.

B.—NOMINATED MEMBERS (26 *excluding the President*).

(*a*) *Official Members* (*not more than* 19 *excluding President*).

Government of India	His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Do.	Sir Muhammed Habibullah, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt.
Do.	Mr. S. R. Das.
Do.	Mr H. G. Haig, C.I.E.
Do.	Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E., K.H.P.
Do.	Mr. Ernest Burdon, C.I.E.
Do.	Sir G. L. Corbett, C.I.E.
Do.	Mr. A. M. Stow, O.B.E.
Do.	Sir John Perronet Thompson, C.S.I.
Do.	Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E.
Madras	Khan Bahadur Md. Buzlullah, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bombay	Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen.
Bengal	Mr. J. A. L. Swan, C.I.E.
The United Provinces	Pandit Sham Bihari Misra.
The Punjab	Diwan Tek Chand, O.B.E.
Bihar and Orissa	Mr. E. H. Berthoud, O.B.E.

(*b*) *Berar Representative.*

Berar Representative	Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde.

(*c*) *Non-Official Members.*

Madras	Mr. Ganapati Agraharam.
Do	Annadhurai Ayyar Natesan Avergal.
Bombay	Sir Dinshah Eduiji Wacha, Kt.
Bengal	Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E.
Central Provinces	Prince Afsar-ul Mulk Mirza Md. Akram Hussain Bahadur.
The United Provinces	Raja Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur.
The Punjab (Indian Christian)	Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.
The Punjab	Sirdar Charanjit Singh.
Do.	Col. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.
North-West Frontier [illegible]	Major Nawab Mahomed Akbar Khan, C.I.E., Khan of Hoti.

Administrative Divisions.

Provinces.	No. of Districts.	Area in Square miles.	Population (1921).
Ajmer Merwara	2	2,711	495,899
Andamans and Nicobars	....	3,143	26,833
Assam	12	52,959	7,598,861
Baluchistan	6	45,804	421,679
Bengal	28	78,412	46,653,177
Bihar and Orissa	21	83,205	33,998,778
Bombay (Presidency)	26	123,064	19,338,586
Bombay	26	75,918	16,005,170
Sind	6	47,066	3,278,493
Aden	....	80	54,923
Burma	41	236,738	13,205,564
Central Provinces and Berar	22	100,345	13,908,514
Coorg	1	1,582	164,459
Delhi	....	....	488,741
Madras	24	141,726	42,322,270
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and administered Territories).	5	16,466	2,247,696
Punjab	29	97,209	20,678,393
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	48	107,164	45,590,946
Agra	36	83,198	33,420,638
Oudh	12	23,966	12,170,308
Total, British Territory	267	1,097,901	247,138,396

States and Agencies	No. of Districts.	Area in Square miles.	Population (1921).
Baluchistan States	....	86,511	378,999
Baroda State	....	8,099	2,121,875
Bengal States	....	32,773	896,173
Bihar and Orissa	....	....	3,965,431
Bombay States	....	65,761	7,412,341
Central India Agency	....	78,772	9,180,403
Central Provinces States	....	31,188	2,068,482
Assam States	....	....	383,672
Hyderabad State	....	82,698	12,453,627
Kashmir State	....	80,900	3,322,080
Madras States	....	9,969	5,460,029
Cochin State	....	....	979,019
Travancore State	....	....	4,005,849
Mysore State	....	29,444	5,976,660
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas).	....	....	2,828,055
Punjab States	....	36,532	4,415,401
Rajputana Agency	....	127,541	9,357,012
Sikkim	....	....	81,722
United Provinces States	....	5,079	1,134,824
Total, Native States	....	675,267	71,936,736
Grand Total, India	....	1,773,168	319,075,132

The Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Presidency stretches along the west coast of India, from Sind in the North to Kanara in the South. It embraces, with its feudatories and Aden, an area of 187,074 square miles and a population of 26,757,648. Of this total 63,453 square miles are in Native States, with a population of 7,412,341. Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Native State of Baroda, with an area of 8,182 square miles and a population of 2,032,798.

With effect from the 10th October 1924 the States in the Cutch, Kathiawar and the Palanpur Agencies have been placed under direct political relations with the Government of India. The three agencies have been combined into one, the Western India States Agency, and placed under a first class Resident and Agent to the Governor General with headquarters at Rajkot. The territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs who are in direct political relations with the Government of Bombay extend now only to an area of about 28,562 sq. miles. The population of these States is about 4 millions and the revenue nearly 5 crores.

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency Proper are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult. Then in the far north is Sind, totally different from the Presidency Proper, a land of wide and monotonous desert except where irrigation from the Indus has brought abounding fertility.

The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. In Sind Mahomedans predominate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and a people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Sind the soils are wholly alluvial, and under the influence of irrigation produce yearly increasing crops of wheat and cotton. In Gujarat they are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague during the past twenty years. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silver ware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island.	73 701
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island.	3,472 042
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island.	149,069
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (bales)	
Candies of 784 lbs each	
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad.	1,381 897
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad ..	29 401
Number of Spindles in Sholapore ..	289 432
Number of Looms in Sholapore ..	5,321
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island)	2,418,407
Number of Looms in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island)..	48 408

Great impetus has been given to Bombay industries by the provision of electric power generated fifty miles away on the Ghats, and the year 1919 witnessed a phenomenal flotation of new industrial companies of almost every description.

The situation of Bombay on the western sea-board in touch at once with the principal markets of India and the markets of the West

n Bombay an immense sea-borne e older ports, Surat, Broach, Cambay rdvie, were famous in the ancient nd their bold and hardy mariners ndian commerce to the Persian Gulf coasts of Africa. But the opening uez Canal and the increasing size steamers have tended to concen- modern ports with deep water anchor- the sea-borne trade of the Presidency oncentrated at Bombay and Karachi, attempts are being made to develop o in Portuguese territory into an outlet de of the Southern Mahratta Country.

Administration.

esidency is administered by a Gover- n Executive Council of four members, assistance of three Ministers. The nge made in the functions of the l Governments is indicated in the n the Provincial Governments (*q. v.*) description is given of the division ministration into two branches, the Subjects, administered by the Gover- his Council and the Transferred Sub- ministered by the Governor and his the whole Government commonly nd acting as one. In another part ction the division between Reserved ferred subjects is shown. This new dministration under the Reform Act me into operation in January 1921. relating to publicservice business reach nt through the Secretariat, divided main departments, each under a Secre- Finance; (*b*) Revenue; (*c*) Home siastical; (*d*) Political; (*e*) General, al and Marine; (*f*) Legal; (*g*) orks The senior of the Civilian is entitled the Chief Secretary. vernment frequently moves. It bay from November to the end of at Mahableshwar from April to Poona from June to November; cretariat is always in Bombay. Un- overnor-in-Council the Presidency is ed by four Commissioners. The ner in Sind has considerable inde- powers. In the Presidency Proper Commissioners for the Northern with headquarters at Ahmedabad; d Division at Poona; and the Sou- sion at Belgaum. Each district is ollector, usually a Covenanted Civi- has under him one or more Civilians t Collectors, and one or more Deputy A collectorate contains on an rom eight to ten talukas, each of from one to two hundred villages ole revenues belong to the State. e officers are the patel, who is the village both for revenue and police the talati or kulkarni, clerk and the messenger and the watchman. Taluka or group of village is the , who is also a subordinate magis- charge of the Assistant or Deputy ontains three or four talukas. The and Magistrate is over the whole The Commissioners exercise general er the Districts in their Divisions. l of the Government over the Native the is exercised through agents.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a bar- rister, and seven puisne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. In Sind the Court of the Judicial Commissioner (The Judi- cial Commissioner and four Additional Judges) is the highest court of civil and criminal appeal. The growing importance of Karachi and Sinds has, however, necessitated the raising of the sta tus of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the passing of the Sind Courts Act in August 1926, which contemplates the creation of a Chief Court for Sind with a Chief Judge and three or more Puisne Judges. The Act however has not yet been put into effect owing to financial difficulties Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or mem- bers of the Provincial Service. In cases ex- ceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. Dis trict and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency, but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers. Capital sen- tences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has five Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll and ferry funds. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The City Municipalities Act of 1926 works further advance in the matter of local Self- Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Adminis- tration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 29 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the of municipal to occupiers of dwellings

or buildings with annual rental values of Rs 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of two Chief Engineers who act as Secretaries to the Government; one for General Works and the other for Irrigation. Under them are Superintending Engineers in charge of divisions and Executive Engineers in charge of districts, with the Consulting Architect. The chief irrigation works are in Sind and consist of a chain of canals fed by the annual inundations from the Indus and one perennial canal the Jamrao The Sukkur Barrage project which was inaugurated in 1923 is the greatest Irrigation Scheme in the world and is designed to ensure the vast areas of fertile land in Sind a regular and constant supply of water It will enable 6,000,000 acres of crops to be irrigated annually, *i.e.*, over 500,000 acres more than the total area irrigated in Egypt. The scheme is not only vital to the future of Sind but of indirect benefit to the whole of India., The whole scheme is estimated to cost over 3½ million sterling or over 18 crores of rupees. In the Presidency proper the principal protective works are the Nera Canal, Gokak Canal, Mutha Canal and the Godavari Canal Scheme. In addition there is under construction a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The Godavari canals were completed during the year 1917-18, and the two most important projects, namely, the Nera Right Bank Canal and the Pravara River Works system, which have been under construction since 1912 and 1911. The Bandhardara dam the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over belonging to latter group was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, *viz*., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. District and Railway Police in Sind are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, subject to the control of the Commissioner-in-Sind. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind, is vested in a Superintendent of Police in a District under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more Sub-Divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Inspectors are usually placed in charge of Circles comprising two or more Police Stations. Sub Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. On appointment Assistant Superintendents of Police Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Poona, Gujarat and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College the Poona College of Engineering, the Agricultural College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law School and a College of Commerce. The Royal Institute of Science is now open in Bombay Most of the secondary schools are in private hands; the majority of the primary schools are maintained by District and Local Boards with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City. (*q. v.* Education).

The passing of the Primary Education Act in 1923 was perhaps the most important event in the history of Primary Education in this Presidency during the last 30 or 40 years. The Act provides for the definite handing over of the management of primary schools to local bodies subject to the general supervision of Government It further gives Government the power of calling upon local authorities to prepare schemes for the introduction of compulsory education if they fail to do so of their own initiative. For various reasons there was delay in bringing the Act into operation. Since 1925 twenty-two out of twenty-seven Dist. Local Boards have taken over control of primary education. Four District Local Boards in the N. D and one in Sind have yet to take over the control. Fifty out of 156 Municipalities also manage their schools under the Act. Compulsory education for boys continues to be in force in five Mofussil Municipalities, Bandra, Satra City, Dhulia Surat and Bayadgi. The Bombay Municipality has introduced compulsion in two Wards (F. & G.) for both boys and girls excepting Moslem girls

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy Inspector with Assistants in each district. Higher education is controlled by the Bombay University (established in 1857) consisting of the Chancellor (the Governor of the Presidency); the Vice-Chancellor appointed by Government for two years), and 100 Fellows of whom 10 are *ex-officio*, 10 elected by the Graduates, 10 by the Faculties, and 80 are nominated by the Chancellor.

Proposals have been recently put forward by the Committee on University Reform for the reorganization of the University on sounder lines, but these are still under the consideration of the authorities. A Bill to amend the University Act is before the Legislature.

The principal educational institutions are —
Government Arts Colleges—

Elphinstone College. Bombay: Principal Mr H Hamill M.A.

Deccan College, Poona, Principal, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A.

Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Principal, G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S. (Offg.)

Karnatak College, Dharwar, Principal, Mr. H. V. Hampton, M.A.

Private Arts Colleges—

St Xaviers, Bombay (Society of Jesus), Principal, Rev. Father Duhr, S. J.

Wilson College, Bombay (Scottish Mission), Principal, Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A.

Fergusson College, Poona (Deccan Educational Society), Principal, K. R. Kanitkar, M.A., B.Sc.

Baroda College, Baroda (Baroda State), Principal, S G. Barrow, B.Sc.

Samaldas College, Bhavnagar (Bhavnagar State), Principal, Mr. T. K. Shahani, M.A.

Bahauddinbhai College, Junagadh State, Principal, Mr. S. H. Hodivala, M.A.

Special Colleges—

Grant Medical College, Bombay (Government), Dean, Captain S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S.

College of Engineering, Poona (Government), Principal, Mr. W. L. C. Trench.

Agricultural College, Poona (Government), Principal, Dr. William Burns.

Chiefs' College, Rajkot, Principal, Mr. J. T Turner.

College of Science, Ahmedabad.

Law College, Bombay, Principal, Dr. J. S. Khergamvala, LL. D. (London.)

College of Commerce, Bombay, Principal, Mr. M. L. Tannan.

Veterinary College, Bombay, Mr. K. Hewlett.

Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Director, Lt.-Col. F P. Mackie, I. M.S.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Government), Principal, Mr. W. E. G. Solomon.

Victoria Technical Institute. Bombay. Principal, Mr. A. J. Turner, B.Sc., F. I. C.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General and Sanitation in that of the Director of Public Health, both members of the Indian Medical Service. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district; whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Three large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and arrangements are being made to increase the hospital accommodation in the City It is hoped to set up in the near future not less than 850 additional beds in the various hospitals of the city. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations. Over three million persons including 81,000 inpatients are treated annually. The Presidency contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Finance.

Under the Reform Scheme of 1919 Provincial Finance entered on a new phase. Before the passing of this Act Provincial finance was incorporated in Imperial Finance. The Provinces had certain heads of revenue of their own and other heads which they divided with the Government of India. By the new constitution a comparatively clean cut was made between the finances of the Government of India and those of the Provinces. Such revenues as they enjoy the Provinces enjoy in full, and in return they make cash contributions to the Government of India, fixed for a term of years The general principle underlying this settlement is that those contributions shall gradually disappear The present contribution of the Government of Bombay is Rs. 56 lakhs.

Estimated Revenue for 1927-28.

	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rs.
V	Land Revenue	5,30,00,000
VI	Excise	4,00,00,000
VII	Stamps	1,87,00,000
VIII	Forests	73,95,000
IX	Registration	12,94,000
IXA	Scheduled Taxes	22,54,000
	Total	12,26,43,000
	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.	
XIII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	63,46,000
XIV	Work for which no Capital Accounts are kept	70,000
	Total	64,16,000
	Debt Service.	
XVI	Interest	1,59,18,000

Estimated Revenue for 1927

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		Rs.
	Civil Administration.	
XVII	Administration of Justice	16,92,000
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	6,87,000
XIX	Police	8,11,000
XXI	Education	10,41,000
XXII	Medical	5,74,000
XXIII	Public Health	5,21,000
XXIV	Agriculture	3,16,000
XXV	Industries	2,000
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	1,95,000
	Total	55,79,000
	Civil Works	
XXX	Civil Works	16,92,000
	Miscellaneous.	
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	16,63,000
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing	2,85,000
XXXV	Miscellaneous	2,97,000
	Total	22,45,000
XXXIX-A	Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3,58,000
XL	Extraordinary Receipts	2,18,000
	Total Revenue	15,50,69,000
	Civil Works and Miscellaneous public improvements receipts not charged to Revenue.	
XLII	Bombay Development Scheme	30,52,000
	Debt heads :—	
	Deposits and advances Loans and advances by provincial Government Advances from provincial Loans Fund	3,88,70,000
	Opening Balance	5,62 52,000
	Grand Total	25,32,43,000

Estimated Expenditure for 1927-28.

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

5.	Land Revenue	....
6.	Excise	66,47,000
7.	Stamps	47,43,000
8.	Forest	1,58,000
8A.	Forest Capital outlay	41,72,000
9.	Registration	6,91,000
9A.	Scheduled Taxes	21,000
	Total	1,64,32,000
	Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account.	
14.	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	55,46,000
15.	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	39,18,000
15.	(1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from famine Insurance Grants	12,88 000
16.	Construction of Irrigation Works	10,00,000
	Total	1,07,82,000
	Debt Service.	
19.	Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,28,74,000
21.	Reduction or avoidance of debt	13,61,000
	Total	2,42,35,000

Estimated Expenditure for 1927-28—*contd.*

	Miscellaneous—contd.	Rs.
	Civil Administration.	
22.	General Administration	2,23,43,000
24.	Administration of Justice	72,81,000
25.	Jails and Convict Settlements	25,62,000
26.	Police	1,67,48,000
27.	Ports and Pilotage	21,000
30.	Scientific Departments	62,000
31.	Education	2,05,48,000
32.	Medical	48,17,000
33.	Public Health	23,91,000
34.	Agriculture	28,40,000
35.	Industries	93,000
37.	Miscellaneous Departments	4,87,000
	Total	8,01,93,000
	Civil Works.	
41	Civil Works	1,32,63,000
	Miscellaneous.	
43.	Famine Relief and Insurance	10,72,000
45.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	56,18,000
46.	Stationery and Printing	17,70,000
47.	Miscellaneous	24,12,000
	Total	1,08,72,000
51 & 51A.	Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	...
	Expenditure in England	33,74,000
	Total Expenditure	16,01,51,000
	Capital Account not charged to Revenue.	
55.	Construction of Irrigation Works	2,35,90,000
59.	Bombay Development Scheme	183,19,000
	Other Expenditure not charged to Revenue	59,26,000
	Debt Heads, Deposits and Advances	3,58,87,000
	Closing Balance	4,60,08,000
	Grand Total	25,32,43,000

Governor and President-in-Council.

His Excellency Lt.-Colonel The Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Personal Staff.

Private Secy.—James Campbell Ker, C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.

Mily Secretary—Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O., J.P.

Surgeon—Major A. G. Tressider, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.

Aides-de-Camp—Capt. R. Neville, Royal Marines; Capt. K. E. Previte, Royal Marines; Capt. G. F. Bunbury, 20th Lancers.

Hon. Aides-de-Camp.—Hon. Captain Meherban Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jung Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur Hon. Lt. K. Shri N of Baria; Hon. Lt. Meherban Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Sangli; Stephen Calvocoressi Esq.; Hon Lt. Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nana Sahib Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan; Capt. F. Seymour Williams, (Bom.) Coy, R.E.S.I.E.; Capt. Balkrishnarao, Sardar Bahadur; Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao Ramchandra *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard.—Major H. de N. Lucas, 7th Light Cavalry.

Adjutant, H. E. The Governor's Bodyguard.—Capt. E. D. Holder, Skinners Horse.

Indian Aide-de-Camp—Risaldar Major Lakhpat Singh, 8th King George's Own Light Cavalry

Members of Council and Ministers.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, M.A., LL.B. (Finance); The Hon. Sir. Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E. (General); The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Revenue); The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Home), and The Hon Khan Bahadur Shaik Ghulam Hussain Hidayatalla; The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and The Hon. Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan.

The Educational portfolio includes, among other subjects, Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation and Industrial Development. The Minister of Local Self-Government also deals with Public Works (roads and buildings) and the Civil Veterinary Department; while Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Registration and some other matters are in charge of the Minister of Forests and Excise.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Revenue Department.—J. W. Smyth, M.A., I.C.S.

Home and Ecclesiastical Department.—John Monteath, B.A., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary, Political Department.—James Rea Martin, C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S. (Acting).

Secretary, General, Educational and Marine Departments—C. W. A. Turner, B.A., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary, Finance Department:—Gilbert Wiles, B.A., I.C.S.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.—Balak Ram, I.C.S.

Public Works Department.—R. T. Harrison.

Public Works Department, Joint Secretary—Denis Robert Howe Browne, O.B.E.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Advocate-General, Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, M.A., LL.B.

Inspector-General of Police, F. C. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E.

Director of Public Instruction, F. B. P. Lory, M.A.

Surgeon-General, Lt.-Col. R. W. Anthony, I.M.S. (*Offg.*)

Oriental Translator, Sayed Moniruddin S. Moulvie.

Chief Conservator of Forests, E. M. Hodgson.

Talukdari Settlement Officer, E. Gawan Taylor, B.A., I.C.S.

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. T. F. Main, O.B.E., D.S.O.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, V. S. Bhide, I.C.S.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad.

Registrar, Bombay University, Fardunji M. Dastur.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay, P. A. Kelly, C.I.E.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. H. Melhuish, I.M.S.

Accountant-General, N. V. Ragha

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt Murray, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, D. Banerji N A

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Excise, J. Ghosal, I.C.S.

Collector of Customs, Bombay, A I.C.S.

Consulting Architect to Governme

Consulting Surveyor to Government, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.

Registrar of Companies, H. C. B. Mi

Director of Information and Labour I J. F. Gennings, Bar-at-Law.

Sheriff, N. V. Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

Sir Abraham Shipman .. ..
Died on the island of Anjediva

Humfrey Cooke .. .. ..

Sir Gervase Lucas .. .. ..
Died, 21st May 1667.

Captain Henry Garey (*Officiating*)

Sir George Oxenden .. .
Died in Surat, 14th July 1669

Gerald Aungier .. ..
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677.

Thomas Rolt .. .. .

Sir John Child, Bart. .. .

Bartholomew Harris .. ..
Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.

Daniel Annesley (*Officiating*)

Sir John Gayer .. ..

Sir Nicholas Waite.. .. .

William Aislabie .. .. .

Stephen Strutt (*Officiating*) .

Charles Boone .. .. .

William Phipps .. .. ..

Robert Cowan .. .. ..
Dismissed.

John Horne .. .. ..

Stephen Law .. .. ..

John Geekie (*Officiating*) .. ..

William Wake .. .. ..

Richard Bourchier.. .. ..

Charles Crommelin.. .. ..

Thomas Hodges .. .. ..
Died, 23rd February 1771.

William Hornby .. ..

Rawson Hart Boddam .. .

Rawson Hart Boddam .. ..

Andrew Ramsay (*Officiating*) ..

Major-General William Medows ..

Major-General Sir Robert Abercromb K.C.B (*a*).

George Dick (*Officiating*) .. ..

John Griffith (*Officiating*).. ..

Jonathan Duncan .. .. ..
Died 11th August 1811

George Brown (	18 1
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	1812
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone ..	1819
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.	1827
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.	1830
Died, 15th January 1831.	
John Romer (*Officiating*)	1831
The Earl of Clare	1831
Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H.	1835
Died, 9th July 1838.	
James Farish (*Officiating*)	1838
Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	1839
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (*b*) .	..
George William Anderson (*Officiating*) ..	1841
Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H.	1842
Lestock Robert Reid (*Officiating*) ..	1846
George Russell Clerk	1847
Viscount Falkland	1848
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C.	1853
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time)	1860
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.	1862
The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald.	1867
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B. ..	1872
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. ..	1877
Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1880
The Right Hon. Sir James F______, Bart., K.C.M.G.	1880
James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1885
Baron Reay	1885
Baron Harris	1890
Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1890
Baron Sandhurst	1890
Baron Northcote, C.B.	1900
Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1903
Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. ..	1903
J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (*Acting*).	1907
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*c*).	1907
Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E.	1913
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.(*d*)	1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1923

(*a*) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793 and then joined the Council of the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793.

(*b*) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.

(*d*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Bar-at-law, *President.*

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, *Deputy President.*

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Name and class of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Bombay City (North). (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavle Mr. Framroz Jamshedji Ginwalla Dr. Manchersha Dhunjibhai Gilder.
Bombay City (South). (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Kharshed Framji Nariman Mr. Phirozsha Jehangir Murzban Mr. Balubhai Tribhovandas Desai.
Karachi City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Naraindas Anandji Bechar
Ahmedabad City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai.
Surat City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Dr. Mohannath Kedarnath Dixit
Sholapur City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Natvarlal G. Mujumdar
Poona City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Narso Balkrishna Chandrachud
Ahmedabad District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr. Amritlal Dalpatbhai Sheth Mr. Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan
Broach District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin
Kaira District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Saheb Dadubhai Purshottamdas Desai Mr. Jivabhai Revabhai Patel.
Panch Mahals Dist. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam
Surat District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Hassamal Baharmal Shivadasani Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik.
Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao
Ahmednagar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	The Hon'ble Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan Mr. Namdevrao Eknath Navle
East Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Sardar Shivrao Bhawanrao Thorat Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand Mr. Hari Vinayak Pataskar Mr. Kamji Patil

Name and class of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Nasik District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan.
Poona District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Saheb Ramchandrarao Vithalrao Wandeka Mr. Sadashivrao *alias* Khaserao Jivajira Pawar. Mr. Narayan Ramji Gunjal
Satara District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav. Rao Bahadur Raoji Ramchandra Kale. Mr. Laxman Mahadeo Deshpande.
Belgaum District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Bahadur Shanmukhapa Ningapa Angad Mr. Panditapa Rayapa Chikodi.
Bijapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Sangappa Ameengouda Sardesai
Dharwar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Bahadur Sidappa Totappa Kambli Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Jog.
Kanara District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. M D. Karki.
Ratnagiri District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr. Venkatrao Anandrao Surve Mr. Bhaskar Ramchandra Nanal
Eastern Sind. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Jairamdas Doulatram
Western Sind (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Bhojsing Gurdinomal Pahalajani
Sholapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Shamrao Pandurangrao Ligade
Kolaba District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Atmaram Mahadev Atavane
West Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle
Bombay City (Muhammadan)) Urban.	Mr. Hussanali Mahomed Rahimtoola. Mr. Hussainbhai Abdulla Lalji
Karachi City (Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch Shaikh.
Ahmedabad and Surat Cities. (Muhammadan) Urban.	Khan Saheb Alibhai Mahomedbhai Mansuri
Poona and Sholapur Cities (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan
The Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural.	The Honourable Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Mr. Daudkhan Shahebboy. Sardar Bhasaheb *alias* Dulabawa Raisinghji
The Central Division (Muhammadan). Rural.	Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif Moulana Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad. Mr. Gulam Ahamad Dagumiya.
The Southern Division. (Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jitekar Sardar Mahaboobali Khan Mahamad Abkarkhan Biradar. Mr. Divansaheb Abasaheb Janvekar.
Hyderabad District. (Muhammadan) Rural.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. Mr. Noor Muhammad Muhammad Sujawal
Karachi District (Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Rais Fazul Mohomed Walad Khan Saheb Haji Baksh Laghari. Mr. Ghulam Haider Shah Walad Sahebdino Shah.
Larkana District. (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto. Khan Saheb Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Isran. Mr. Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khuhro
Sukkur District. (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khan Walad Khan Bahadur Shah Passandkhan. Mr. Allahbaksh Walad Khan Saheb Haji Mahomed Umar.
Thar & Parkar District (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Saheb Ghulam Nabi Shah Mouljah Shah. Mr. Janmahomed Khan Walimahomed Khan Bhurgri.

Name and class of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Nawabshah District (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Bahadur Haji Imambaksh Khan Ghulam Rasul Khan Jatoi.
Upper Sind Frontier (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Sahib Sher Mahomed Khan Karam Khan Bijarani.
Bombay City. (European.)	Mr. J. Addyman.
Presidency. (European.)	Mr A. C. Owen
Deccan Sardars & Inamdars. Landholders.	Sardar Gangadharrao Narayan Mujumdar
Gujarat Sardars & Inamdars. Landholders.	Mr. Jeramdas Behechardas Desai.
Jagirdars & Zamindars. (Sind) Landholders.	Sayed Muhammad Kamil Shah Kabu Muhammad Shah
Bombay University.	Mr. K. M. Munshi.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Industry.	Sir Joseph Kay, Kt. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.
Karachi Chamber of Commerce. Industry.	
Bombay Trades Association, Commerce Industry	Mr. F. W. Petch
Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. J. B. Petit.
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Gordhandas I. Patel.
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Commerce & Industry.	Mr. Lalji Naranji.

NOMINATED

Non-Officials.

Mr. J. P. Thornber,
,, F. Oliveira.
,, Sitaram Keshav Bole·
,, Syed Munawar, B.A.
,, S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law.
,, Purshottam Salunke, L. M. & S.
Mr. W. Ellis Jones.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Kt., O.B.E.

Officials.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, C.I.E., I.C.S.
,, M. Webb, I.C.S.
,, W. W. Smart, I.C.S.
,, J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S.
,, J. W. Smyth, I.C.S.
,, G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S.
,, C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S.
,, J. Monteath, I.C.S.
,, Balak Ram, I.C.S.
,, C. B. Pooley.
,, R. T. Harrison,
,, J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S.
,, H. Dow, I.C.S.
,, C. G. Freke.
,, F G H. [illegible] I C S.

H

The Madras Presidency

adras Presidency occupies the whole portion of the Peninsula, and, exclud- ative States, most of which have now ler the direct control of the Govern- India has an area of 141,075 square has on the east, on the Bay of Ben- st line of about 1,200 miles; on the the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about In all this extent of the coast, there is not a single natural harbour portance; the ports, with the excep- Madras, and perhaps of Cochin, are pen roadsteads. A plateau, varying above sea-level from about 100 to 00 feet and stretching northwards Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central he Presidency; on either side are the and the Western Ghats, which meet in ns The height of the western moun- has an important effect on the rain- ere the chain is high, the intercepted ds give a heavy fall, which may amount hes on the seaward side, but compara- le rain falls on the landward side nge Where the chain is low, rain- re not checked in their westward n the central table land and on the east rainfall is small and the heat in sum- essive. The rivers, which flow from ast in their earlier course drain rather ate the country; but the deltas of an, Kistna and Cauvery are productive rops even in time of drought and nly portions of the east coast where re is not dependent on a rainfall ceeding 40 inches and apt to be

Population.

ulation of the Presidency was returned nsus of 1921 as 42,794,155, an increase figure of 1911 of 2·2 per cent. The has been for the more densely popu- tions of the province to increase their while the sparsely inhabited tracts have er declined in density. Hindus ac- 89 per cent of the population, Maho- or 7 Christians for 3, Animists for 1 majority of the population is of the race and the principal Dravidian lan- amil and Telugu, are spoken by 18 and persons respectively. Of every thou- le 410 speak Tamil, 377 speak Telugu, alam, 37 Oriya, 35 Canarese and 23 ni

Government.

adras Presidency is governed on the enerally similar to that obtaining in and Bengal. There are associated Governor four members of the Exe- uncil in charge of the Reserved Sub- three Ministers in charge of the Trans- jects. Madras administration differs, in some important respects from that major provinces. There is no inter- ocal authority between the Collector istrict and the authorities at head- Commissioners of Divisions being in Madras. Another feature peculiar uthern Presidency is the manner of the ministers. Following the practice her of Parl ta, Madras since the inception of the Ref n the leader of the dominant party to form a ministry, giving him freedom to select his colleagues on the ministry. Consequently he enjoys the status of Chief Minister—unknown in other provinces in India.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal industry of the province is agriculture in which 68 per cent. of the population is engaged. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The industrial crops are cotton, sugar-cane and groundnuts Agricutural education is rapidly progressing in the presidency with a well known college at Coimbatore, with classes for juvenile and adult labourers attached to it, two agricultural middle Schools and numerous demonstration farms. While paddy, which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton is by no means an inconsiderable crops of the province and is receiving close attention at the hands of local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton is estimated at 2,330,100 acres and, as in the case of paddy efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, there has been a strict exclusion of inferior cotton from existing good staple areas, while improved varieties have been systematically introduced A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented the coffee tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. There are some 22 cotton mills in the Presidency which employ 35,000 operatives Minor industrial concerns number over 120 and consist of oil mills, rope, rubber and tile works Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency, and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides although hide tanners have not been doing well of late. The manufacturing activities which are at present under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap, ink, jam and preserves. The match making industry is just raising its head in Madras Early last year the Council complied with a demand made by the minister in charge of Industries for funds for appointing a special officer to conduct an exhaustive survey of the existing and potential cottage industries in the presidency. The aggregate value of the sea borne trade of the Presidency has been showing a steady increase and is now in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80 crores per annum. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 19,000 square miles of reserved forests.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress There are at present about 40,000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being 2,000,000. Special efforts are being made to provide education fo boys to the The Council passed a in the past year at

the instance of an elected member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province in Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 340 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Presidency College, the Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; the Government College, Kumbakonam; the Government College, Rajamundry; the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum; the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; and the Medical and the Engineering Colleges at Madras.

Cochin Harbour Scheme.

The Government of Madras and the authorities of the Cochin and Travancore States have come to an agreement regarding the financing of the Cochin Harbour scheme. The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland which is at present far removed from any convenient port The scheme is to cut a passage through the bar which blocks the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater. A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effect of the monsoon thereon observed. The results recorded were examined by a committee of Harbour Engineers in England which reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme. The plant necessary for effecting a deeper and wider cut has been secured and the work is in progress. Everything had been prepared at Cochin for proceeding with the major works and with the arrival of the dredger and the pipe line on the lines of the Bombay plant work is progressing rapidly. If access through the bar can be established at all periods of the year, a portion of the backwater will be dredged to afford anchorage for ocean-going steamers.

Vizagapatam Harbour Project.

Even more pregnant with future possibilities is the scheme for the development of the Vizagapatam harbour. Proposals for the development of the port at this place have been under consideration since 1859; but the success of the project is bound up with the construction of direct railway communication between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces; for the quantity of trade which could be obtained from the littoral itself is insufficient to justify the capital expenditure which would be required. In May 1925 the Government of India declared Vizagapatam a major port thereby enabling the development of the port under the directions of the Central Government. Preliminary operations commenced in the end of the year and were continued vigorously in 1926 with the aid of dredgers and rock-breakers. It is expected that the construction of the harbour will take four or five years. The surrounding hill-sides and adjacent areas will meanwhile be developed for industrial, trading and residential purposes.

Local Self-Government.

As in Bombay, the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Act has been amended in various directions, all of which tend [illegible] liberal [illegible] More [illegible] has been passed [illegible] the establishment of Village Panchayats, or Committees of Elders. Over 500 Panchayats have come into existence in the Presidency. Generally speaking the Local Boards in Madras display a courageous disposition to levy taxes up to the sanctioned maximum. Even then many of them are unable to make both ends meet.

Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounts to £ 4 millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres; the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which is expected to be completed before 1933 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 90,000 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system. Another important project is the Periyar project which is intended not only for irrigation purposes but also for providing water power for generating electricity. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Vaigai. The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating in its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 142,749 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, Government contemplate increasing the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting at an estimated cost of Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The area already under irrigation in the Madras Presidency totals 7 million acres. Of this, over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 35,000.

Electric Schemes.

Of the major schemes that have been receiving Government's attention, a hydro-electric undertaking whose details are expected to be announced in the near future, is by far the most important. The protracted negotiations regarding the purchase by the Madras Government of what is known as the Pykara concession, which includes a huge and powerful water-fall have concluded and it has been decided to work the scheme as a government venture. It has indeed been publicly announced that Government do not propose to hand over either this water-fall or any other source of water power to any private syndicate for development. A member of the [illegible] of [illegible] Engineers with wide [illegible] ce of big hydro-electric

schemes in Canada has been appointed for five years to be in sole charge of the Pykhara Scheme. A proposal to electrify some portions at least of the railways in South India is also under the consideration of the Government. The increasing number of electric supply undertakings throughout the Presidency has necessitated the construction of an up-to-date electric testing laboratory for the electrical inspector to Government at a cost of nearly Rs. six lakhs.

Co-operation

The progress made by the Co-operative Department, both in the formation of new societies and the development of those registered in previous years has been very satisfactory. There was a large increase, during the year, in the number of members and in the amount of share capital, or working capital and of reserve fund. The steadily increasing efficiency of many of the local supervising unions gave evidence of the success of the policy adopted by Government of transferring, within statutory limits, the control of primary societies to non-official organisations wherever such a course was practicable. Some noteworthy features of the Co-operative movement during the year were the increased activities of the building societies stimulated by financial help from Government; a marked development in the organisation of labour societies, and an increase in the number of societies formed by cultivators to enable them to hold up their crops for a favourable market and for the joint sale of their produce. The co-operative movement also made satisfactory progress among the depressed classes during the year. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the progress of the Co-operative movement and suggest in what ways and on what lines the movement may be still further carried on.

Social Legislation.

An advanced piece of social legislation which has caused considerable excitement in the Presidency is the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. It has for its object the regulation of the great endowments of certain religious institutions, such as Hindu temples. The profits are applied under State control to benevolent activities, mostly educational. The measure entailed a considerable amount of correspondence with the Government of Madras; the Governor of Madras found himself unable to assent to the Bill as originally passed, and returned it for re-consideration, recommending certain amendments which the Council accepted. The Act came into force last year and has been working satisfactorily notwithstanding the obstacles placed in its way by the orthodox section of the Hindu community. The latter are striving their utmost to put technical and other obstacles in the way of its smooth working and are making much of the suggestion thrown out by the Governor-General while giving his assent to the Bill, namely, that some of its defects might be remedied in the light of experience. Another piece of legislation—a non-official Bill—which has raised a heated controversy is the Malabar Tenancy Bill, which aims to confer, subject to certain conditions, occupancy rights on "kanom" tenants and actual cultivators of the soil. As there was a sharp difference of opinion on the very principles of the Bill and as it was thought that the landlords would be hard-hit by it the Governor has withheld his assent. A committee has been appointed to go into the matter thoroughly and its findings are awaited. Meanwhile the Madras Legislative Council has carried an adjournment motion protesting against the personnel of the Committee. Noteworthy among other efforts at legislation for social reform was the non-official resolution passed by the Council recommending to Government to undertake legislation or to ask the Government of India to do so to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young women and girls to Hindu temples for immoral purposes under the pretext of caste, custom or religion. It was also resolved to ask Government to fix as their goal local prohibition of drink in the presidency within 20 years.

Law and Order.

The Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and eleven puisne judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 20 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 25 Session Judges in the mofussil. Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 24 District Judges, 29 Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of one Judge and Small Causes Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 85 persons. The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has four deputies in four ranges of the Presidency, a Superintendent being stationed at each District. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force is about 30,000.

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1927-28.	Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1927-28.
Revenue	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs
II—Taxes on Income ..	5,46,000	5—Land Revenue	45,08 [illegible]00
		6—Excise . ..	43,86 800
V—Land Revenue ..	7,54,86,200	7—Stamps	6,29 [illegible]00
		8—Forest	43,32 200
VI—Excise . .	4,08,24,100	8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue . .	5,97 000
VII—Stamps	[illegible]43,85,200	9—Registration	25 6[illegible] 700

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1927-28
REVENUE—*contd.*	Rs.
VIII—Forest	50,83,100
IX—Registration	39,67,900
XIII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	47,99,500
XIV—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .	1,02,200
XVI—Interest .. .	23,34,200
XVII—Administration of Justice . ..	12,60,500
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	8,85,6000
XIX—Police	9,43,700
XXI—Education	6,51,200
XXII—Medical .. .	4,53,900
XXIII—Public Health .	37,100
XXIV—Agriculture	2,05,300
XXV—Industries	7,73,200
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	4,41,900
XXX—Civil Works	7,92,200
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	5,91,000
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2,49,100
XXXV—Miscellaneous ..	7,81,200
(*a*) Total—Revenue ..	16,54,92,400
Famine Insurance Fund	5,78,200
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	32,62,000
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	1,60,00,000
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . ..	40,22,000
Suspense	5,79,000
(*b*) Total ..	2,44,41,800
(*a*)—(*b*) Total—Receipts ..	18,99,34,200
Opening Balance { Famine Insurance Fund	30,56,857
Opening Balance { General Balances ..	1,92,28,829
Grand Total	21,22,19,886

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1927-28
EXPENDITURE—*contd.*	Rs
15—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues	59,64,400
16—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	11,500
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	62,79,500
21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	40,22,000
22—General Administration ..	2,33,38,20
24—Administration of Justice.	98,86,200
25—Jails and Convict Settlements	31,51,700
26—Police	1,90,26,000
27—Ports and Pilotage ..	38,000
30—Scientific Departments ..	2,68,700
31—Education	2,17,64,300
32—Medical	75,89,600
33—Public Health	34,77,800
34—Agriculture	34,84,600
35—Industries	20,80,700
37—Miscellaneous Departments	21,76,500
41—Civil Works	1,74,09,200
43—Famine Relief and Insurance	6,61,000
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	59,94,500
46—Stationery and Printing ..	21,01,500
47—Miscellaneous .. .	3,16,600
Total—Expenditure Charged to Revenue.	15,61,60,000
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	
52A—Capital outlay on Forests.	2,46,100
55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,52,02,100
56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development ..	1,79,000
56D—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes ..	6,00,000
60—Civil Works— not charged to Revenue .. .	11,78,300
60B—Payment of commuted value of Pensions ..	9,90,000
Total Expenditure not Charged to Revenue.	1,83,95,500
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	91,95,600
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India .	40,22,000
Suspense	5,79,000
Total—Disbursements ..	18,83,52,100
Closing Balance { Famine Insurance Fund	36,35,050
Closing Balance { General Balances	2,02,32,729
Grand Total ..	21,22,19,886

His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Personal Staff.

Private Secy., E. C. Smith, I.C.S.

Military Secy., Major H. F. C. Hobbs.

Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut Maurice Alan Fremantle and Lieut. Henry Alleyene Lash.

Extra Aide-de-Camp, Captain George Gerrard Goschen.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar-Major Hamir Singh Bahadur.

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, Major T. N. Watson, M.V.O.M.C.

Members of Council.

The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E.

„ Sir Norman E. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

„ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.

„ T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers.

Dr P. Subbarayan, Bar-at-Law (Education and Development)

Mr A. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Local Self-Government, Medicine and Public Health).

Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar (Public Works).

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., V D., I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, G. T. Boag, I.C.S.

Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), M. R. Kharegat.

Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (General and Irrigation), P. Hawkins.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Public Instruction, Richard Littlehailes, M.A. (on deputation).

Inspector-General of Police, F. A. Hamilton.

Surgeon-General, Major-General F.H. G. Hutchinson, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Colonel A. J. H. Russell, M.A., M.D., I.M.S.

Accountant-General, J. C. Nixon, B. SC., I.C.S., I C.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Colonel John Philip Cameron, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, R. W. Hanson.

of T. A. Stewart, C.I.

Commissioner of Excise, P. L. Moore,

Inspector-General of Registration E Bower.

Meteorologist and Deputy Director, Madr vatory, S. R. U. Savur.

Acting Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, Royds.

Supdt., Govt. Central Museum, and F Librarian, Connemara Public Library H. Gravely.

Director of Agriculture, R. D. Anstead,

Chief Conservator of Forests, H. Tirema

Presidents and Governors of St. George in Madras

William Gyfford .. ..

Elihu Yale .. ..

Nathaniel Higginson .. ..

Thomas Pitt .. .. ..

Gulston Addison .. .. ..

Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709.

Edmund Montague (*Acting*) .. ..

William Fraser (*Acting*) .. ..

Edward Harrison .. .. ..

Joseph Collet .. .. ..

Francis Hastings (*Acting*) ..

Nathaniel Elwick .. .. ..

James Macrae .. ..

George Morton Pitt .. ..

Richard Benyon .. .. ..

Nicholas Morse .. ..

John Hinde .. ..

Charles Floyer .. ..

Thomas Saunders .. ..

George Pigot .. ..

Robert Palk .. ..

Charles Bourchier .. ..

Josias DuPre .. .. ..

Alexander Wynch .. .. ..

Lord Pigot (Suspended) .. ..

George Stratton .. ..

John Whitehill (*Acting*) .. .. ..

Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. .. .

John Whitehill (*Acting*) .. .. .

Charles Smith (*Acting*) .. .. ..

Lord Macartney, K.B. .. .. ..

Gov of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B. 1785
Alexander Davidson (*Acting*) 1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B. 1786
John Hollond (*Acting*) 1789
Edward J. Hollond (*Acting*) 1790
Major-General William Medows 1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. 1792
Lord Hobart 1794
Major-General George Harris (*Acting*) .. 1798
Lord Clive 1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck .. 1803
William Petrie (*Acting*) 1807
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., K.B. .. 1807
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby. 1813
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot 1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827. 1820
Henry Sullivan Græme (Acting) .. 1827
Stephen Rumbold Lushington 1827
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. 1832
George Edward Russell (*Acting*) 1837
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C. 1837
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, KT., C.B. 1842
Henry Dickinson (*Acting*) 1848
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B. 1848
Daniel Eliott (*Acting*) 1854
Lord Harris 1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B. .. 1859
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) .. 1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G. .. 1860
Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) .. 1860
Sir Denison K.C.B. 1861
Acting Viceroy 1863 to 1864.
Edward Maltby (*Acting*) 1863
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, KT. (*a*) .. 1866
Acting Viceroy.
Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I. (*Acting*) 1872
Lord Hobart 1872
Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.
William Rose Robinson, C.S.I. (*Acting*) .. 1875
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos .. 1875
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam 1880
Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.
William Hudleston (*Acting*) 1881
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff .. 1881
The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C. .. 1886
Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation).
John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (*Acting*) .. 1890
Baron Wenlock 1891
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G. .. 1896
Baron Ampthill 1900
Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904.
James Thomson, C.S.I. (*Acting*) 1906
Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I. (Acting) *1906*
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. 1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*b*) 1911
Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1912
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Acting*). 1912
Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E. 1912
Baron Willingdon 1919
Lord Goschen 1924

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu.

I.—MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio.

The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E.
The Hon. Sir Norman E. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur
The Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

II.—Elected Members.

(a) *Ministers.*

The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Bar-at-Law.
The Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
The Hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.

(b) *Other Members.*

Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.
M. R. Ry. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti Garu
M. R. Ry. Chittoor Srinivasa Govindaraya Mudaliyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. B. S. Mallayya Avargal.
M. R. Ry. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu Garu.
M. R. Ry. Laguduva Kuppier Tulasiram Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Ummaheswara Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Chavali Rama Somayajulu Garu.
M. R. Ry. Ankitam Venkata Bhanoji Rao Garu.
M. R. Ry. Tinnevelly Chavadi Kuthanainar Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Chinnapalamada Obi Reddi Garu.
M. R. Ry. Battini Narayana Reddi Garu.
M. R. Ry. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Coja Venkatarangam Nayudu Garu.
M. R. Ry. Kayappakkam Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Ramanuja Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal
M. R. Ry. Kannuswami Padayachi Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Arcot Ranganatha Mudalyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Pulamati Siva Rao Garu.
M. R. Ry. Kallipattu Krishnaswami Nayakar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Chembarambakkam Nattu Muthuranga Mudalyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Bollini Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
M. R. Ry. Comandur Ramakrishnarajupet Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Conjeeveram Sadasiva Mudaliyar Ratnasabhapati Mudliar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Sangarandampalaiyam Vanavudaiya Goundar Vanavudaiya Goundear Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Coimbatore Venkatesa Ayyangar Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. K. Koti Reddi Garu.
M. R. Ry. Arcot Parasurama Rao Garu.
Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasyo.
M. R. Ry. Varada Kameswara Rao Nayudu Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir Annepu Parasuramdoss Patro, Kt.
M. R. Ry. Kandula Veeraraghavaswami Garu.
M. R. Ry. Bikani Venkataratnam Garu.
M. R. Ry. Dandu Narayana Raju Garu.
M. R. Ry. Mothay Narayana Rao Garu.
M. R. Ry. Jagarlamoody Kuppuswamy Garu.
M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Paidupati Cooresooloo Nayudu Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
M. R. Ry. Pillalamarri Anjaneyulu Pantulu Garu.
M. R. Ry. Attavar Balakrishna Chetty Avargal.
M R Ry Kota Ra [illegible] K [illegible] t A argal.

ELECTED MEMBERS—(*contd.*)

M. R. Ry. Mirjapuram Raja Garu *alias* Venkataramayya Apparao Bahadur Garu.
M. R. Ry. Ayyadevara Kaleshwara Rao Garu.
M. R. Ry. G. Harisarvothama Rao Garu.
M. R. Ry. Konatham Sarabha Reddi Garu.
M. R. Ry. Ponnambala Tyaga Ranjan Avargal
M. R. Ry. Kadayam Ramabhadra Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal, Zamindar.
M. R. Ry. Karuthodiyil Madhavan Nayar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Maunath Krishnan Nayar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Venkatagiri Kumara Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Garu.
M. R. Ry. Bezwada Ramachandra Reddi Garu
M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Arunachala Murugappa Murugppay Chettiyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Tirupullani Chellam Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal
M. R. Ry. Dharmalinga Appavu Chettiar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Sankaram Chettiyar Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal
M. R. Ry. S. Muthia Mudaliyar Avargal
M. R. Ry. C. Marudavanam Pillai Avargal.
M. R. Ry. K. S. Sivasubramania Ayyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Subbarayaulu Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avergal.
M. R. Ry. Tenkasi Kilangadu Chidambaranatha Mudalyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Trichinopoly Mookapillai Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Manatattai Rangatnam Ayyar Seturatnam Ayyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Pusapati Cumara Venkatapathi Raju Garu.
M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Chintapati Venkata Surya Narasimha Raju Garu.
M. R. Ry. Hoobbatalai Belli Gowder Ari Gowder Avargal.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abbas Ali Sahib Bahadur.
Janab Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
Mohamad Khadir Sahib Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
Janab K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.
Saidapet Khadir Hussain Abdul Razack Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Rowther Bahadur.
Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Kotial Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
Muhammad S'Chamnad Sahib Bahadur.
M. R. Ry. V. Ch. John Avargal.
Mr. Jerome Antony Saldanha.
M. R. Ry. Savarimuttu Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Daniel Thomas Avargal.
Sir Alexandfa MacDougall, K.
Mr. John Albert Davis.
Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo, Zamindar of Kallikota and Attagada Estate.
8 [illegible]arayana Appa Rao Bahadur [illegible]aru, Moka Zamindar [illegible] Gallopalli

ELECTED MEMBERS—(*concld.*)

The Hon'ble Sir Panaganti Ramarayaningar, Raja of Panagal.

M. R. Ry. Baskara Rajarajeswara Setupati *alias* Muthuramalinga Setupati Avargal. Raja o Ramnad.

M. R. Ry. Kumaran Raman *alias* Kavalappara Moopil Nayar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. S. Satyamurthi Avargal.

Mr. Cecil Ralph Townshend Congreve.

Mr. Charles Edgar Wood.

Mr. Kenneth Kay.

Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith.

M. R. Ry. Chengalath Gopal Menon Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Alagappa Chettiyar Arunachalam Chettiyar Narayanan Chettiyar Avargal.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

M. R. Ry. Madras Varadaraja Gongadhara Siva Avargal, Medical Practitioner, Cuddapah.

M. R. Ry. Lakkepogu Cotappah Guruswami Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Vellesa Iyyaswami Muniswami Pillai Avargal, Ootacamund.

M. R. Ry. Gudipati Premayya Garu.

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah Avargal.

Swami Sahajanandam, Nandanar School, Chidambaram.

M. R. Ry. Namasivayam Siva Raj Avargal, B.A., B.L., Madras.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Retamalay Srinivasan Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Sappanai Mooppanar Subrahmanya Mooppanar Avargal, Headman of Chintamani, Trichinopoly Fort.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Parasurama Venkatachala Subbaraya Sundaramurti Pillai Avargal.

Maharaja Sir Ramachandra Deo, Raja of Jeypore.

Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Ammal.

M. R. Ry. Jakkamsetti Bheemiah Garu, Member, District Board, West Godavari.

M. R. Ry. S. N. Dorai Rajah Avargal of Pudukkottai, Trichinpoly.

M. R. Ry. Ramanatha Goenka Avargal, The Bombay Company, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Midattala Hampayya Garu, Guntakal.

M. R. Ry. Kotieth Krishnan Avargal, B.A., B.L., Tellicherry.

M. R. Ry. R. Gaganna Gowd Garu, Hospet.

Subadar Major Nanjappa, late 61st Pioneers, Salem.

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Olappamanna Manakkal Narayanan Nambudripad Avargal.

M. R. Ry. W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar Avargal.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ullah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Director of Industries.

Mr. George Townsend Boal, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

Mr. Cecil Bernard Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Acting Second Secretary to Government.

Mr. Vombatkere Pandrang Rao, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department.

M. R. Ry. Gnanavaram Pillai. P. J., Negapatam.

The Bengal Presidency.

The Presidency of Bengal, as constituted on the 1st April 1912, comprises the Burdwan and Presidency divisions and the district of Darjeeling which were formerly administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong divisions which by the partition of the old Province had been placed under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The area of the Presidency is 82,277 square miles, and it possesses a population of 47,592,462 persons; included within this area are the two Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura: which are now placed in direct political relations with the Government of India. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India for these States. The area of the British territory is 76,843 square miles. Bengal comprises the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and in the main consists of a great alluvial plain intersected in its southern portion by innumerable waterways. In the north are the Himalayan mountains and submontane tracts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, and on the south-east the hills in Tripura and Chittagong, while on the west the Chota Nagpur plateau is continued by an undulating tract running through the western portions of Midnapur, Bankura, Burdwan and Birbhum. The general range of the country however is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency 25,486,124 or 53·55 per cent. are Mahomedans and 20,809,148 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all, but 2·73 per cent. of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,273,873.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent. of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3·8 per cent. The Oriya-speaking people number 298,372 and Nepali is the tongue of 93,060 persons principally residents in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. The great majority of the speakers of the Munda languages are Santals in West and North Bengal.

Industries.

According to the returns of the Census of 1921 nearly 37 millions or over 77 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these more than 30½ millions are cultivators, and more than 4½ millions farm servants and field labourers. The area under jute in 1925 is estimated at 2,552,936 acres against 2,390,103 in 1924. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that about 85 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds, the area devoted to the last named in 1924 being 1,040,000 acres. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1924 was 181,833 acres. There were 327 plantations employing a daily average of 148,820 permanent and 9,574 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade.

The main industries in this part of India in addition to the agricultural industry are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (largely an Assam industry) and coal mining. The jute mills in and around Calcutta constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency. From 1st April to 31st December 1921 all jute mills worked four days per week. From 1st January to 31st March 1923, multiple shift mills worked four days of 13½ hours each per week, single shift mills five days per week, namely four days of 11 hours each and one day of 10 hours. There were 85 mills at work during the year 1924-25 with 49,780 looms and 1,053,821 spindles. The average number of persons employed daily was 3,36,936. The labour supply of mills during the year has been fair, but there have been many days lost through strikes at different mills. The value of the exports of Raw Jute by sea from Calcutta during 1925-26 increased from Rs. 27,45 lakhs to Rs. 55,99 lakhs. The quantity imported was less than in the preceding year by 45,400 tons and amounted to 615,500 tons. The Jute cess benefited the Calcutta Improvement Trust to the extent of Rs. 10·44 lakhs, while Rs. 9·72 lakhs were collected in the preceding year. The exports of raw and manufactured Jute represented more than half of Calcutta's exports during 1925-26 and those with the exception of cotton were India's premier exports in that year. Other principal industries were cotton twist and yarn, silk yarn and cloth, hand made cloth, sugar, molasses and paper. Eleven cotton mills were at work during 1924-25 employing daily on an average 12,000 persons. The silk weaving industry continues to decline. There was only one silk mill working during 1924-25 which employed 130 hands. The manufacture of tea is carried on an extensive scale in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. The capital employed by joint stock companies in the industry in India amounted to Rs 8½ crores and about 21 million pounds sterling and the daily average labour force to 811,595 during 1924. In 1925 the number of coal mines under the scope of the Indian Mines Act worked in Bengal was 224. The total output for Bengal was 4,913,852 tons against 5,031,655 tons raised in 1924, while the output of all the mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam amounted to 18,852 361 tons. The paid up capital of joint stock coal companies only in the industry employed in these provinces is approximately Rs 10,81 lakhs. Three paper mills produced 21,618 tons of paper valued at Rs. 1,22,24,040 in 1923.

In 1925-26 the foreign sea-borne trade of Bengal (excluding treasure but including Government stores) amounted to Rs 238 crores of which 84 crores represented imports and Rs. 154 crores exports. Of the total foreign trade of Bengal, 94 per cent. was the share of Calcutta. The six chief exports from Bengal are in order of importance; jute (raw and manufactured), tea, lac, hides and skins (raw seeds, grain (pulse and flour) and the six leading imports are cotton goods, metals and ores, sugar, machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, and oils

Administration.

nt form of administration in Bengal
January 1921. In 1912 the Govern-
Province underwent an important
n, in accordance with the Proclama-
Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi,
e was raised from the status of a
Governor to that of a Governor-in-
us bringing it into line with the
of Madras and Bombay. In 1921,
eform Scheme, the Local Govern-
constituted, certain of the depart-
ng placed under the control of
ppo nted from among elected
the Legislative Council. There are
ur members of the Executive Council,
charge of the "reserved subjects,"
Ministers, who are in charge of the
subjects," but in 1924, owing to
sons there were only two ministers,
d to resign owing to the refusal
tive Council to vote their salaries.
ignation, the transferred subjects
on by the members of the Execu-
l Two ministers were appointed
e Governor in March 1925 for the
ion of the transferred subjects, but
e refusal of the Legislative Council
r salaries they resigned their offices
e month. The administration of
subjects was thereupon assumed by
overnor of Bengal and subsequently
y of State ordered the suspension
of all transferred subjects in Bengal
t January 1927. In the course of
inisters were again appointed. This
aries were voted by a small majority
ministration is thus being carried on
intended.

administered by five Commissioners,
being those of the Presidency, Bur-
ahi Dacca and Chittagong. The unit
ation is the District Magistrate and
As Collector he supervises the in-
the revenue and is the head of all
ments connected with it, while as
istrate he is responsible for the
on of criminal justice in the dis-
immediate superior of the District
the Divisional Commissioner. Com-
re the channels of communication
local officers and the Government.
revenue matters they are, in their
t to the Board of Revenue in Cal-
other matters they are under the
ol of Government.

Justice.

nistration of Justice is entrusted to
urt of Calcutta which consists of the
e who is a Barrister and 16 Puisne
uding two additional judges who
rs Civilians or Vakils. Below the
are the District and Additional
Small Causes Court and Subor-
dges and Munsiffs. Of these
District and Additional Judges and
mber of subordinate Judges are also
h the powers of a Criminal Court
mainder have jurisdiction in Civil
Criminal Justice is administered
Court, the Courts of Session and the
he various classes of

On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has five Presidency Magistrates including a Temporary Magistrate, two Municipal Magistrates and also a number of Honorary Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884 which regulates municipal bodies in the interior and its subsequent amendments the powers of Commissioners of municipalities have been increased and the elective franchise has been extended. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and the training and employment of female medical practitioners. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings. The municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaced Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors is 85, with 5 aldermen, elected by the councillors. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government, and by the general or special constituencies. There are separate constituencies for Mahommedans In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers In the mofussil, District and Local Boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to Public Works, Education and Medical relief and Union Committees have been formed which deal for the most part with the control of village roads, sanitation and water-supply

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduced the new system of self-government by a creation of village authorities vested with the power and duties necessary for the management of communal village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, to be called the Union Board, will replace the existing Chaukidari *panchayats* and the Union Committee and will deal with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the Union Boards Village Benches and Courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all Districts in the Presidency except Darjeeling, Chittagong, and Malda and in 1923 over 2,000 Union Boards were sanctioned, of which nearly
400 wer ted

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the charge of a Chief Engineer who is also the Secretary to Government in the P. W. and Railway Departments.

The P. W. D. deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with all questions connected with the Bengal Pilot Service, merchant shipping, the administration of ports, and inland navigation.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, the Railway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General, for the Dacca Range the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the C. I. D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have an Additional Superintendent. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges each under a Superintendent. The River Police is also under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah, in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed gazetted officers, and constables of the Bengal police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 184 lakhs.

Medical.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, and [illegible] is in charge of the [illegible] of Public [illegible] the [illegible] ment is always held by a member of the Indian Medical Service, while the latter post is not so reserved There is also a Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 26 hospitals in Calcutta 10 of which are supported by the Government and 416,019 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 40,775 were in-patients. In the mofussil districts there are 914 hospitals and dispensaries; the number of patients treated in them was 7,082,603 including 61,975 in-patients.

Education.

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid Government maintains three Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools through the medium of the vernacular; also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore It also provides at the headquarters of all districts, except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are four Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government Apart from the institutions referred to above, 35 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong and Hughli, and one junior madrasa at Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the [illegible] of Ind[illegible] A large proportion of educational

work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1926-27 there were in the Presidency :—

	Institutions.	Scholars.
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.		
Universities	2	1,621
Arts Colleges	38	24,122
Professional Colleges ..	16	7,001
High Schools	998	255,851
Middle Schools	1,670	144,109
Primary Schools ..	37,221	1,333,674
Special Schools	2,745	97,001
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES		
Arts Colleges	4	301
Professional Colleges ..	3	62
High Schools	39	8,801
Middle Schools	76	8,991
Primary Schools ..	13,822	341,601
Special Schools	44	1,528
UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.		
Males	1,175	43,247
Females	254	6,588

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director and an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. Higher education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively, administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called the University Law College, Calcutta Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated colleges

The percentage of scholars to the total population :—

	Recognised Schools.	Art Schools
Males	7·38	7·55
Females	1·72	1·76
Total ..	4·65	4·75

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.

The education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kursey, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28.

Heads of Revenue.	Thousands of Rs.
Land Revenue ..	3,14,62
Excise ..	2,30 75
Stamps ..	3,46,00
Forest ..	31,94
Registration ..	3,900
Scheduled Taxes ..	19 50
Subsidised Companies	1,42
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept (Net) ..	4,18
Irrigation, Navigation, etc., for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	2,22
Interest ..	5 54
Administration of Justice ..	14 20
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	10 60
Police ..	5,32
Ports and Pilotage ..	36
ation ..	11,90

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL—*contd.*

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28—*contd.*

Heads of Revenue—contd.	Thousands of
Medical ..	7,
Public Health ..	
Agriculture ..	2,
Industries ..	7
Miscellaneous Departments ..	
Civil Works ..	4,
Transfer from Famine Insurance Funds ..	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	7
Stationery and Printing ..	1
Miscellaneous ..	10,
Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	
Extraordinary receipts ..	
Loans and Advances by the Bengal Government ..	7
Advances from Provincial Loan Funds ..	7,
Famine Insurance Fund ..	1,
Total Receipts ..	10,71,
Opening balance ..	1 73
Grand Total ..	12 4ɔ

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1927-28.

	Thousands of R
Taxes on Income ..	..
Land Revenue ..	39,
Excise ..	22,
Stamps ..	8,
Forests ..	9,
Forests ..	2,
Registration ..	21,
Scheduled Taxes ..	
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept ..	...
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue ..	14
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance grants ..	..
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works ..	1,
Interest on ordinary debt ..	....
Reduction or avoidance of debt ..	....
General Administration ..	94,
Administration of Justice ..	85,
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	34
Police ..	1,72
Ports and Pilotage ..	7,
Scientific Department ..	
Education ..	1,26,
Medical ..	4ɔ,
Public Health ..	32
Agriculture ..	21,
Industries ..	11,
Miscellaneous Departments ..	2
Civil Works ..	98
Famine Relief and Insurance ..	
Superannuation allowances and pensions ..	52,
Stationery and Printing ..	21,
Miscellaneous ..	4,
Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments ..	..
Total ..	9,31
Forest capital outlay not charged to revenue ..	....
Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (not charged to revenue)—	
In India ..	18
In England ..	....
Loans and advances by the Bengal Government ..	10,
Civil Works not charged to Revenue ..	6
Commuted value of pensions—not charged to Revenue ..	7,
Total Expenditure ..	9,74
Closing balance ..	1,36,
T	11,10

Administration.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, H. Graham, I.C.S

Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Butler, O.B.E., M.C.

Surgeon, Major H Hingston, I.M.S.

Aide-de Camp, Captain R. Allhusen; Lt G. R. E. Blois, Lt. J. C. A. Battye, and Lieut. J. A Gascoigne.

Hony. Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. L. Drysdale, V.D. (Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles); Major R. L. Bliss (Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion); and Sardar Bahadur S. W. Laden La (Indian Police).

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Mal Singh, 4th Duke of Cambridge's Own (Hodson's Horse).

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, Major W. R. P. Henry, 5th K.E.O. (Probyns Horse).

Adjutant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, Captain J. H. Wilkinson, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. James Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
" " Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray Bahadur, of Nadia.
" " Nawab Bahadur Saiyid Nawab A. Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
" " Mr. A. N. Moberly, C.I.E., I.C.S.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Raja Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri (President).
" " Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmad, B. L. (Dy. President).

MINISTER.

The Hon. Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.
" " Nawab Musharruf Hussain Khan Bahadur.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, W. R. D. Prentice, I C S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, F. A. Sachse, I C S.

Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Departments, J. A. Woodhead, I C.S.

Secretary to the Council and Secretary, Legislative Department, J. Bartley, I.C.S. A. de C. William, I.C.S. (Officiating).

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, G. G. Dey (Roads, Buildings and Railway); and C. Addams-Williams, C. I. E. (Irrigation.)

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Public Instruction, Edward Farley Oaten, M.A., LL B.

Principal, School of Arts, P. Brown.

Inspector-General of Police, T. C. Simpson

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, C. A. Tegart, C.I.E.

Conservator of Forests, E. O. Shebbeare

Surgeon-General, Major-General Godfrey Tate I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, G. S. Hardy, B A. I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, G. P. Hogg M.A., I.C.S.

Accountant-General, (Offg.) Jagat Prasad, M A., B.Sc.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col W. G Hamilton, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, A. J. Hughes, C.I.E.

Inspector-General of Registration, Rai Bahadur J. N. Ray.

Director of Agriculture, R S. Finlow, B Sc., F I C

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Arthur Denham White, I M S, M D.

Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Charles Cumming Calder, B.Sc., F.L.S.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday	1854
John P. Grant	1859
Cecil Beadon	1862
William Grey	1867
George Campbell	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I	1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1877
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1879
A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.	1882
H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1885
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.	1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. Retired 6th April 1898.	1895
Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1897
Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. Died, 21st Nov. 1902.	1898
J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.	1903
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Offg.*)	1906
F. A. Slacke (*Officiating*)	1906
Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. Retired 21st Sept. 1911.	1908
F. W. Duke, C S.I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C I.E., K.C.M.G.	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.	1927

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Raja Manmotha Nath Roy Chaudhury of Santosh, *President.*
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Emaduddin Ahmed, B.L., *Deputy President.*

Ex-officio—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray Bahadur, of Nadia.
" " Nawab Bahadur Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., of Dhanbari.
" " Mr. A. N. Moberly, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Official Nominated Members—

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice.
" K. C. De, C.I.E.
Major-General Godfrey Tate, I.M.S.
Mr. G. G. Dey.
" G. S. Dutt.
" J. A. Woodhead.
" H. C. Liddell.
" J H. Lindsay.
" J. G. Drummond.
" C. Addams-Williams, C.I.E.
" F. A. Sachse.
" E. F. Oaten.
" S C. Stuart Williams.
" M. Marr, C.I.E.
" R. N. Reed.
" R. N. Gilchrist.

Nominated Non-Officials—

Mr S. C. Mukerji.
Rai Sahib Rebati Mohan Sarkar.
Mr. K. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
Maulvi Latafat Hossain.
Dr. Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, KT., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Mr. D. J. Cohen.

Elected Members.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Babu Subhas Chandra Bose	Calcutta North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea	Calcutta East (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Prabhu Doyal Himatsingka	Calcutta West (Non-Muhammadan.)
Dr. J. M. Das Gupta	Calcutta Central (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. A. C. Banerjee	Calcutta South Central (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose	Calcutta South (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Amulya Chandra Datta	Hooghly Municipal (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Khagendra Nath Ganguly..	Howrah Municipal (Non-Muhammadan.)
Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy	24-Parganas Municipal North (Non-Muhammadan.)

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Babu Surendra Nath Ray	24-Parganas Municipal South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. Jogesh Chandra Gupta	Dacca City (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. P. C. Basu	Burdwan South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. Sarat C. Basu	Burdwan North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Jitendra Lal Banerjee	Birbhum (Non-Muhammadan).
Sujat Bijoy Kumar Chatterjee	Bankura West (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Umes Chandra Chatterjee	Bankura East (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Debendra Lal Khan	Midnapore North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Promotha Nath Banerjee	Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Mahendra Nath Maity	Midnapore South-East (Non-Muhammadan.)
Sujat Taraknath Mukerjea	Hooghly Rural (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Hanmatha Nath Roy	Howrah Rural (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Hem Chandra Nasker	24-Parganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Sasi Sekhar Basu	24-Parganas Rural South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Rai Harendranath Chaudhuri	24-Parganas Rural North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. Basanta Kumar Lahiri	Nadia (Non-Muhammadan.)
Maharaj Kumar Sris Chandra Nandy	Murshidabad (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. D. N. Roy, Bar-at-Law	Jessore South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Rai Jadunath Mazumdar Bahadur, C.I.E. ..	Jessore North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Nagendra Nath Sen	Khulna (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy	Dacca Rural (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Amarendra Nath Ghose	Mymensingh West (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Naliniranjan Sarker	Mymensingh East (Non-Muhammadan.)
Dr. Kumud Sankar Ray	Faridpur North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Saral Kumar Datta	Bakarganj North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Rai Satyendra Nath Roy Choudhuri Bahadur ..	Bakarganj South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta	Chittagong (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Akhil Chandra Datta	Tippera (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Satyendra Chandra Ghose Maulik ..	Naokhali (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Sachindra Narayan Sanyal	Rajshahi (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Jogindra Chandra Chakravarti	Dinajpur (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray	Rangpur West (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Jotindra Nath Chakraburtty	Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadan.)
Sujat Jogindra Nath Moitra	Bogra *cum* Pabna (Non-Muhammadan.)

Name of Members.	Name of ency
Babu Romes Chandra Bagchi, B.L.	Malda (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr. Prassana Deb Raikat	Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadan).-
Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.	Calcutta North (Muhammadan.)
Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy	Calcutta South (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Abdul Razzak Haji Abdul Sattar ..	Hooghly *cum* Howrah Municipal (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadan.)
Mr. Gholam Hossain Shah	24- Parganas Municipal (Muhammadan.)
Nawab Khwaja Habibullah	Dacca City (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Abdul Kasem	Burdwan Division North (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Abdul Karim	Burdwan Division South (Muhammadan.)
Mr A. F. M. Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadan.)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque	Nadia (Muhammadan.)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ekramul Hup	Murshidabad (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Syed Abdur Rauf	Jessore North (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Shamsur Rahman..	Khulna (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas	Dacca West Rural (Muhammadan.)
Mr. Razaur Rahman Khan	Dacca East Rural (Muhammadan.)
Azizur Rahman Mia	Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadan.)
Hadji Mr. A. K. Abu Ahmed Khan Ghuznavi ..	Mymensingh South-West (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Syed Muhammad Atiquallah	Mymensingh East (Muhammadan)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammed Ismail ..	Mymensingh Central (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan..	Faridpur North (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Chaudhury Gholam Mawla	Faridpur South (Muhammadan.)
Mulvi Khorshed Alam Choudhury	Bakarganj North (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Syed Mahamud Afzal	Bakarganj West (Muhammadan.)
Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin, C.I.E.	Bakarganj South (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Syed Maqbul Hossain, M A., B.L. ..	Chittagong North (Muhammadan.)
Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdus Sattar	Chittagong South (Muhammadan.)
Khan Bahadur K. G. M. Faroqui	Tippera North (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Asimuddin Ahmad	Tippera South (Muhammadan.
Maulvi Mohamed Sadeque	Noakhali East (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Abdul Gofran	Noakhali West (Muhammadan.)
Mr. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri	Rajshahi North (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Kader Baksh, B.L.	Dinajpur (Muhammadan.)

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Maulvi Kasiruddin Ahmad	Rangpur West (Muhammadan.)
Kazi Emdadul Huq	Rangpur East (Muhammadan.)
Mr. Altaf Ali	Bogra (Muhammadan.)
Khan Sahib Maulvi Muazzam Ali Khan ..	Pabna (Muhammadan.)
Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur ..	Malda *cum* Jalpaiguri (Muhammadan.)
Mr. J. Campbell Forrester	Presidency and Burdwan (European.)
,, F. E. James, O.B.E.	Do.
,, W. C. Wordsworth	Do.
,, J. E. Ordish	Dacca and Chittagong (European.)
,, W. L. Travers, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Rajshahi (European.)
,, L. T. Maguire	Anglo-Indian.
,, E. T. McCluskie	Do.
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.	Burdwan Landholders.
Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt., C.I.E. ..	Presidency Landholders.
Babu Saroda Kripa Lala	Chittagong Landholders.
Maharaja Jogindra Nath Ray of Nator	Rajshahi Landholders.
Mr. S. C. Bose	Calcutta University.
Maharaja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya	Dacca University.
Mr. A. Mc. D. Eddis	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
,, J. Y. Phillip	Do.
,, C. C. Miller	Do.
,, G. Morgan	Do.
,, S. A. Skinner	Do.
,, W. H. Thompson	Do.
,, R. B. Laird	Indian Jute Mills Association.
,, C. G. Cooper	Do.
,, J. A. MacDean	Indian Tea Association.
,, J. H. Jennaway	Indian Mining Association.
,, T. J. Phelps	Calcutta Trades Association.
,, Byomkes Chakravarti	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
,, Sarish Chandra Sen	Do.
Rai Badridas Goenka Bahadur	Bengal Marwari Association.
Mr. Ananda Mohan Poddar	Bengal Mahajan Sabha.

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie in practically the centre of Upper India. They are bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbal, and by the Punjab. Their total area amounts to 106,295 square miles, to which may be added the area of the two Indian States of Tehri and Rampur, both of which lie within the United Provinces. 5 392 square miles and the newly-created State of Benares with an area of 875 square miles, giving a total of 112,562 square miles. The total population is 46,510,668.

The Provinces, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, receiving their present designation in 1902, include four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population rises from 512 persons per square mile in the west, to 549 in the centre and 718 in the east, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Provinces in India. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the North the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until is reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the provinces consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 85 per cent. ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 14 per cent., the total of all other religions being a little over 1 per cent. composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians) Jains, Aryas and Sikhs. The Aryas are the followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the Western districts of the Provinces. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin. Three languages are spoken by the great majority of the people in the plains—Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi and Bihari; Urdu, or Hindustani is a dialect of Western Hindi, though it contains a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, which makes it a *lingua franca*.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports no less than 75 per cent of the population. The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups; the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium; the chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being, naturally, the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, barley, and poppy, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays The greater part of the Provinces is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills, to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives about 25 to 30 inches annually only. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Division, in the past, but improved drainage, and irrigation (a protective system of irrigation works exists and is being extended) have enabled a complete recovery to be made and the agricultural prosperity of the Provinces is now high, though it varies with the rainfall. Land is held mostly on the ryotwari tenure in Bundelkhand and Kumaon, on zemindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent. of the total area in Oudh.

Manufactures.

The Provinces are not rich in minerals Coal exists in Southern Mirzapur, iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly, but increased difficulty of working them as veins became exhausted resulted in the closure of most of them. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing in some of the rivers in the Hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Meerut district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the provinces as a home industry; and weaving, by means of hand-looms, is carried on in most districts. According to the census of 1921, 100,993 persons were dependent on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, and 820 069 on spinning and weaving. The largest industry is in the Azamgarh district, where there are 8,585 looms. Silk spinning is confined almost entirely to the district of Benares, where the famous *kimkhab* brocade is made. Embroidery is manufactured in Lucknow, where the noted *chikan* work of silk on cotton or muslin is produced, and in Benares, where gold and

silver work on velvet, silk, crepe and sarsenet obtains. The glass industry is important in some districts. Benares and Moradabad are noted for their lacquered brass work, Farrukhabad for its calico prints and Agra for its carpets and marble and alabaster articles; porcelain is manufactured in Ghazipur, and other industries are those of paper-making (Lucknow) dyeing, leather and fireworks. The chief centre of European and Indian industry is Cawnpore, which, situated in the most advantageous position on the Ganges, possesses tanneries, cotton, woollen and other mills, which have a large and ever increasing output (the woollen mill is the largest in India). There are cotton factories at Aligarh (famous for its locks). Meerut and Bareilly; Mirzapur (which produces also excellent carpets), Hardoi and Hathras have cotton mills. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly, at Allahabad there are stone works, at Rosa there is a large English distillery, with patent still.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and three Ministers from Jan. 12, 1926, in charge of the Transferred Subjects. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the Staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries and 4 Deputy Secretaries. The Director of Public Instruction is also *ex-Officio* Deputy Secretary in the Education Department. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Executive, Political, Newspaper and Police Departments; the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department: the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, and Forest Departments and Public Works Department, (Buildings and Road); the Education Secretary looks to the Education and Industries Departments; the L. S. G. Secretary to the local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments & the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary belongs to the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch) and is also Chief Engineers or the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D. Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Allahabad. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases, and it has important executive duties, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,000 square miles and average population [illegible] million Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Collector and Magistrate in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions under a Commissioner. There are ten divisions, having an average area of nearly 12,000 square miles and a population of from 5 to 6 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils*, with an average area of 500 square miles and a population of 220,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil* The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates). The Commissioner of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions are Political Agents for the Native States of Rampur and Tehri respectively and the Commissioner of Benares is the Political Agent for Benares State.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra and by the Chief Court in Oudh sitting at Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and eight permanent and two temporary puisne judges five of whom are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and four judges three of whom are Indians. There are thirty-one posts (twenty four in Agra and seven in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which eight are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumaun has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1-4-26. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the provinces there are subordinate judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000 In Oudh the ordinary jurisdic-

tion of a subordinate judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs. 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs. 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a subordinate judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the subordinate judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges try suits to the value of Rs. 500. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is exercised by means of District and Municipal Boards, the former levying local rates on land-owners; the latter deriving their revenue from octroi and other forms of taxation. The aim was to abolish octroi, but Indian opinion is reacting on this decision, because it interferes with through trade. All the principal Boards now have non-official Chairman, with an Executive Officer who is directly responsible to the Board in all matters.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is divided into the Buildings and Roads branch and the Irrigation branch. The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Civilian Secretary who has a Chief Engineer under him and the Irrigation branch by two Chief Engineers who are also Secretaries to Government. The Province is divided into circles and divisions both for buildings and roads and for irrigation purposes. Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer or a Deputy Chief Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. The whole of the irrigation works constructed or maintained by Government are in charge of the Irrigation branch. All metal roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all buildings costing more than Rs. 20,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch. In the Irrigation branch there is a separate Chief Engineer with a full staff for the construction of the Sarda Canal, a work of the first magnitude which when completed will introduce irrigation into most of the districts of Oudh.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into District and Railway Police and is administered by an Inspector-General, with four Deputies and two Assistants, forty-six District Superintendents, three Railway Superintendents, fifty-one Assistant Superintendents and forty-three Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training School at Moradabad. There is a local C. I. D forming a separate detective department, under a Deputy Inspector-General, with three assistants. There is an armed police, specially recruited, and armed with the Martini Rifle The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra The last named was established in 1927 and consists of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, *viz.*, the Agra and St. John's Colleges at Agra, the Christ Church, D.A.V., and [illegible] at Cawnpore, the Meerut [illegible] illy College, Bareilly and [illegible] orakhpur. There are a [illegible] Colleges which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which controls high school and intermediate education. The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite Girls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian girls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Benares teach up to the intermediate stage. The St George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, the Philander-Smith College, Naini Tal, the St Joseph's College, Naini Tal, the Martiniere College, Lucknow and the Boys' Intermediate College, Allahabad, are a few of the well known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province; besides these, there are many excellent private educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and there are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Art in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore; there is also a non Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at the four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut colleges. Instruction in commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharam College, Cawnpore. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for males and females. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is almost entirely in their hands.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district, and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are eighty-three Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important dispensaries and a large number of Indian Provincial subordinate medical service

officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit *purdanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals. King George's Medical College is one of the best equipped in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital is the first in the Provinces. There is an X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun, where valuable research work has been carried out, and there are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

As explained in the chapters on the new constitution of India, under the Reform Act of 1919 the financial position of the Provinces underwent a remarkable change. The Provinces are for all practical purposes financially independent of the Government of India, subject to a fixed annual contribution, which it is intended shall be gradually reduced to vanishing point when the position of the Central Government permits. As the finances of the Provinces thus become of greater importance, the position is set out in some detail in the following pages:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28.

Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.
Taxes on Income	....
Land Revenue	6,91,15,059
Excise	1,38,43,000
Stamps	1,81,90 000
Forests	59,30,000
Registration	14,45,000
Scheduled Taxes	....
Total	10,85,23,059
Railways.	
Subsidised Companies	1,90,000
Irrigation.	
Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
(1) Productive Works—Net receipts	1,05,74,782
(2) Un-productive Works—Net receipts	—4,05,800
Total, net receipts	1,01,08,982
Works for which no capital accounts are kept	23,000
Total Irrigation	1,01,31,982
Debt Services.	
Interest	10,32,200
Total	10,32,200
Civil Administration.	
Administration of Justice	14,59,700
Jails and Convict Settlements	7,83,900
Police	2,43,300
Education	10,35,000
Medical	2,61,200
Public Health	2 07,545
Agriculture	5,60,860
Industries	55,765
Miscellaneous Departments	71,580
Total	46,28,850
Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	
Civil Works	5,09,000
	5,09,000

Miscellaneous.

	Rs.
Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund	19,42,442
Receipts in aid of superannuation	8,63,500
Stationery and Printing	3,84,240
Miscellaneous	10,17,300
Total	42,07,482
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	....
Total Revenue	12,92,22,573
Debt, deposits and advances :—	
(a) Loans between the Central and Provincial Governments	1,61,03,000
(b) Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	13,38,000
(c) Famine Insurance Funds	18,17,000
(d) Deposits of Sinking Funds for Provincial Loans	28,25,000
(e) General Police Fund	....
(f) Government Press Depreciation Fund	...
Total	2,20,83,000
Total receipts	15,13,05,573
Opening Balance	15,78,440
Grand Total	15,28,84,013

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1926-27.

Direct demands on the Revenues.

Taxes on Income	*Nil.*
Land Revenue	88,13,484
Excise	12,70,845
Stamps	3,61,965
Forests	33,17,382
Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue	1,35,770
Registration	4,78,102
Total	1,43,77,548

Railway Revenue Account.

Sate Railways—Interest on debt	9,400
Subsidised companies	5,200
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	....
Total	14,600

Irrigation Revenue Account.

Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
Interest on debt	75,23,859
Miscellaneous irrigation expenditure	2,55,730
Do. financed from Famine Insurance grant	7,260
Total	77,86,849

Irrigation Capital Account (charged to revenue).

Construction of Irrigation Works—	
A.—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants	5,31,240
B.—Financed from ordinary revenues	1,59,160
Total	6,90,400

Debt Services.

Interest on ordinary debt	36,92,205
Sinking Fund	26,65,000
Other appropriations	....
Total	63,57,205

Civil Administration.	Rs.
General Administration ..	1,30,41,625
Administration of Justice ..	72,04,359
Jails and Convicts Settlements ..	35,25,030
Police ..	1,62,79,593
Scientific Departments ..	21,886
Education ..	1,76,20,463
Medical ..	33,41,133
Public Health ..	25,07,689
Agriculture ..	30,24,911
Industries ..	12,73,015
Miscellaneous Departments ..	84,075
Exchange ..	*Nil.*
Total ..	6,80,14,379
Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
Civil Works ..	62,04,065
Total ..	62,04,065
Miscellaneous.	
Famine Relief and Insurance—	
A—Famine Relief ..	15,500
B—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund ..	....
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	53,32,800
Stationery and Printing ..	11,31,999
Miscellaneous ..	4,22,519
Total ..	69,02,818
Expenditure in England—	
Secretary of State ..	48,000
High Commissioner ..	36,15,880
Contributions and Assignments.	
Contribution to the Central Government ..	....
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	....
Total ..	....
Irrigation and other capital not charged to revenue.	
(a) Construction of irrigation works ..	1,06,36,957
(b) Forest outlay ..	....
(c) Outlay on Agricultural improvement ..	1,22,630
(d) Outlay on Improvement of public health ..	....
Total ..	1,07,59,587
Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
(a) Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments ..	13,61,000
(b) Loans between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	26,08,098
(c) Civil Contingencies Fund ..	1,00,000
(d) Famine Insurance Fund ..	32,42,442
(e) Government Press Depreciation Fund ..	21,817
60-B. Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions ..	2,35,750
60 Civil Works ..	46,15,944
60-A. Other Provincial Works not charged to revenue ..	4,50,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account ..	28,25,000
General Police Fund ..	....
Total ..	1,54,60,051
Total Disbursements ..	14,02,31,382
Closing Balance ..	1,26,52,631
Total	15,28,84,0[illegible]

Administration

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Private Secretary—Major R. O. Chamier

Aides-de-Camp.—Flight Lieut. R. Pyne, D.F.C., and Capt. J. E. Paterson.

Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Lt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Samuel P. O'Donnell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Rai Rajeshwar Bali, B.A., O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Thakur Rajendra Singh.

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to Government, G. B. Lambert, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary to Government, E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Revenue, P. W. D., H. A. Lane, I.C.S.

Judicial Secretary, R. L. Yorke, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept. (Buildings & Roads, & Railways), A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Opium Agent, Ghazipur, W. Gaskell, I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests, F. F. R. Channer, O.B.E.

Director of Public Instruction, A. H. Mackenzie, M.A.

Inspector-General of Police. R. J. S. Dodd.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. R. F. Baird, I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn.

Inspector-General of Registration, Rai Bahadur Brij Lal.

Commissioner of Excise, T. Gibb.

Accountant-General, Hanumanta Bhimasena Rau, B.A.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Major J. E. Clements, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, Promotho Nath Bose, M.A.

Director of [illegible]re, George Clarke, F.I.C., F.C.S., H.L.S., M.L.C.

Lieutenant-Governors of the North Western Provinces.

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	1836
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland).	1838
T. C. Robertson	1840
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough).	1842
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.	1843
James Thomson Died at Bareilly ..	1843
A. W. Begbie, *In charge*	1853
J. R. Colvin, Died at Agra	1853
E. A. Reade, *In charge*	1857
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces.	1857
The Right Hon. the Governor-General administering the N.-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning).	1858
Sir G. F. Edmonstone	1859
R. Money, *In charge*	1863
The Hon. Edmund Drummond	1863
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	1868
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	1874
Sir George Couper, Bart. C.B.	1876

Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioners of Oudh.

Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I.	1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B.	1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. ..	1887
Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. ..	1892
Alan Cadell (*Officiating*)	1895
Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (*a*) ..	1895
Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I.	1901

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I.	1902
Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1907
L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1912
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I.	1912
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1918

Governors of the United Provinces.

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1920
Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E.	1921
Sir A. Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	192[illegible]

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram, M.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mukandi Lal, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name
City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Lachhmi Narayan Gorb
pore City (non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Babu Ganesh Shankar Vidyasthi
abad City (non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Mr. A. P. Dube, Bar-at-Law
now City (non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Pandit Rahas Behari Tewari
res City (non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Babu Sampurna Nand.
lly City (non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Vacant.
ut-*cum*-Aligarh (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Sita R
abad-*cum*-Shahjahanpur (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Babu Bhagwati Sahai Bedar
Dun district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Manjit Singh Rathor
anpur district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Mangat Singh.
farnagar district (non-Muhammadan ral)	Rai Sahib Lala Jagdesh Prasad
ut district (North) (non-Muhammadan ral)	Chaudhri Vijoypal Singh, B A LL
ut district (South) (non-Muhammadan ral)	Chaudhri Dharamvir Singh
dshahr district (East) (non-Muhammadan ral)	Pandit Nanak Chand, M.A., LL B.
ndshahr district (West) (non-Muhammadan ral)	Thakur Manak Singh
rh district (East) (non-Muhammadan ral)	Thakur Pratapbhan Singh
rh district (West) (non-Muhammadan ral)	Thakur Bikram Singh.
ra district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Thakur Hukum Singh.
district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Raja Kushalpal Singh, M.A., LL B
puri district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Thakur Gulab Singh.
district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Rao Krishna Pal Singh.
illy district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Honor. Lieut Raja Kali Charan
or district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Lala Nemi Saran, B.SC., LL.B
un district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Chaudhri Badan Singh.
dabad district (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rao Saheb Kunwar Sardar Sing
hanpur district (non-Muhammadan ral)	Thakur Sadho Singh, B.A.
hit district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pandit Brijnandan Prasad Misra
si district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pandit Bhagwat Narayan Bha
in district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Rao Udaibir Singh.
rpur district (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Thakur Har Prasad Singh
a district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Babu Kishori Prasad, M.A., LL B.
ukhabad district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Vaccant.
rah district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Deota Prasad.
npore (M an Rural)	Babu Lal, M.A.

United Provinces Legislative Council.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Fatehpur district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Babu Uma Shankar.
Allahabad district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari
Benares district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Babu Kanendra Narayan Singh.
Mirazapur district (non-Muahammadan Rural) .	Pandit Shri Sadayatan Pande.
Jaunpur district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube
Ghazipur district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Thakur Shiva Shankar Singh.
Ballia district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Rai Bahadur Thakur Hahuman Singh
Gorakhpur district (West (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rai Bahadur Babu Abbannandan Pras
Gorakhpur district (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Raja Indrajit Pratab Bahadur Sahi
Basti district (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Bhaya Hanumat Prasad Singh.
Azamgarh district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Babu Ganga Prasad Roy.
Naini Tal district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., LL B
Almora district (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Pandit Baderi Dutt Pande.
Garhwal district (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Mr. Mukandi, B.A. (Oxen).
Lucknow district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Sardar Nihal Singh.
Unao district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Rai Nahadur Chaudhri Jagannath Prasa
Rae Bareli district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bahadur Bishwanath Saran Singh
Sitapur district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Hon'ble Thakur Rajendra Singh.
Hardoi district (non-Muhammadan Raural) .	Rai Bahadur Babu Mohan Lal, M.A., LL
Kheri district (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Pandit Sankata Prasad Ba
Fyzabad district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Babu Mahendra Deva Varma alias Lalji
Gonda district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Raja Raghuraj Singh, O B.E.
Bahraich district (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh
Sultanpur distict (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Vacant.
Partabgarh district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. C. Y Chintamani.
Bara Banki District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Hon'ble Rai Rajashwar Bali, B.A., O B E.
Allahabad-*cum*-Ben ares (Muhammadan Urban	Mr Zahur Ahmad.
Lucknow-*cum*-Cawnpore (Muhammadan Urban)	Haji Abdul Qayum.
Agra and Meerut-*cum*-Aligarh (Muhammadan Urban).	Mr Mahammad Abdul Bari.
Bareilly and Shahjahanpur-*cum*-Moradabad (Muhammadan Urban).	Maulvi Zahur-ud-Din, B.A., LL.B.
Dehra Dun district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Maulvi Tufai Ahmed.
Shaharanpur district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Zianl Haq.
Meerut district (Muhammadan Rural) . ..	Lieut. Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan.
Muzafarnagar district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Nawabzad Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan
Bijnor district (Muhammadan Rural) . .	Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL B
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadan Rural) .	Khan Bahadur Lieut Abdus Sami Khan
Aligarh, Muttra and Agra district (Muhammadan Rural).	Maulvi Obaidur Rahman Khan.
Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Shaikh Abdulla.
Etawah, Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, B at-Law
Jhansi division (Muhammadan Rural)	Maulvi Saiyid Habib Ullah.
Allahabad, Janupur and Mirzapur districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf.
Ghazipur Ballia and Aza h dis-tricts Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shah Badre Alam

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Gorakhpur district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail.
Basti district (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Shaikh Ghulam Husain.
Moradabad (North) (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt. D., I E.S.
Moradabad (South) (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Jafar Husain, Bar-at-Law.
Budaun district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Khan Bhadur Saiyid Muhammad Alias Malku Mian.
Shahjahanpur district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazl-ur Rahman Khan, B A., LL.B
Bareilly district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahbub Ali Khan.
Kumaun division-*cum*-Pilibhit (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasih Uddin.
Gonda and Bahraich districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Khwaja Khalil Ahmad Shah.
Kheri and Sitapur districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Shaikh Muhammad Habib Ullah, O.B.E.
Hardoi, Lucknow and Unao districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi.
Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Chaudhri Niamat Ullah.
Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Bareli districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Muhammad Habib.
European	Mr. St. George H. S. Jackson.
Agra Landholders (North)	Rai Bahadur Munshi Amba Prasad.
Agra Landholders (South)	Rai Bahadur Lala Behari Lal.
Taluqdars	Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad-Mehrotra B A. Raja Shambhu Dayal. Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce .. .	Vacant. Mr. J. P. Srivastava
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce .	Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, B.A., LL.B
Allahabad University	Pandit Iqbal Narayen Gurtu, M A., LL.B.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Samuel O. Donnell, K.C.I E , C.S.I., I.C S Finance Member.
The Hon'ble Lieut. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I., M.B.E., Home Member.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mr. G. B. Lambert, C.S I , I.C.S.
Mr. H. S. Crosthwaite, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Mr. J M. Clay, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Mr. Panna Lal, I C S
Mr. H. A Lane, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Mr. R. L. Yorke, I.C.S
Mr. R. Oakden C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Mr. A. W. McNair, C.S.I , O.B.E., I.C.S.
Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Wajid Hussain.
Mr. E. L. Norton, I.C.S.
Mr. F. F. R. Channer, O.B.E., I.F.S.
Mr. R. J. S. Dodd, I.P.S.
Lieut -Col. R. F. Baird, I.M.S.
Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.Sc I.E.S.
Mr. G. Clarke, C.I.E.
Mirza Muhammad Sajjad Ali Khan.
Khan Bahadr Munshi Masudul Hasan.
Mr. H. C. Desanges, Barrister-at-Law
Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, M.A., B. Litt.
Babu Rama Charana B.A., LL.B.

STAFF.

M W K Porter Bar-at-Law
Mr. O W Jones, [illegible] nt.

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 trans-frontier Baluchis) that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls respectively. The total population of the Province in 1921, including the Baloch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District was 25,101,060 of whom 4 416,036 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost wholly agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The plains cover an area o 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government, are the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataudi and Dujana, which are supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala.

The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided over the five divisions of the province Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself The Gujars are an important and pastoral tribe, chiefly found

in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias) and trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas; Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani, Urdu (the polished language of the towns) and other Hindi; Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small proportions of the population.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province, affording the main means of subsistence to 56 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners. But a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates nearly 2,000,000 acres of what was formerly waste land and the Lower Jhelum Canal, 400,000 acres, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, when the colonisation scheme is completed, will add 1,580,000 acres to this total. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 8,700 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. Cotton is grown generally throughout the province. On the Canal irrigated areas the Cotton grown is chiefly American but elsewhere it is the short stapled variety, known as 'Bengals.' The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in its live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in the south-west in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries.

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts with an output of about 75,000 tons a year, and gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but difficulties of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing country, the total number of factories being only 566 the majority of which are cotton ginning and pressing factories. Cotton weaving as a domestic industry is carried on by means of hand looms in nearly every village. The Salvation Army and the five Government Weaving Schools have shown considerable enterprise in improving the hand-weaving industry. Blankets and woollen rugs are also produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and earthenware are fairly numerous and ivory carving is carried on at Amritsar and in the Patiala State and Muzaffargarh District. Mineral Oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock District and a cement industry has been started.

Administration.

Prior to the passing of the Indian Reform Act of 1919 the system of administration was that of a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under that Act the Province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor in Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. The general system of provincial administration under this scheme is sketched in the section Provincial Governments (*q. v.*) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects. Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council, with wide powers, whose scope and authority are given under the Legislative Councils (*q. v.*), the system being common to all the major Provinces. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Revenue Secretaries and Secretary, Transferred Departments, one Deputy Secretary, two Under-Secretaries and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are also three Secretaries (Chief Engineers), one in the Buildings and Roads Branch and two in the Irrigation Branch. The heads of the Police and Educational Departments are also Under-Secretaries to Government. The Government spends the winter in Lahore and the summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Am-

bala, Jullunder, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the three Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges (either Civilians or barristers), and four additional judges. Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and sessions division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to four years' imprisonment.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district; of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an Urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi and in some cases other forms of taxation and Government grants. The Panchayat is an attempt to revive the traditional village community, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice and other matters. The elective principle is now practically universal in all classes of local self-governing bodies. Under the reformed system of Government the public has begun to show considerable interest in elections.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District and Railway Police. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the Gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspector-Generals and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of Criminal Investigation Department and Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education.

The strides which have been made in the past decennium, especially in the concluding years of the period, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains ten arts colleges, (including one for Europeans and another for women), one central training college, twelve separate schools and a number of training classes for teachers of both sexes, 86 secondary schools for boys and girls, a reformatory school and 40 centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains ten higher grade professional institutions, *viz.*, the medical and veterinary colleges and the arts and technical schools at Lahore, the medical school at Amritsar, the agricultural college at Lyallpur, the Engineering college at Mughalpura and school at Rasul, and the Institute of Dyeing and Calico printing and the Model tannery at Shahdara. In addition a hosiery institute has been established at Ludhiana and a central weaving institute at Amritsar; while there are sixteen industrial schools scattered over the province

The Department of Education is in charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction The Punjab University controls higher education.

Forests.

Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 8,700 square miles.

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (a member of the Indian Medical Service). The Department of Public Health is controlled by Director of Public Health (also a member of the Indian Medical Service) who for the present has under him two Assistant Directors of Public Health and is advised by the Sanitary Board, with the Sanitary Engineer as Technical Adviser.

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1927-28.
Revenue Receipts.	*(In thousands of Rupees.)*
Principal Heads of Revenue.	
II—Taxes on Income ..	4,23
V—Land Revenue ..	4,91,18
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation.	—2,06,55
Net Land Revenue ..	2,84,63
VI—Excise	1,09,06
VII—Stamps	1,08,00
VIII—Forests	41,54
IX—Registration	91,56
Total ..	5,57,02
Irrigation.	
XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
Direct Receipts ..	4,34,26
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation).	2,06,55
Gross amount	6,40,81
Deduct—Working Expenses.	—1,74,37
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts.	4,66,44
XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	98
Total ..	4,67,42
Debt Services.	
XVI—Interest	11,08
Civil Administration.	
XVII—Administration of Justice	10,97
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements.	4,95
XIX—Police	1,29
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	2,36
Total ..	19,57
Beneficent Departments.	
XXI—Education	13,29
XXII—Medical	2,51
XXIII—Public Health	2,19
XXIV—Agriculture ..	10,21
XXV—Industries	92
Total	29 2

Heads of Account.
Buildings and Roads.
XXX—Civil Works ..
Miscellaneous.
XXXII—Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing
XXXV—Miscellaneous ..
Total
Contributions and Assignments between Central and Provincial Governments.
XXXIX-A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.
Total Revenue Receipts .
Extraordinary Items.
XL—Extraordinary Receipts .
Capital Receipts.
Loans and Advances ..
Famine Insurance Fund ..
Permanent Debt, Irrigation Loan
Permanent Debt, Hydro-Electric Loan.
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.
Repayment of Loan by Provincial Loans Fund.
Deposit to Sinking and Revenue Reserve Funds.
Total Capital Receipts
Balance.
Opening Balance in Famine Insurance Fund.
Other Opening Balance ..
Total Balance
Tota

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1927-28.
	(In thousands of Rupees.)
Expenditure charged to Revenue.	
Direct demands on the Revenue.	
5—Land Revenue	41,29
6—Excise	15,05
7—Stamps	2,68
8—Forests	27,55
8 A—Forests	3,75
9—Registration	1,05
Total ..	91,37
Irrigation Revenue Account.	
14—Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest on debt.)	1,17,84
15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure.	18,47
Total ..	1,36,31
Irrigation Capital Accounts charged to Revenue.	
16—Irrigation Works	1,60,71
Debt Services.	
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt .	—19,61
21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	2,00
Total ..	—17,61
Civil Administration.	
22—General Administration (Reserved).	1,08,67
22—General Administration (Transferred).	1,98
24—Administration of Justice ..	53,44
25—Jails and Convict Settlements	37,90
26—Police	1,08,55
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved).	75
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred).	25
Total ..	3,11,54
Beneficent Departments.	
30—Scientific Departments ..	30
31—Education (Reserved) ..	6,86
31—Education (Transferred) ..	1,48,80
32—Medical	47,36
33—Public Health	20,82
34—Agriculture	54,59
35—Industries	8,77
Total ..	2,87,50
Buildings and Roads.	
41—Civil Works { Reserved ..	1,40
41—Civil Works { Transferred ..	1,98,77
Total ..	2,00,26

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1927-28.
	(In thousands of Rupees.)
Miscellaneous.	
43—Famine Relief and Insurance	3,81
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	31,47
46—Stationery and Printing (Reserved).	8,84
46—Stationery and Printing (Transferred).	97
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved) ..	22,04
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred) ..	14,63
Total ..	81,76
Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments.	
51—Contribution and Assignments to Central Government.	....
51-A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	....
Total ..	.. .
Civil Contingencies Fund	1,50
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	12,52,14
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	
52-A—Forest Capital Expenditure	....
55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	....
56-C—Industrial Development—Capital Expenditure.	182
56-D.—Hydro-Electric Scheme—Capital Expenditure.	40,13
60—Civil Works—Capital Expenditure.	88,36
60-B.—Payment of Commuted Value Pensions, Capital Expenditure.	5,15
Permanent Debt discharged ..	1,15
Loans and Advances (Reserved) ..	12,04
Loans and Advances (Transferred)	18,35
Deposit with the Government of India.	80,00
Loans between Central & Provincial Governments.	1,48
Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	1,98,49
Balance.	
Sinking and Revenue Reserve Funds Closing Balance.	25,00
Closing Balance in Famine Insurance Fund.	15,78
Other Closing Balance	88,39
Total Balance ..	1,29,17
Total Disbursements ..	15,79,08

Administration.

Governor, H. E. Sir William Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, Major D. Pott, D.S.O., M.C.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain E. J. O'D Inglis and Captain R. C. W. Johns.
Hon. Aides-de-Camp, Dhani Ram, Hon. Lieut., Attar Khan, Hony. Captain, and Kishan Singh, Hony. Captain Risaldar Major.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey deMontmorency, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, Kt.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture.
The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, Minister for Education.
The Hon'ble Malik Firoz Khan, Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, H. D. Craik, C.S.I., I.C.S.
Home Secretary, B. H. Dobson, C.B.E., I.C.S.
Financial Secretary, H. W. Emerson, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

SECRETARY, TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

J. G. Beazley, I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary, H. M. Cowan, I.C.S.

Public Works Department.

Irrigation Branch.

Secretary, (Southern Canals), N. White.
Secretary, (Northern Canals), J. B. G. Smith, C.I.E.
Secretary, (Construction), B. P. Hadow, C.I.E.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary, A. R. Astbury, M. Inst. C.E.
Financial Commissioners, C. M. King, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (Revenue) and C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S. (Development).

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Industries, R. C. Rawlley, Sc., D.S.O., (Lond.).
Director of Agriculture, D. Milne, B. Sc. (Aberdeen.)
Director of Land Records and Inspector G. Registration, Rai Sahib Lala Arjun D. LL.B.
Director of Public Instruction, Sir George Anderson, Kt., M.A., C.I.E.
Inspector General of Police, G. A. Cocks,
Chief Conservator of Forests, W. Mayes.
Inspector General of Civil Hospitals C. C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S.
Director of Public Health Lt.-Col. W. Forster, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Inspector General of Prisons, Lt. Col. Barker, C.B.E., I.M.S.
Accountant-General, J. G. Bhandari, M.A.
Postmaster-General, J. R. T. Booth.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir John Lawrence, Bart. G.C.B.
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B. ..
Donald Friell, McLeod, C.B. ..
Major-General Sir Henry Durand K.C.S.I., C.B., died at Tonk, January 1871.
R. H. Davies, C.S.I. .. ..
R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., ...
Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
James Broadwood Lyal .. ..
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. ..
William Mackworth Young, C.S.I. ..
Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I. .. ..
Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned 22nd January 1908.
T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.) ..
Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..
James McCrone Douie. (Offg.) ..
Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. ..
Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shahab-ud-Din, B.A., LL.B.—*President*.
Sardar Buta Singh, B.A., LL.B.—*Deputy President*.

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

Ex-Officio.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Kadir, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture, (Sikh), Landholders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Minister for Education, Punjab University.

The Hon'ble Malik Firoz Khan, Noon., Minister for Local Self-Government, Shahpur (Muhammadan), Rural.

NOMINATED.

Officials.

Barron, Mr Claud de C.S. C.I.E. [illegible] Co[illegible]e and Secret[illegible] Government, Punjab Development D[illegible]t.

Townsend, Mr. C. A. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department, Lahore.
Craik, Henry Duffield, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
Dobson, Mr. Bernard Henry, C.B.E., I.C.S., Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
Emerson, Mr. Herbert William, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Finance Department, Lahore.
Cowan, H. M., I.C.S., Senior Secretary, Financial Commissioners, Punjab, Lahore
Beazley, Mr. J. G., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Punjab Transferred Departments, Lahore.
Anderson, Sir George, Kt., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore
Bhide, Mr. Mahadeva Vishnu, I.C.S., Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Legislative Department, Lahore.
Dorman, Mr. W. S., M.I.C.E., Officiating Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab, Lahore.
Smith, Mr. Joseph Benjamin George, C.I.E., Secretary to G. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, Northern Canals.
Forster, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. H., M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Punjab, Lahore.
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, Director, Bureau of Information, Punjab, Lahore.

NOMINATED.

Non-officials.

Roberts, Mr. Owen, care of Clements Robson & Co., Hall Road, Lahore.
Rattan Chand, R. B., Lala, O.B.E., Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
Sheo Narayan Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, B.I.E., Jullundur.
Maya Das, Mr. Ernest, B.A., Secretary, District Board, Ferozepore
Abdul Kadir, Sir Khan Bahadur Seikh, Kt., Bar-at-Law, Lahore.
Dalpat Singh, Honorary Captain, S.B., I.O.M., M.V.O., Rohtak.
Keyas Byrne, Mr Fredrick, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.
Ghani, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Lahore.

ELECTED.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Afzal Haq, Chaudhri	Hosiarpur-*cum*-Ludhiana, Rural.
Ahmad Yar Khan, Daultana, Mian	Multan East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Akbar Ali, Pir, B.A., LL.B.	Ferozepore (Muhammadan), Rural
Ali Ahmad, Chaudhri	Gujranwala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur, Lieut., Rao, O.B.E.	Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Baldeo Singh, Chaudhri, B.A., B.T.	North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Bishan Singh, Sardar	Sialkot-*cum*-Gurdaspur (Sikh), Rural.
Bodh Raj, Lala, M.A., LL.B.	West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.
Buta Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh), Rural.
Chhajju Ram, Chaudhri, C.I.E.	Hissar (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.
Chhotu Ram, Rai Sahib, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B. ..	South East Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Daulat Ram, Kalia, Rai Bahadur, Pandit, M.B.E.	East and West Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
Dhanpat Rai, Rai Bahadur, Lala	Punjab Industries.
Din Muhammad, Mr.	East and West Central Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Duli Chand, Chaudhri	Karnal (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., LL.B.	Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fateh Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Ferozepore (Sikh), Rural.
Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur, Chaudhri, M.B.E. ..	Gujrat East (Muhammadan) Urban.
Firoz-ud-Din Khan, Rana, B.A., LL.B.	South-East Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Ganga Ram, Rai Sahib, Lala	Ambala-*cum*-Simla (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Gokul Chand Narang, Dr., M.A., Ph. D.	North-West Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
Gopal Das, Lala	Lahore and Ferozepore *cum*-Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Gray Mr V F	Punjab [illegible]ber o[illegible]ce and Asso- Com[illegible]

Name of member.	Constituency.
Habib Ullah, Sardar	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural.
Hans Raj, Raizada	Jullundur-*cum*-Ludhiana (Non-Muham Rural.
Harbakhsh Singh, Sardar	Sheikhupura.
Hari Singh, Sardar	Ambala Division (Sikh), Rural.
Hira Singh, Sardar	Lahore (Sikh), Rural.
Joti Parshad, Lala	South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan),
Kartar Singh, Bedi, Baba	Lyallpur (Sikh), Rural
Kesar Singh, Chaudhri	Amritsar *cum*-Gurdaspur, (Non-Muham Rural.
Kesho Ram, Sikri, Lala, B.A., LL.B. .. .	Amritsar City (Non-Muhammadan) Urb
Khan Muhammad Khan, Wagha, Malik .	Sheikhupura (Muhammadan) Rural
Kundan Singh, Mahton, Sardar	Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh), Rural
Labh Singh, Mr., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab).	Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Divis (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Maqbool Mahmood, Mir, B.A., B. Lit.	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Mohan Lal, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan),
Mohindar Singh, Sardar	Ludhiana (Sikh), Rural.
Mubarik Ali Shah, Sayad	Jhang (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Khan	Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri ..	Jullundur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Alam, Dr., Shaikh	West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan) U
Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur, Malik O.B.E.	Attock (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hayat, Qureshi, Khan Bahadur, Mian, C.I.E.	Shahpur West (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Husain, Sayad	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Iqbal, Dr. Sir, M.A. Ph. D .	Lahore City (Muhammadan), Urban
Muhammad Jamal Khan, Leghari, Khan Bahadur Nawab.	Baloch Tumandars (Landholders).
Muhammad Raza Shah, Makhdumzada Sayad Gilani.	Multan West (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Sadiq, Shaikh	Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban
Muhammad Saif Ullah Khan, Khan Sahib, Khan	Mianwali (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nanak Chand, Pandit, M.A.	Hoshiarpur (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Narain Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B. .. .	Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala Rural.
Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur Raja, M.A. .	Punjab Landholders (General).
Nur Khan, Risaldar Bahadur	Rawalpindi (Muhammadan), Rural
Partap Singh, Sardar	Jullundur (Sikh), Rural.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.	Ambala Division, North-East (Muham Rural
Ram Singh, Chaudhri	Kangra (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Sadullah Khan, Mian	Lyallpur South (Muhammadan), Rural
Raghbir Singh, Sardar	Amritsar (Sikh), Rural
Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur, Lala	Multan Division (Non-Muhammadan)
Sahadat Khan, Rai	Lyallpur North (Muhammadan), Rural
Sikandar Hayat Khan, Lieut. Sardar, M.B.E. ..	(Muhammadan) Landholders.
Talib Mehdi Khan, Malik Nawab Major ..	Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural.
Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar-at-Law . ..	Lahore City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Ujjal Singh, Sardar	Sikh (Urban).
Umar Hayat, Chaudhri	Gujrat, West (Muhammadan), Rural
Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Gurgaon-*cum*-Hissar (Muhammadan) Ru
Zafrullah Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B. . ..	Sialkot (Muhammadan), Rural
Sardar Abnasha Singh, Secretary, Legislative Council.	
Hakim Ahmad Shujua, Assistant Secretary, Legislative Council.	

Burma

The Province of Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China on the North-East, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South-West and Siam on the South-East. Its area is approximately 263,000 square miles, of which 184,000 are under direct British Administration, 16,000 are unadministered and 63,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan-like from North to South with fertile valleys in between, widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a "rain shadow" and has a climate resembling that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas) and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

The People.

The total population of Burma at the census of 1921 was 13,169,099. There were 8,382,335 Burmans, 1,017,987 Shans, 1,220,356 Karens, 148,345 Kachins, 288,847 Chins, 300,700 Arakanese, 323,509 Talaings and 122,257 Talaungs. There is also a large alien population of 149,060 Chinese and 887,377 Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 25,005, and Indo-Burmans, 120,271.

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese, and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal. The interest taken by the Burmese in the course of the war, their response to the call for recruits and their generous contributions to war loans and charitable funds seem to show that their apathy towards the government of the country is giving way to an intelligent loyalty to British rule.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and thick set with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk handkerchief bound round his forehead, a loose jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open life, playing a large part in the household economy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk kerchief on the head, and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the net-work of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railways Company has a length of 1,679 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay; from Sagaing to Myitkyina, the most northern point in the system; the Rangoon-Prome line; and the Pegu-Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

Industry.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three-fourths of the population. The nett total cropped area is 16½ million acres of which nearly ¾ million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1 million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 31,714 square miles, while unclassed forests are estimated at about 116,093 square miles. Government extracts some 64,403 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief extract over 441,374 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to over 449,683 tons and firewood over 1,011,798 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. The rise in the price of tin has revived the tin mining industry in the Tavoy and Mergui Dis

Owing to a depression in the market, most of the wolfram mines have closed down. Silver, lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergui and of plat

num in Myitkyina. The output of precious stones from the ruby mines has declined. Gold dredging in the Myitkyina District has proved unprofitable and the company has been wound up. From the mines in the Hukong valley jade and amber are own. The oldest and largest oil field in the province is at Yenangyaung in Magwe district where the Burma Oil Company has its chief wells. But borings in other districts have shown that the oil-bearing strata extend over a large part of the dry zone, and the output from the smaller fields in Pakokku and Minbu districts is now considerable, while the wells sunk in Thayetmyo district are also showing satisfactory returns. Two-thirds of the total production comes from the Yenangyaung and Singu fields. The Burma Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from Singu and Yenangyaung. Other companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber s 86.000 acres.

Manufactures.

There are 981 factories, over three-fifths of which are engaged in milling rice and over one sixth are sawmills. The remainder are chiefly engineering works, cotton ginning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The average daily number of operative is over 100,000 At the Census of 1921, 1,935,729 or 2 848 per cent. of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

As is the case in other parts of the Indian Empire, the imported and factory made article is rapidly ousting the home-made and indigenous But at Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving. Burmese wood-carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industrial is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo. A new art is the making of bronze figures. The artists have gone back to nature for their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce

Administration.

Burma, which was at that time administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the questions was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and st proposals became law. Under this Act B — became a Governor's Province, with an c and and conforms to the provinces recreated unde the Act of 1919 (q.v.) The main difference is in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate is estimated at 1,738,871 and the urban electorate has been put as high as 82,478. The Legislative Council consists of 104 members, of which 79 are elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was dopted from the beginning.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the 1 b states. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division. The Civil Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad. The law administered is the customary law of the State

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma and one in the Federated Shan States

Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges; there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration

Public Works.

This Department is administered by two Chief Engineers. There are 11 permanent Superintending Engineers (*i.e.*, 7 for Buildings and Roads and 4 for Irrigation) and 87 Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers. A temporary Chief Engineer for Roads in the Province has been appointed for a period of two years. There are also a Consulting Architect, Electrical Inspector, Water and Sewerage Engineer (Specialist posts) and a River Training Expert, the incumbents of which are stationed at Headquarters.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Com———s of Po lce, an officer of the rank of

Deputy Inspector-General. There is a Dy. Inspector-General, Administration, in charge of administrative detail of the Civil Police, and five other Deputy Inspectors General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, one for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department and one for the Military Police.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are deputed from the Indian Army. The rank and file are recruited from natives of India with a few Kachins, Karens and Shans. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the regular troops in Burma. Their duties, apart from their military work, is to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for Treasuries, Jails and Courts.

Education.

At the head is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educational Service. There are nine Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Service, while the Burma Educational Service provides seven Assistant Inspectors. There is also an Inspectress of Schools. There is a Chief Educational Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma, has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Art, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, Medicine and Forestry.

A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hpoongyi-kyaung); every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hpoongyi-kyaungs the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary native system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write.

Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institute, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 12 scholars to Europe each year.

Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him are 41 Civil Surgeons. There is also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, the senior of whom is also Director, Public Health Institute, to which is attached a Malaria Bureau, an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.

There is also a Hygiene Publicity Officer.

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon in July 1915. The Director is a senior member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodelling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Provinces obtained substantial financial independence. The present position is set out in the following statement —

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1927-28.

(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY.

Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.
Taxes on Income	10,20,000
Land Revenue	5,35,10,000
Excise	1,21,91,000
Stamps	69,33,000
Forest	1,87,73,000
Registration	6,92,000
Total	9,31,28,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments, etc.	
Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	29,16,000
Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,51,000
Total	30,67,000
Debt Services.	
Interest	11,97,000

Civil Administration.	Rs.
Administration of Justice	12,88,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	5,44,000
Police	5,63,000
Ports and Pilotage	80,000
Education	5,60,000
Medical	2,76,000
Public Health	62,000
Agriculture	75,000
Industries	4,000
Miscellaneous Departments	1,96,000
Total	36,48,000
Buildings and Roads.	
Civil Works	17,52,000
Miscellaneous	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,36,000
Stationery and Printing	1,08,000
Miscellaneous	3,38,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Government	...
Total	5,82,000
(B) *REVENUE RECEIPTS—EXTRAORDINARY*	
Extraordinary receipts	....
Total	...
(C) *DEBT HEADS.*	
Famine Insurance Fund	78,000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	68,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	30,03,000
Advances from Provincial Loan Fund	85,00,000
Total	1,16,49,000
Opening Balance	1 00 00,000
Grand Total	12,50,23,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1927-28.
(A) *EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE*
1. ORDINARY.

Land Revenue	64,16,000
Excise	23,46,000
Stamps	1,73,000
Forest	84,30,000
Registration	1,70,000
State Railways	.
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	....
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	15,90,000
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	7,23,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	—21,76,000
General Administration	1,08,07,000
Administration of Justice	67,73,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	30,19,000
Police	1,50,02,000
Ports and Pilotage	11,62,500
Scientific Departments	64,000
Education	1,11,85,000
Medical	27,75,000
Public Health	40,95,000
Agriculture	20,91,000
Industries	4,51,000
Miscellaneous Departments	3,51,000
Civil Works	1,20,31,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	67,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	45,09,000
Stationery and Printing	12,70,000
Miscellaneous	17,38,000
Contributions to the Central Government by the Provincial Government	....
Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	....
Total	9,60 02,500

	Rs.
Brought forward, Total (a) 1 ..	9,50,92,500

(A) *EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE*—Concluded.

2 OTHER.

(i) *For which loans are admissible*

Land Revenue	1,20,000
Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	35,00,000
Police	17,000
Ports and Pilotage	1,00,000
Public Health	5,00,000
Civil Works	65,33,000
Extraordinary Charges	7,50,000
Payment of Counted Value of Pensions	13,91,000
Total (i) ..	1,29,11,000

(ii) *For which loans are not admissible.*

Land Revenue	1,00,000
Forest Capital Outlay Charged to Revenue	9,46,000
Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues	10,14,000
Ports and Pilotage	2,68,500
Scientific Departments	1,35,000
Education	25,60,000
Medical	1,19,000
Public Health	9,50,000
Civil Works	68,76,000
Total (ii) .	1,29,68,500
Total 2 .	2,58,79,500
Total (a) ..	12,09,72,000

(B) *EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.* ....

(C) *DEBT HEADS.*

Famine Insurance Fund..	....
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	48,000
Loans and Advances	28,44,000
Total (c) .	28,92,000
Total (a), (b) and (c) ..	12,38,64,000
Closing Balance ..	11,59,000
Grand Total ..	12,50,23,000

Administration.

Governor, H. E. Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, F. H. Fearnby-Whittings Hall

Aide-de-Camp Captain Donald Charles Essery Tozer, M.C.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Charles Richard Goad, R.I.M., and Lieut.-Col. H. H. Meckann, I.A.

Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major and Hon. Lt. Bhagbir Yakha, Bahadur, Naib Commandant Sarran Singh, Sardar Bahadur, and Naib Commandant Jalal Din, Khan Bahadur.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Sir William John Keith, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble U Ba [illegible]n, M.B. Ch.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Ah Yain Bar-at-Law

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Director of Agriculture, Andrew McKerral, M.A.

Consulting Architect, S. P. Bush.

Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, James Leslie McCallum, I.C.S.

Officiating Superintendent, Northern Shan States, Alan Arthur Cameron

Director of Public Instruction, C. A. Snow, M.A.

Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. R. W. Macdonald, D.S.O.

Chief Conservator of Forests, H. W. A. Watson.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt.-Col. A. Fenton, I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. E. Bisset, I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Prison, Lt.-Col. P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S.

Commissioner of Excise, Offg., Gilbert Charles Tew, C.I.E.

Offg. Financial Commissioner, Thomas Couper, M.A. [illegible]

[illegible] General Frank [illegible] de Monte

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C B. ..	1862
Colonel A. Fytche, C S I.	1867
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1870
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1871
A. R. Thompson, C.S I.	1875
C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.	1878
C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.	1880
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1883
Sir C E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. . ..	1886
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	1887
A. P. MacDonnell, C S I. (a) .. .	1889
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1890
D M Sm a on . ..	189_
Sir F. W R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1895

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C S.I.	1897
Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. ..	1903
Sir H. T. White, K C.I.E.	1905
Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., LL.D.	1910
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1915
Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I. ..	1917

Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G C.I.E., K.C.S I. ..	1922
Sir Charles Innes, K C.S I., K.C.I.E , I.C.S.	1927

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT.

J. Clague, B.A., I.C.S.	Officiating Chief Secretary, Home and Political Department.
A E. Gilliat, I.C.S.	Secretary, Finance Department.
W. H. Payton, B.A., I.C.S.	Officiating Secretary, Education Department
C R. P. Cooper, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Revenue Department.
A R. Morris, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Forest Department.
U. Moung Gale (8) K S.M., B.A. . ..	Secretary, Local-Government Department.
H. L. Nichols, B A., I.C S.	Secretary, Judicial Department.
J. B. G. Bradley, B.A , I.C.S. .. .	Under-Secretary, Home and Political Department.
U. Kyaw Min, B.A., I C.S.	Under-Secretary, Finance Department.
U. Khin Maung Yin, B.Sc., *Bar-at-Law*.	Under-Secretary, Education Department.
U. Shwe Sein, B.A.	Under-Secretary, Forest Department.
C O. Edge	Under-Secretary, Revenue Department.
U. Kyaw (3), B A. . . .	Under-Secretary, Judicial Department.
U. Maung Maung, I.C.S	Under-Secretary, Local-Government Department.
Rai Sahib A. T. Basu	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department
Rai Sahib K M. Basu, B.A.	Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department
J. U. D'Costa	Registrar, Home and Political Department.
H. W. Boyne	(Afg.). Registrar, Office of Secretary, Education and Local Government Department.
S. C. Gupta	(Offg) Registrar, Finance and Revenue Secretary's Office
S. B. Ghosh, B.A., B.L.	Registrar, Office of Secretary, Forest Department.
J. M. Smith	Registrar, Public Works Department.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

T. Couper, M.A., I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner. (Reserved Subjects.) (Officiating.)
C. W. Dunn, C.I.E., B.A.	Financial Commissioner. (Transferred Subjects.) (Officiating.)
U. Ba Zan, B.A.	Secretary to Fiancial Commissioner. (Reserved Subjects.)
U Ba Tin Zan, B.A.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects)

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Oscar de Glanville, C.I.E., O.B.E., Bar.-at-Law.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

U Paw Tun, A.T.M., Bar.-at-Law.

Ex-Officio Members.

OFFICIALS.

The Hon'ble Sir William John Keith, KT., C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi, KT. Barrister-at-Law.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ba Yin, M.B., CH. B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Ah Yain, K.I.H., Barrister-at-Law

Nominated Members.

OFFICIALS.

Charles Robert Plant Cooper, I.C.S.
John Clague, I.C.S.
James Douglas Stuart, A.M., I.C.E., M.I.E.
John Emeries Houldey, I.C.S.
Arthur Eggar, Barrister-at-Law.
Thomas Couper, M.A., I.C.S.
Harold Lacy Nichols
Charles Alfred Snow, M.A., I.E.S.
Wilfrid Hugh Payton, I.C.S.
Algernon Earle Gilliat, I.C.S.
Austin Robert Marris, I.C.S.
U Maung Gale, K.S.M.
Major Cyril de Montfort Wellborne, O.B.E.
Charles William Dunn, C.I.E., I.C.S.

NON-OFFICIALS.

Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Merchant.
A. Narayan Rao, M.A.
J. R. D. Glascott, C.I.E., Agent, Burma Railways.
Dr. Nasarwanji Nawroji Parakh, L.F.P. & L.M.S. (Glass.), L.S.A. (Lon.), Medical Practitioner
U. Po Thin, A.T.M.
U. Lun.
U. Po Yin.
K. B. Harper.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Name of Member.	Name and class of constituency represented
U Mra Tun	Akyab Town (General Urban).
S. Jone Bin	Bassein Town (General Urban).
U Ba Sein	Henzada Town (General Urban).
U Aye Maung	Mandalay Town (General Urban).
U Maung Gale	
U Ba U.	
U Pe Aung	Moulmein (General Urban)
U Tun Win	

Name of Member.	Name and class of constituency represented.
U Ni, Bar.-at-Law	Prome Town (General Urban).
The Hon'ble Dr. Ba Yin, M.B., CH.B.	East Rangoon (General Urban).
U Ba Pe, B.A.	
Keng Beng Chong	West Rangoon (General Urban).
U Maung Gyee, M.A., Bar-at-Law	
L. H. Wellington	Tavoy Town (General Urban.)
R. K. Ghose	Akyab Indian Community (Indian Urban).
Promotha Nath Chowdhury	Bassein Indian Community (Indian Urban).
L. K. Mitter	Mandalay Indian Community (Indian Urban).
Mirza Mahomed Rafi, Bar.-at-Law	Moulmein Indian Community (Indian Urban).
S. A. S. Tyabji	East Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban).
D. Venkataswamy	
Mahomed Auzam, Bar.-at-Law	West Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban).
J. K. Munshi, Bar.-at-Law	
Saw Po Chit, Bar.-at-Law	Amherst Karen Community (Karen Rural).
Sra Shwe Ba	Bassein Karen Community (Karen Rural).
Saw Toe Khut	Ma-ubin Karen Community (Karen Rural).
U Myat Pon	Myaungmya Karen Community (Karen Rural)
U Thein Maung	Thaton Karen Community (Karen Rural).
U Chit Pu	Amherst (General Rural).
U Saw Hla Aung	Akyab District East (General Rural).
E. G. Maracan	Akyab District West (General Rural).
U Aung Gyi	South Arakan (General Rural).
U Kala	Bassein District (General Rural).
U On Pe, Bar.-at-Law	Hanthawaddy East (General Rural).
U Ba So, Bar.-at-Law	Hanthawaddy West (General Rural).
U Tun Lin, T.P.S.	Henzada District North (General Rural).
U Ba Myin	Henzada District South (General Rural).
U Po Hla	Insein (General Rural).
U Po Thin	Katha (General Rural).
U San Pe	Kyaukse (General Rural).
U Ko Gyi	Lower Chindwin East (General Rural).
U Po Shein	Lower Chindwin West (General Rural).
U Khant	Magwe East (General Rural).
.. ..	Magwe West (General Rural).
U Kyaw Dun, T.P.S.	Mandalay District (General Rural).
U Ba Thwe	Ma-ubin (General Rural).
U Po Tun, T.P.S	Meiktila East (General Rural).
U Mya	Meiktila West (General Rural).
U Shwe Yun	Mergui (General Rural).
U Pan	Minbu (General Rural).

Name of Member.	*Name and class of constituency represented.*
U Po Lu	Mayungmya (General Rural).
U Mya, T.P.S.	Myingyan North (General Rural).
U Ba Zone	Myingyan South (General Rural).
U Myint Thein, Bar.-at-Law	Pakokku East (General Rural).
U Me, T.P.S.	Pakokku West (General Rural).
U Lun Maung, A.T.M.	Pegu North (General Rural).
U Kya Gaing, Bar.-at-Law	Pegu South (General Rural).
U Thein Maung, B.A., M.M.F.	Prome District (General Rural).
U Ba Byu	Pyapon (General Rural).
U Maung Maung	Sagaing East (General Rural).
U Tha Zan	Sagaing West (General Rural).
U Maung Lu	Shwebo East (General Rural).
U Ba Din	Shwebo West (General Rural).
Mr. C. Soo Don	Tavoy District (General Rural).
U Ba Han	Tharrawaddy North (General Rural).
U Lu Gyi	Tharrawaddy South (General Rural).
U Po Chit	Thaton (General Rural).
U San Lu	Thayetmyo (General Rural).
U Maung Maung	Toungoo North (General Rural).
U Pu	Toungoo South (General Rural).
U Paw Tun, A.T.M., Bar.-at-Law (Deputy President).	Yamethin North (General Rural).
U Pu, B.A., Bar.-at-Law	Yamethin South (General Rural).
Charles Haswell Campagnac, M.B.E., Bar.-at-Law.	Anglo-Indian (Anglo-Indian).
Oscar de Glanville, O.B.E., Bar.-at-Law ..	European (European).
Jules Emile Du Bern, O.B.E.	Burma Chamber of Commerce (Commerce).
The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Ah Yain, K.I.H., Bar-at-Law.	Chinese Chamber of Commerce (Commerce).
James Donald	Rangoon Trades Association (Chambers).
Lieut.-Colonel U Ba Ket, I.M.S. (Retd.). ..	Rangoon University.

SECRETARY

U Ba Dun, Bar.-at-Law.

Bihar and Orissa.

and Orissa lies between 19°-02′ and ʳ latitude and between 82°-31′ and longitude and includes the three pro- Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and led on the north by Nepal and the ng district of Bengal; on the east by and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by of Bengal and Madras; and on the west United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and ral Provinces.

area of the British territories which te the Governorship of Bihar and 8 380 square miles inclusive of the arge rivers. In addition to the districts re directly under British rule, there are ups of petty States which lie to the nd south-west of the Province and which e names of the Feudatory States of nd Chota Nagpur are governed each by Chief under the superintendence and advice of the Political Agent and Com- r, Orissa Feudatory States. The area of rritories is 28,648 square miles and as it to include them when speaking of Bihar ssa the area of the whole Province may ed at 111,828 square miles. Two of vinces of the Governorship of Bihar rissa, *viz.*, Bihar and Orissa, con- great river valleys, the third, Chota , is a mountainous region which separates om the Central Indian Plateau. Orissa es the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and hbouring rivers and is bounded by the Bengal on the south-east and walled in north-west by the hilly country of the ry States. Bihar lies on the north of the e and comprises the valley of the Ganges he spot where it issues from the ies of the Governor of the United Pro- of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal ajmahal. Between Bihar and Orissa lies Nagpur. Following the main geogra- nes there are five Civil Divisions with arters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Bhagalpur, Cuttack (for Orissa) and (for Chota Nagpur).

The People.

headquarters of Government are at The new capital which lies between the Cantonment of Dinapore and the old tion of Bankipore is known as "Patna," town being called "Patna City."

Province has a population of 37,961,858 which is very little less than that of and rather more than that of the Bombay ncy The province is almost entirely no fewer than 963 in every 1,000, live ages. Even so with 339 persons uare mile, Bihar and Orissa is more populated than Germany. There are hree towns which can be classed s namely, Patna, Gaya and Bhagal- During the last thirty years the po- n of Patna has been steadily dimi- Hindus form an overwhelming majo- the population. Though the Muhammadans form less than one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 6·16 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Industries.*

The principal industry is agriculture, Bihar more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India." Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,320,700 acres or 48 per cent. of the cropped area of the Province Wheat is grown on 1,265,901 acres, barley on 1,406,100 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,637,500 acres, the latter being an autumn crop Oil-seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been stimulated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 2,091,400 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya Patna and Champaran districts in Bihar and in Balasore and Cuttack in Orissa. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 25,000 acres in 1923. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and in Orissa, and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown, but the acreage varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the *hatia*, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or *rabi* crops.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest

* The figures given in this ph relate to British only

in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar and Orissa with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained in the section. The Provincial Governorships, where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects, in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council, and Transferred Subjects, in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar and Orissa is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar and Orissa consists of two separate branches, *viz.*:—(1) the Buildings and Roads and (2) Irrigation which also deals with railways. Each has a Chief Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non-professional Assistant Secretary, in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and an Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the [illegible] or value of the subject matter in [illegible] does not [illegible] Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact be very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non-regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits.

Land Tenures.

Estates in the Province of Bihar and Orissa are of three kinds, namely, those permanently settled from 1793 which are to be found in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions, those temporarily settled as in Chota Nagpur and parts of Orissa, and estates held direct by Government as proprietor or managed by the Court of Wards. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) safeguarded the rights of the cultivators under the Permanent Settlement Act Further, the Settlement Department under the supervision of the Director of Land Records makes periodical survey and settlement operations in the various districts both permanently and temporarily settled. In the former, the rights of the undertenants are recorded and attested, while in the latter there is the re-settlement of rents. In the re-settlement proceedings, rents are fixed not only for the landlords but also for all the tenants. A settlement can be ordered by Government on application made by landlords or tenants.

The tenures of Orissa are somewhat different Under the zamindars, that is, the proprietors who took settlement from Government and pay revenue to Government direct, is a class of subordinate proprietors or proprietary tenure holders, who were originally village headmen dealing more or less direct with the revenue authorities. They have a variety of names, such as *mukadam*, *padhan*, *maurusi*, *sarbarakar*, *pursethi*, *kharidadar* and *shikmi* zamindar. These sub-proprietors or proprietary tenure holders pay their revenue through the zamindars of the estates within which their lands lie In Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Santal Parganas, the rights of village headmen have been recognised. The headman collects the rents and is responsible for them minus a deduction as remuneration for his trouble.

Both Orissa and Chota Nagpur have their own Tenancy Acts.

Police.

The Departments of Police; Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are four Deputy Inspectors-General and 29 Superintendents. There are also 28 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police A [illegible] Investigation Department has also been [illegible] for the collection and

dist but on of nfo mat on elat ng to pro es sional c mina s and crim na t bes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are three companies of unmounted Military Police and one company of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties.

Education.

The position of education in the Province with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (*q. v.*) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities. (*q.v.*)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who s a Member of the Indian Medica Se v ce Unde h m th e a e 2 C Su g on, who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. 59 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 574 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 4,716,068 patients including 52,130 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1926. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs. 39,32,602.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India. A similar institution for the Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. An institute for radium treatment has also been established at Ranchi.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

As Bihar now enjoys practical financial autonomy, the finances are set out in greater detail

(In thousands of Rupees

Revenues and Receipts.	*Budget Estimate* 1927–28
II.—Taxes on Income	4 83
V.—Land Revenue	1,65,48
VI.—Excise	1,97 50
VII.—Stamps	1,08 00
VIII.—Forest	10,69
IX.—Registration	15,25
Irrigation—	
XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept	18,90
XIV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept	1,03
XVI.—Interest	6 13
XVII.—Administration of Justice	5 34
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	4,95
XIX.—Police	1 30
XX.—Ports and Pilotage	.
XXI.—Education	6,11
XXII.—Medical	1,73
XXIII.—Public Health	20
XXIV.—Agriculture	2,24
XXV.—Industries	85
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Department	.
XXX.—Civil Works	6,28
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,87
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	1,10
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	4,79
XXXIXA.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	35
TOTAL REVENUE	5,67,42
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government	2,92
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	....
Famine Insurance Fund	19,42
Suspense	5,70
TOTAL RECEIPTS	5,95,46
Opening Balance	(*b*) 1,82,80
GRAND TOTAL	7,78,26

(*b*) Ordinary balance	1,16,77
Famine Insurance Fund	66,03
Tota	1 82,80

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Expenditure.	*Budget Estimate.* 1927–28.
5.—Land Revenue	24,03
6.—Excise	19,63
7.—Stamps	3,05
8.—Forests	8,03
8A.—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	1,41
9.—Registration	6,28
Irrigation—	
14.—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	20,46
15.—Irrigation Revenue Account—Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from ordinary Revenue	4,10
15 (1)—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grants	2
16.—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	9
19.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,87
22.—General Administration	71,75
24.—Administration of Justice	39,18
25.—Jails and Convict Settlements	18,48
26.—Police	38,24
27.—Ports and Pilotage	1
30.—Scientific Departments	46
31.—Education	86,89
32.—Medical	29,87
33.—Public Health	15,04
34.—Agriculture	15,36
35.—Industries	8,93
37.—Miscellaneous Departments	37
41.—Civil Works	93,20
43.—Famine Relief and Insurance	11,48
45.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	26,44
46.—Stationery and Printing	9,40
47.—Miscellaneous	1,34
51.—Contribution to the Central Government by Provincial Government	....
51A.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	24
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	6,00,46
60B. Commuted value of pension	3,01
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government	7,46
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	7,31
Famine Insurance Fund	4,30
Suspense	5,50
Total expenditure not charged to revenue	27,58
Amount earmarked for supplementary estimates	4,96
Total expenditure	6,33,00
Closing balance	(c) 1,45,26
GRAND TOTAL	7,78,26
Provincial { Surplus	....
Provincial { Deficit	37,54

(c) Ordinary balance	64,11
Famine Insurance Fund	81,15
Total	1,45,26

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, A. J. Mainwaring, I.C.S.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. I. F. Hossack.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Muhammad Raza, Khan Bahadur Lieut Colonel Cecil George Lees and Major F C Temple

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Pershad Singh.

The Hon. Mr. James David Sifton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers.

The Hon. Sir Saiyid Mahmud Fakhr-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Kt., (*Education*).

Hon Babu ... Datta Singh (*Local Self* ...)

SECRETARIAT.	MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.
tary to Government, Political and Ap-d Departments, Offg.) M. G Hallett.	*Director of Public Instruction,* G. E. Fawcus, M.A.
to Government, Finance Department, allents, I.C.S.	*Inspector-General of Police,* Walter Swain, C.I.E.
Government, Revenue Department, E. Russell, I.C.S.	*Conservator of Forests,* Alexander James Gibson.
to Government (P. W. D.), Irriga-nch, Rai Bahadur Bishun Svarup.	*Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,* Col. W. S. Willmore, M.D., I.M.S.
and Roads Branch, H. A. Gubbay.	*Director of Public Health,* (*Offg.*) Lt.-Col. J. A. S Phillips.
	Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. I. M. Macrae, O.B.E., M D., I.M S.
	Accountant-General, (*Offg.*) O .A. Travers.
	Director of Agriculture, A. C. Dobbs.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

ord Sinha of Raipur, P C, K C.	1920
r Henry Wheeler	1921
r Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I, K C.I.E. ..	1927

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.

he Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur (President.)
lr B Lakshmidhar Mahanti (Deputy President)
J A. Samuel, Bar-at-Law (Secretary.)

Members.

NOMINATED.

Officials.

Ir Blanchard Foley, C.S.I. I.C S.
Henry Selford Stoner Forest, I.C.S
, Birendra Chandra Sen, I.C.S.
, William Bessil Heycock, I.C.S.
Maurice Garnier Hallett, I.C.S
Philip Cubitt Sallents, I.C.S.
Herbert Ellis Horsfield, I.C.S.
Eric Cecil Ansorage, I C.S.
Robert Edwin Russell, I.C.S.
Henry Abraham Gubbay.
Walter Swain, C.I.E.
George Ernest Fawcus, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.E.S.

Non-Officials.

Raja Devaki Nandan Prashad Singh.
Dewan Bahadur Sri Krishna Mahapatra.
KhanBahadur Shah Muhammad Zahya.
Rai Bahadur Kalipada Sarkar (Domiciled Bengali Community.)
Mr A E. D'Silva (Anglo-Indian Community.)
Rev Brajananda Das (Depressed Classes.)
Babu Sridhar Samal (Depressed Classes)
Rev E. H. Whitley (Aborigines.)
Mr Daniel Lakra (Aborigines.)
Babu Harendra Nath Banerji (Labouring Classes)
Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan (Industrial interests other than planting and mining.)
Mr S S. Day (Indian Christian Community.)

ELECTED.

Name	Constituencies.
ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-, Khan Bahadur (Minister.)	West Patna Muhammadan Rural.
ble Babu Ganesh Datta Singh (Mi-	East Gaya Non-Muhammadan Rural.
at Narayan Lal	Patna Division Non-Muhammadan Urban
Abdul Aziz	Patna Division Muhammadan Urban.
adur Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh ..	Patna Division Landholders.
Raj Krishna	Patna Non-Muhammadan Urban.
andhari Sinha	West Patna Non-[illegible]n Rural.

Name.	Constituencies.
Babu Gur Sahay Lal	East Patna Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Husain	East Patna Muhammadan Rural.
Mr Rajkishore Lal Nandkeolyar . ..	West Gaya Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh	Central Gaya Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Ahmad Husain Kazi	Gaya Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Sidheshvari Prashad	Arrah Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Pandit Dudhnath Pande	Central Shahabad Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rajivaranjan Prashad Sinha . ..	South Shahabad Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Mr Saiyid Athar Husain	Shahabad Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath	Tirhut Division Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Maulavi Abdul Ghani	Tirhut Division Muhammadan Urban.
Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha .	Tirhut Division Landholders.
Babu Shrinandan Prashad Narayan Singh Sharma	North Saran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Nusu Narayan Singh	South Saran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Saiyid Mubarak Ali Sahib	Saran Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Harbans Sahay	North Champaran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rameshvar Prashad Dutt	South Champaran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Khan	Champaran Muhammadan Rural.
Thakur Ramnandan Sinha	North Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Ramdayalu Sinha	East Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Mahanth Badri Narayan Das	West Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Dip Narayan Sinha	Hajipur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Muhammad Ishaque	Muzaffarpur Muhammadan Rural.
Mahanth Ishvar Gir	North-West Darbhanga Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Shiva Shankar Jha	North-East Darbhanga Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Girindra Mohan Misra	South-East Darbhanga Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Satya Narayan Singh	Samastipur Non-Muhmamadan Rural.
Maulavi Abdul Hamid Khan	Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rameshvar Narayan Agrawal	Bhagalpur Division Non-Muhammadan Urban
Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan . .	Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban.
Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh	Bhagalpur Division Landholders.
Babu Rajendra Misra	North-Bhagalpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.

Name.	Constituencies.
Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Narayan Sinha	Central Bhagalpur, Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Kailash Bihari Lal	South Bhagalpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Naim ..	Bhagalpur Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Sri Krishna Sinha	East Monghyr Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Ram Charitra Singh	North-West Monghyr Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Kalika Prasad Singh	South-West Monghyr Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Chaudhuri Muhammad Nazirul Hasan ..	Monghyr Muhammadan Rural
Rai Bahadur Prithwi Chand Lal Chowdry ..	Purnea Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Mr Saiyid Moin-ud-din Mirza	Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural.
Maulvi Haji Muhammad Bux Chaudhuri ..	Purnea Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Pratapendra Chandra Pande	Santal Parganas (North) Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rameshvar Lal Marwari	Santal Parganas (South) Non-Muhammadan Rural
Maulavi Abdul Bari	Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Sahib Loknath Misra	Orissa Division Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Nurul Huda ..	Orissa Division Muhammadan Rural.
Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E. ..	Orissa Division Landholders.
Babu Narayan Bhabar Samant	North Cuttack Non-Muhammadan Rural
Babu Lakshmidhar Mahanti	South Cuttack Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Nandkishore Das	North Balasore Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Harekrishna Mahtap	South Balasore Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Godavaris Misra	North Puri Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Lingaraj Misra	South Puri Non-Muhammadan Rural
Babu Brajamohan Pande	Sambalpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Mr. Jimut Bahan Sen	Chota Nagpur Division Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur ..	Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Rura
Bhaiya Rajkishore Deo	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders.
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray	Ranchi Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay	Hazaribagh Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Gunendra Nath Ray	North Manbhum Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Nilkantha Chatterji	South Manbhum Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Devendra Nath Samanta	Singhbhum Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Baldeva Sahay	Patna University.
Mr. W. O. MacGregor	European Constituency.
Mr. E. J. Finch	Bihar Planters' Constituency.
Mr. Amritlal Ojha	Indian Mining Federation.

The C[illegible] Pro[illegible] and B[illegible] comp[illegible] [illegible] m[illegible]dway b[illegible]we[illegible]n Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,052 sq miles, of which 82,000 are British territory proper, 18,000 (*viz.* Berar) held on perpetual lease from the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1921) is 13,912,760 under British administration, including 3,075,316 in Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fre[illegible]h agreement with the Nizam

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the northwest, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The Feudatory States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by the Gonds and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they now outnumber all the other hill and forest tribes and form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the C. P. being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south-east. The main divisions of the new comers are indicated by the language divisions [illegible] brought in by t[illegible] ples of the North, [illegible] Marathi in Berar and the west and centre of the C. P. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 3 per cent. and Gond by 7 per cent. The [illegible] have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was land-locked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the zemindari, or great landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chief-ships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system. About 19,503 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,319 square miles, the total forest area being one-sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 66 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation, in the most advanced districts the proportion is 80 per cent and in Berar the figure is also high. The cultivated area is extending continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most important crop of the C. P. Wheat comes next, with 19 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with 31 per cent. and cotton with 9 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 43 per cent. of the cropped area, jowar covers 33 per cent. then wheat and oil seeds. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of spun yarn exported from the Province during the year ending 31st March 1926 was about 118,423 maunds [illegible]alued at nearly 85½ lakhs of rupees.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern Industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1926 employed 31,057 persons and raised 756,148 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 635,174 tons and 8,321 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, &c.

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 747 in 1926, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 67,106. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one third in eight years.

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor-in-Council, who is appointed by the Crown He is assisted by eight Secretaries and six under-secretaries, Under the reform Scheme the administration is conducted, by a Governor with an Executive Council of two members, one of whom is a non-official and two Ministers, the latter being in charge of the transferred subjects.

The local legislature consists of 70 members at least 70 per cent. of whom are elected and not more than 20 per cent. are officials. The Governor (who is not a member of the Council) has the right of nominating two additional members with special knowledge on any subject regarding which legislation is before the Chamber. The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into four divisions and Berar constitutes another division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer and the two Chief Engineers, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people Each [illegible] has a Civil Surgeon who is generally also Su[illegible] [illegible]ent of the [illegible] Jail and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, usually natives of India, but including a few Europeans and Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service, who are nearly always natives of India The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body, is executive headman.

Justice.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

The Court sits at Nagpur and consists of a Judicial Commissioner and 4 Additional Judicial Commissioners of whom one at least must be an advocate of the Court or a Barrister or pleader of not less than 10 years' standing

Subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner's Court are the District and Sessions Judges (11 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Sub-Judges of the 1st and 2nd class.

Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Acts and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C P Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The general basis of the scheme is the Local Board for each tahsil and the District Council for each district. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 65 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 the Local Boards consist of elected representatives of circles and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in number one-fourth of the Board, and the constitution of the District Council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of Local Boards, of members selected by those representatives and of members, other than Government servants, nominated by Government.

The District [illegible] in the Central Provinces have [illegible] of [illegible] within

lities and Local Boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of the District Councils and Local Boards are with few exceptions non-officials.

Rural education and sanitation are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 92 Panchayats have been established. A Committee was appointed last year to look into the question of Panchayats and in accordance with one of its recommendations a Village Panchayat Officer has been appointed whose main duty is to do propaganda work and assist in the establishment of Panchayats.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is controlled by two Chief Engineers, who are also Secretaries to the Government. There are three Superintending Engineers for Roads and Buildings and three for Irrigation The Province is well covered by a network of roads, some of which have been constructed as famine relief works. In most cases these roads are not fully bridged and are, therefore, impassable to traffic at times during the rains. During recent years Government has adopted the policy of transfer of State roads and [illegible] present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03) The Irrigation Branch of the department was separated from the Roads and Buildings Branch in 1920. During the last twenty years a sum of about Rs 6 crores has been expended [illegible] of which [illegible] Tandula, [illegible] projects. [illegible] nd Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank. were originally sanctioned as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works The Mahanadi Canal and the Asola Mendha tank have since been transferred to the unproductive list and it is now to transfer the Wainganga Canal also to that list The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 450,000 acres. and the income from these works is approximately equal to the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per 9 square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for in the administrati e control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 600 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Deputy Director, five Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by eight Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. An Agency Inspector supervises the schools in the Feudatory States. Schools are divided into schools for general education and schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main divisions of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and these schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given wholly in the Vernacular, or Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given both in English and the Vernacular. In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the vernacular was adopted as the medium of instruction at the beginning of the school year 1922-23 For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes are still maintained For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies. The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management and all aided schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unaided schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. They are mostly indigenous schools which ha e been too tly opened

to have acquired "recognition." Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department.

As an experimental measure the inspection and administration of Board Vernacular schools have been transferred to the District Councils at Bhandara, Balaghat, Amraoti and Hoshangabad.

The Primary Education Bill which was passed by the Local Legislative Council in March 1920 marks an important stage by giving Local Bodies power to introduce compulsory education in the areas under their jurisdictions.

Higher education is at present given in five colleges. In Nagpur Morris College teaches upto the M A. standard in Arts. Hislop College is affiliated up to the M A. standard in Arts. The Victoria College of Science teaches up to the M.Sc. standard in Science. Up to the B Sc. standard it works in conjunction with Morris College and Hislop College. In Jubbulpore Robertson College teaches up to the B.A and B Sc. standards. The King Edward College, capable of accommodating 350 students with spacious grounds and well-built hostels for two hundred boarders, is now established at Amraoti. It teaches up to the B.A. degree in Arts and the Intermediate degree in Science The province contains also a Teacher's Training College at Jubbulpore, and Normal Schools at different centres, and an Engineering School at Nagpur. There is a Technical Institute at Amraoti, which is controlled by the Dept. of Industries. There is also an Agricultural College at Nagpur under the Department of Agriculture.

Collegiate Education is now under control of the University of Nagpur to which the colleges of the province are affiliated. A University Law College has been established at Nagpur with effect from the 1st July 1925. The Nagpur University Act of 1923 provided for a University which "in the first instance, will be of an examining and affiliating type though it may subsequently and without further legislation undertake wider functions as necessity arises and funds permit." In this connection the speech with which the Hon'ble the Minister for Education introduced the Bill is interesting He pointed out that from the outset the University will exercise a marked control over its colleges with regard to instruction, the qualifications of teachers, the residence and discipline of students. It will also act as adviser to the Local Government with regard to the financial needs of the colleges and institutions connected with it. "Finally, the Bill is so drafted that the University may, at any moment without further Legislation, supplement or replace collegiate instruction by instruction of its own. It may take over the management of existing colleges with the consent of their managing bodies, whether Government or private, or it may institute and maintain colleges of its own." The second important point of difference between the Nagpur Act and other University Acts subsequent to the publication of the Calcutta University Commission's Report is with regard to Intermediate Education The Bill definitely follows the recommendations of the Central University [illegible] ttee of 0 4 and of the [illegible] Commission n [illegible] the H gh schools from the control of the University It differs from the Sadler Commission Report and subsequent University legislation in adopting the High School Certificate Examination as the standard of admission to the University and in placing Intermediate Education under the control of the University. The constitution of the University as provided in the Act is in accordance with other recent University legislation in India and is to consist of a Court, an Academic Council and an Executive Council with the Governor of the province as Ex-officio Chancellor.

As a corollary to the Central Provinces University Act the Central Provinces High School Education Bill was passed in 1922 on the lines of the United Provinces Intermediate and High School Education Act. Its aim is to free the High Schools of the Province from the control of the University and from this point of view to substitute for the University a Board of Secondary Education for the regulation and control of Secondary Education. In order however, that the connection between Secondary and University Education may still be maintained the Bill provides that one-third of the members of the Board will be drawn from men experienced in university affairs and that of this one-third not less than two-thirds shall be teachers in the University or in colleges affiliated thereto At the same time teachers engaged in school work will be adequately represented on the Board

In order to meet an ever increasing dema d for English, the introduction of the teaching of English is now being allowed in Vernac l r Middle Schools on certain conditions

Medical.

The medical and sanitary services of the province are respectively controlled by an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and a Director of Public Health. The medical department has made much progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital, at Nagpur, opened in 1874, with accommodation for 172 in patients; the Viet [illegible] opened in 1886 and [illegible] the Lady Dufferin [illegible] orial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jubbulpore, these last four being for women and children and containing together accommodation for 126 in-patients. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur was provincialised in [illegible]. The Main Hospital at Amraoti was provincialised in 1925. The Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore was provincialized in 1926. In accordance with the recent policy 105 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Vaccination is compulsory in some Municipal towns to which the Vaccination Act has been extended. The Government in 1913 sanctioned the opening of peripatetic dispensaries in unhealthy areas There is at the present time one such dispensary at each district in the Province. There is also 1 peripatetic dispensary in the Hatta Zamindari o Balaghat district which is contributed by the Zamindar of Hatta.

Finance.

The main source of Government income in the province has always been the land revenue, but under Mahratta rule many petty imposts were added in all branches of trade and industry and life in general. Thus there was a special tax on the marriage of Banias and a tax of a fourth of the proceeds of the sale of houses. The scheme of Provincial finance was introduced in 1871-72. Special settlements under this system have been necessitated in view of the special circumstances of the province and the recurrence of famine, which at the end of the 19th century caused a severe economic strain upon the province. The wave of prosperity which has spread over the country in the past 20 years has more than trebled the funds available for the administration, compared with what they were before the several years of scarcity, and the progress of the administration and of expenditure has increased correspondingly.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28.

	Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	
Taxes on Income ..	1,00,000
Land Revenue ..	2,49,13,000
Excise ..	1,46,14,000
Stamps ..	62,00,000
Forest ..	56,34,000
Registration ..	6,57,000
Total ..	5,21,18,000
Irrigation.	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	1,34,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	1,49,000
Total ..	2,83,000
Debt Services.	
Interest ..	2,62,000
Civil Administration.	
Administration of Justice ..	6,52,000
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	3,78,000
Police ..	1,91,000
Education ..	5,17,000
Medical ..	64,000
Public Health ..	77,000
Agriculture ..	3,23,000
Industries ..	33,000
Miscellaneous Departments ..	67,000
Total ..	23,02,000
Civil Works.	
Civil Works ..	5,00,000
Miscellaneous.	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	89,000
Stationery and Printing ..	66,000
Miscellaneous ..	5,14,000
Total ..	6,69,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	12,000
Extraordinary receipts ..	2,30,000
Total Provincial Revenue	5,68,[illegible]6,000

Debt Heads.	Rs.
Deposits and Advances—Famine Insurance Fund	53,33,000
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,42,000
Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies	400
Depreciation Fund for Government Press	25,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	8,26,600
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	81,51,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	7,10,54,000
Opening balance { Ordinary	4,48,000
Opening balance { Famine Insurance Fund	1,87,17,000
Grand Total	9,02,19,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1927-28.

Direct Demands on the Revenue.

Land Revenue	27,81,860
Excise	15,88,000
Stamps	2,10,000
Forest	39,33,983
Registration	2,30,000
Total	87,43,843

Irrigation.

Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	25,38,000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	2,47,000
(1) Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grants	....
Total	27,85,000
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue.—	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—	
A.—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants	1,60,000
B.—Financed from Ordinary Revenue	....
Total	1,60,000

Debt Services.

Interest on Ordinary Debt	—3,84,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,42,000
Total	—42,000

Civil Administration.

General Administration Reserved	66,18,197
Do. Transferred	75,000
Administration of Justice	32,36,900
Jails and Convict Settlements	10,04,000
Police	58,83,000
Scientific Departments	15,000
Education —	
Reserved	1,32,099
Transferred	54,40,625
Medical	15,49,000
Public Health	3,83,000
Agriculture	16,97,000
Industries—	
Reserved	29,000
Transferred	2,56,000
Miscellaneous Departments—	
Reserved	1,28,000
Total	2,64,47,721

	Rs.
Civil Works.	
Civil Works—	
Reserved	40,000
Transferred	1,00,81,899
Total ..	1,01,30,899
Miscellaneous.	
Famine Relief and Insurance.—	
A.—Famine Relief	....
B.—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund	36,84,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	16,39,000
Stationery and Printing—	
Reserved	6,12,000
Transferred	20,000
Miscellaneous—	
Reserved	96,000
Transferred	8,00,000
Total ..	68,45,000
Provincial Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments —	
Contributions	22,00,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments	....
Total ..	22,00,000
Extraordinary charges	....
Expenditure in England	15,66,000
Total Provincial Expenditure	5,83,36,463
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments, Drainage and other Works not charged to Revenue—	
Forest Capital outlay	1,80,000
Construction of Irrigation Works	25,50,000
Miscellaneous *Capital outlay not charged to Revenue*—	
Commuted Value of Pensions	8,94,000
Total ..	36,24,000
Debt Heads.	
Deposits and Advances—	
Famine Insurance Fund	26,25,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Press	10,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	9,83,999
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Governments of India	3,56,000
Total Expenditure and Disbursements	6,69,41,462
Closing balance { Ordinary	18,52,538
Closing balance { Famine Insurance Fund ..	2,14,25,000
Grand Total	9,02,19,000
Deficit	24,60,403

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Kt., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Edward Nelson, M.A. (Oxon)., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh, Barrister-at-Law.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, Hyde Clarendon Gowan, B.A., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary, Birendra Nath De, B.A., I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary Richard Marsh Crofton, B.A., (T.C.D.), I.C.S.

Settlement Secretary, Charles Francis Waterfall, B.A., I.C.S.

Legal Secretary, Frederick Louis Grille, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S.

Education Secretary, Richard Henry Beckett, B.Sc.

Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads Branch), J. A. Baker, C.I.E.

Secretary, Public Works Department, (Irrigation Branch), Colonel H. de L. Pollard Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.E.

Under Secretaries, Samuel Harrison Yardley Oulsnam, M.C., B.A., I.C.S., Donald Ross Rutnam, B.A., I.C.S., Ramanuj Prasad, Clarence L. Higher, B. Sc. J. Newton, B.Sc., A.C.G.I. (P. W. D., Irrigation), G. M. McKelvie, B. Sc., (P. W. D., Buildings and Roads).

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, Charles Francis Waterfall, B.A., I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests Edgar Ralph Stevens

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps. Geoffrey Pownall Burton, M.A., I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income-Tax, Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad, B.A.

Postmaster General, C.J.E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Accountant General, John Fowler Mitchell, B.Sc., I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner, Charles Stewart Findlay, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S.

Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel William Jackson Powell, B.A., I.M.S.

Inspector General of Police, Thomas Henry Morony, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction, Richard Henry Beckett, B. Sc.

Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex. Wood, M.A., O.B.E.

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Colonel John Norman Walker, I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Stiles-Webb, I.M.S.

Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States, Kismet Leland Brewer Hamilton, B.A., I.C.S.

[illegible] *of* [illegible], F[illegible] Joseph Plymen, A.C.G.I.

Veterinary Adviser to Government, Charles house Wilson, M.R., C.V.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-op Societies, Chief Customs Authority, Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Ch. Madhavlal Trivedi, I.C.S.

Chief Engineer (Irrigation Branch) H. deL. Pollard Lowsley, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads B[illegible] J. A. Baker, M.I.E., C.I.E.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. K. Elliot .. ..
Lieut.-Colo[illegible]
R. Temple .. ..
Colonel E. K. Elliot .. ..
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*) ..
R. Temple .. ..
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*) ..
R. Temple .. .. ..
J. H. Morris (*Officiating*) .. ..
E. Campbell .. .. ..
J. H. Morris (*Officiating*) .. ..

Confirmed 27th May 1870

Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (*Offg.*)
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. .. ..
C. Grant (*Officiating*) .. ..
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. .. ..
W. B. Jones, C.S.I. .. ..
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)

Confirmed 27th January 188[illegible]

D. Fitzpatric (*Officiating*) . ..
J. W. Neill (*Officiating*) .. ..
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I. .. ..
R. J. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*) ..

Until 7th October 1889.

J. W. Neill (*Officiating*) .. ..
A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I. ..
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) ..

Confirmed 1st December 1893

Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ..
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibetson, C.S.I.
" Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I. (*Officiating*) Confirmed 6th March 1902
The Hon'ble Mr J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Officiating*) Confirmed 2nd November 1903
The Hon'ble Mr F.S.P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Officiating*) Confirmed 23rd Dec. 1904
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
S. Ismay, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) .. ..

Until 21st October 1906.

A. F. T. Phillips (*Officiating*) ..
Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20 May to 21st November 1909
The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I.
" Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I.
Sub. *pro tem.* from 26th January 1912 to 1 February.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I. (Sub. *pro tem.*)
The Hon'ble Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Mr. Crump, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)
" Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I.
" Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I. I.C.S. .. .. ..

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I. .. ..
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler Kt., C.B. C.I.E., C.V.O. O.B.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis, Kt., B.A., I.S.O.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, B.A., LL.B., Member of the Executive Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Edward Nelson, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Officials.

Mr Hyde Clarendon Gowan, C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., J.P., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Mr Birendra Nath De, I.C.S., Finance Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Mr Frederick Louis Grille, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Legal Remembrancer and Legal Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces—(*Secretary to the Council.*)

Mr Richard Henry Beckett, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary in the Education Department to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Colonel H. de L. Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Chief Engineer, P.W.D., (Irrigation Branch.)

Mr Charles Francis Waterfall, I.C.S., Commissioner of Settlement, C.P.

Mr Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, I.C.S., Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, C.P.

Mr Edgar Ralph Stevens, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, C.P.

Non-Officials.

Raja Thakur Raghuraj Singh of Pandaria, District Bilaspur (Zamindari and Jagirdari Estates).

Mr George Paris Dick, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, Nagpur (European and Anglo-Indian Communities).

Mr Rati Ram of Kewtadabri in the Bilaspur District (Depressed Classes).

Mr Ganesh Akaji Gavai of Nagpur (Depressed Classes).

Mr Sukhaji Urkuda Katangale of Nagpur (Depressed Classes).

Mr Laxman Krishna Ogle, Hindu Missionary Boarding, Badnera Road, Amraoti (Depressed Classes).

Mr A. H. Parry, C/o The Pench Valley Coal Company, Limited, Post Office Parasia, District Chhindwara.

Mr R. W. Fulay, M.A., LL.B. (Urban Factory Labourers).

ELECTED MEMBERS.

A.—Members elected from the Central Provinces.

Name.	Constituency.
Rai Bahadur Parbhat Chandra Bose, B.A., LL.B.	Jubbulpore City, Non-Muhammadan (Urban).
Mr Keshao Rao Khandekar	Jubbulpore Division (Urban).
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law.	Chhattisgarh Division (Urban).
	Nerbudda Division (Urban).
Mr Chandra Gopal Misra, B.A., LL.B.	Nagpur City-cum-Kamptee.
Dr N. B. Khare, M.D.	Do. do.
Mr G. R. Pradhan	Nagpur Division (Urban).
Mr Tukaram Jairam Kedar, B.A., LL.B. ..	Jubbulpore District (South), Non-Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr Rajendra Singh, M.R.A.S.	
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande, M.A., LL.B. ..	Jubbulpore District (North).
Mr Gokulchand Singai	Damoh District.
Mr Kedar Nath Rohan, B.SC., LL.B.	Saugor District.
Mr Durgashanker Kripashanker Mehta ..	Seoni District.
Mr Umesh Datta Pathak	Mandla District.
[illegible]yandas	Raipur District North

Name.	Constituency.
Seth Sheodas Daga	Raipur District (South).
Thakur Chedilal, Bar-at-Law	Bilaspur District.
Mr. Ghanshiam Singh Gupta	Drug District.
Mr. Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal, B SC., LL.B. .	Hoshangabad District.
Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	Nimar District.
Chaudhari Daulatsingh	Narsinghpur District.
Mr. Vishwanath Damodar Salpekar	Chhindwara District.
Mr. Dipchand Lakshmichand	Betul District.
Mr. Krishnaji Pandurang Vaidya, B.A., LL.B. ..	Nagpur District (East.)
Mr. Vinayak Vithal Kalikar	Nagpur District (West).
Mr. Govind Damodhar Charde, B.A., LL.B ..	Wardha Tahsil.
Mr. Narayan Rajaram Naglo, B.A., LL.B. ..	Wardha District.
Mr. Nilkanth Yadaorao Deotale	Chanda District.
Mr. Ganpatrao Yadaorao Pande	Bhandara District.
Rao Bahadur Naraimao Krishnarao Kelkar. ..	Balaghat District.
Mr. Majiduddin Ahmed	Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhamamadan (Rural)
Mr. Syed Wakil Ahmad Rizir, B. A., LL. B. ..	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural).
Mr. Syed Hifazat Ali, B.A., LL.B	Nerbudda Division (Rural).
Khan Sahib Syed Yasin Syed Lal, B.A., LL.B...	Nagpur Division (Rural.)
Mr. Shyam Sunder Bhargava	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Special Constituencies.
The Hon'ble Sir Shankerrao Madhorao Chitnavis, Kt., I.S O..	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders.
Mr. M. K. Golwalkar, B A , LL.B.	Nagpur University.
Mr. L. H. Bartlett	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association
Seth Mathuradas Mohota	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry.

B.—Members from Berar nominated after election.

Name.	Constituency.
Mr. Pannalal Bansilal	East Berar (Municipal), Non-Muhammadan (Urban).
Mr. Purushottam Balwant Gole	West Berar (Municipal).
The Hon'ble Mr. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law	Amraoti (Central), Non-Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Ramrao Anandrao Deshmukh	Amraoti (East).
Mr. Uttamrao Sitaramji	Amraoti (West).
Rao Sahib Tukaram Sheoram Korde	Akola (East).
Mr. Namdeo Sadasheo Patil	Akola (North-West).
Mr Naik Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar.. ..	Akola (South).
Mr. Yadav Madhav Kale	Buldana (Central).
Mr. Panduraj Dinanath Pundalik	Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon).
Mr. Mahadeo Paikaji Kolhe	Yeotmal (East).
Mr. Baburao Krishnaji Patil	Yeotmal (West).
Syed Mobinur Rahman, B.A., LL.B.	Berar (Municipal), Muhammadan-(Urban).
Mr. Muhammad Sharfuddin, B.A., LL.B. .	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan-(Rural).
Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg	West Berar (Rural).
Mr. Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde	Berar Landholders. Special Constituencies.
M[illegible] Brijlal [illegible] Biyani	Berar [illegible]erce and Industry

North West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its *name denotes, is situated* on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west *and may generally* be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, *dividing* the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length *of the province* is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39,000 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,418 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 25,500 square [illegible] the Deputy [illegible] d districts [illegible] of political [illegible] tions of the [illegible] w hundred [illegible] are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The *area of the Province* is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without *Wales.* The *density* of population throughout the Province equals 130 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 208 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156. *The key* to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more *closely connected politically with* Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the *Iranians* dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B. C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. **Last came the Sikh invasion beginning** 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The *most serious phases of these disturbances were* the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Wazirs in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sororogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilities its mobility. The effect of this measure has been *a marked improvement in the internal peace of* the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the *Punjab* has frequently been discussed, with the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more imme*diate control and supervision of the* Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the *Political Agent* of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and *Agent to the Governor-General, with* headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Chief Commissioner and the local officer an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of *the views expressed upon the matter in the* Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficials to investigate it. The Committee presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A. Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.C.S., T. Rangachari, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the *Legislative Assembly*, H. N. Bolton, I.C.S., (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker (I.C.S. Punjab) (members.) The inquiry *developed practically into a contest between* Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the *Punjab* demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not **attainable then the placing of the Judicia**

administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled Districts and appointment of Member of Council and Minister;

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

No action on the report has yet been taken and an important reason for the delay is understood to be the sharp accentuation of communal bitterness throughout the Frontier region as a result of political agitation at Kohat leading to a murderous and incendiary outbreak between the members of the two communities there last spring.

The People.

The total population of the N.-W. F. P. (1921) is 5,076,476, made up as follows:—

Hazara	622,349
Trans-Indus Districts	1,628,991
Trans-Border Area	2,825,136

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561·3 females per 1,000 males in the towns, and 872·2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for [illegible] that the [illegible] of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 26·9 and the death rate 19·8. The birth-rate was normal below the average for the preceding quinquennium—in Hazara 35 per cent below it—a figure indicating the unusually low vitality of the people after a preceding severe epidemic of malaria. The population is naturally increasing but emigration reduces the net result.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent. of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, custom governs all questions regarding successions betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mahomedan or Hindu law is applied only in the absence of special custom.

Climate, Flora and Fauna.

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.-W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal: the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely. The following description of the Daman, the high ground above the Indus, stretching across Dera Ismail Khan to the mountains on the west, occurs in an account written some years ago by Captain Crostwaite: "Men drink once a day and the cattle every second day. Washing is an impossible luxury [illegible] It is possible in the hot weather to ride thirty miles and [illegible] hear

a dog bark nor see the smoke of a single fire." With the exception of the Kunhar River, in Hazara, which flows into the Jhelum, the whole territory drains into the Indus. The flora of the Province varies from the shrubby jungle of the south-eastern plains to barren hills, pine forests and fertile mountain valleys. Tigers used to abound in the forests but are *now* quite extinct; leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals and foxes are the chief carnivora. Bear, *deer and* monkeys are found; a great variety of fish is caught in the Indus.

The mountain scenery is often magnificent. *The frontier ranges contain many notable* peaks of which the following are the principal:—

Takht-i-Sulaiman, Sulaiman Range, in Dera Ismail Khan, 11,292 feet.

In a recent report P. A. South Waz calls it Pir Ghal and points out that the former spelling is incorrect. Fih N. A.

Pir Ghal, Sulaiman Range, in Mahsud Waziristan, 11,583 feet.

Sika Ram, in the Safed Koh, in the Kurram *Agency*, 15,621 *feet*.

Kagan Peaks of the Himalayas, in the Hazara District, 10,000 to 16,700 feet.

Istragh Peak (18,900 ft.), *Kachin Peak (22,641* ft.), Tirich Mir (25,426 ft.), all in the Hindu Kush, on the northern border of Chitral Agency.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and *Central Asia with* India, but the influence of rail- [illegible] ance of these [illegible] may be made [illegible] ently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N.-W. F. P., *via* Nushki with south-east Persia. The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily *strategic in purpose* its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powindahs) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their *wanderings into* India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lankitshma which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabi*tants for motor traffic.* Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non [illegible] The *effects of recent extensions of irrigation have* been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 32 per cent. and uncultivated to 68 per cent.

The work *of civilisation* is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts 19 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males *denote a very narrow diffusion of edu*cation even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13·3 per cent. are returned as literate The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the *Paharpur Canal, also completed a few* years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in Council. His staff consists of—

(1) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.

(2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service.

(3) *Members of the Subordinate Civil Service*

(4) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(5) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the first head above are:—

	Post		Total
Administration.	Chief Commissioner & Agent to the Governor-General		5
	Secretary		
	Under-Secretary		
	Personal Assistant		
	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary		
	Resident in Waziristan ..		1
	Deputy Commissioners ..	5	12
	Political Agents ..	5	
	District Judges ..	2	
	Assistant [illegible] Commissioners and Assistant P[illegible] Agents		3

Judicial Commr.'s Court & Divisional Judges.	Two Jud c a Comm s on s Two Divisional and Sessions Judges. *One* Additional ditto.	4

The *districts* under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to five sub-collectorates, in charge of *tahsildars*, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue *powers*, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for *police*, *medical* and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, who is also the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of *Hazara*. There are four divisions of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the *Public* Works Department, each under an Executive Engineer. The Irrigation Department of the P. W. D. is in charge of a *Chief Engineer*, irrigation, who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. The revenue and expenditure of the Province are wholly Imperial. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five *administered districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal *justice* there are two Civil and Sessions divisions each presided *over by* a Divisional and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the *Judicial* branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest *criminal* and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the *business* of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above. The principal officers in the present Administration are:—

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Assumed charge, 7th July 1923.)

Personal Assistant, Captain N. S. Alington, M.C.

Resident, Waziristan, Lt.-Col. C. E. Bruce, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Jud al Comm ss n Off., J. L. L. Fraser C.I.E., O.B.E.

Additional Judicial Commissioner, K. B. Saad ud-din Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner, (Offg.) T. B. Capeland

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, H. A. F. Metcalfe, M.V.O.

Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner, K. P. S. Mennon.

Assistant Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, (Offg.) Lala Gurunditta Mal.

Indian Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner Khan Bahadur Risaldar Moghal Baz Khan, I.O.M., I.D.S.M.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Col. C. H. Hastell.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, S. Walker.

Deputy Conservator of Forests, E. A. Greswell, B.A.

Chief Medical Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. I. Brierley, I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police, *(Offg.)* C. Stead C.B.E., M.V.O.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, V. H. Short.

Director of Public Instruction, J. H. Towle, I.E.S., M.A.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, H. Hargreaves.

Divisional and Sessions Judges, R. B. Bhai Lehna Singh, M.B.E., (*Derajat*), Lt.-Col. W. A. Garstin, O.B.E., Sessions Judge (*Peshawar*).

Political Agents.

C. Latimer, C.I.E., Dir, Swat and Chitral.
Lt.-Col. R. Garrett, Khyber.
Captain C. C. N. Edwards, North Waziristan.
Major E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O., Kurram.
Captain W. R. Hay, I.A., South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners.

Lt.-Col. M. E. Kae, Hazara.
Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., I.A., Peshawar.
Major A. E. B. Paroms, O.B.E., D.S.O. I.A., Bannu.
C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., Dera Ismail Khan.
Major Thompson Glover, O.B.E., Kohat.

Former Chief Commissioners.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I. Died 7th July 1908.

Lieut.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., to 9th September 1919.

The Hon. Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *from* September 1919 to 8th *March* 1921.

The Hon. Sir John Loader *Maffey*, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *from* 8th March 1921 to 6th *November* 1923.

The Province of Assam [illegible] partly administered and unadministered tracts on its n[illegible] the northern and eastern borders comprises an area of some 63,510 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population.

The total population of the Province in 1921 was 7,990,246, of whom 384,016 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1921, 2¼ millions were Mahomedans, 4½ millions Hindus and 1¼ millions Animists. 44 per cent. of the population speak Bengali, 22 per cent. speak Assamese: other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Chinese languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 130, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low, but is more than double that of Burma.

Agricultural Products.

It h[illegible] for which it would [illegible] in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5 million acres being devoted to this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and Jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 420,564 acres. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 66 square miles are devoted to sugarcane.

Meteorological Conditions.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 67 to 229 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 458 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsagar in January to 84·8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur d[illegible] where about [illegible]0,000 tons are raised annually. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in Sylhet, and in the Garo hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N.E. Assam through Kachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast where it has a S.S.E. trend.

Manufactures and Trade.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications.

The trade of Assam is chiefly carried by river, but increasing use is being made of the Assam Bengal Railway which runs from the port of Chittagong through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, [illegible] station on the Dibru-[illegible] connects the Surma and [illegible]. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gauhati where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system via the valley of the Brahmaputra. The excellence of its water communication makes Assam less dependent upon roads than other parts of India; but in recent years the road system has been developed and there is an unmetalled trunk road through the whole length of the Brahmaputra Valley and an excellent road from Gauhati to Shillong. A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers of both valleys. An alternate day service of passenger boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position is set out in the following table:—

Estimated Provincial Revenue for 1927-28.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Taxes on Income	5,27
Land Revenue	1,13,24
Excise	71,85
Stamps	23,25
Forest	33,24
Registration	2,30

Estimated Revenue for 1927-28.—(contd.

	(In Thousands of Rupees.)
State Railways (net)	40
Interest	1,42
Administration of Justice	1,76
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,00
Police	1,85
Education	2,61
Medical	22
Public Health	70
Agriculture	25
Industries	6
Miscellaneous Departments	1
Civil Works	3,95
In aid of Superannuation	30
Stationery and Printing	8
Miscellaneous	2,67
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	5
Provincial loan account (net)	—62
Famine Insurance Fund	12
Government Press—Depreciation Fund	7
Total Receipts	2,66,05
Opening Balance	61,20
Grand Total	3,27,25

Estimated Provincial Expenditure for 1927-28.

(Reserved)—

Land Revenue	10,79
Stamps	91
Forest	15,48
State Railways	51
Subsidised Companies	0
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	2
Construction of Railways	8
Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works	60
Interest on ordinary debt	—79
General Administration	25,09
Administration of Justice	8,96
Jails and Convict Settlements	4,70
Police	23,64
Police (Assam Rifles)	2,85
Ports and Pilotage	41
Scientific Departments	11
Education (European)	76
Miscellaneous Departments	21
Civil Works	55,42
Famine Relief and Insurance	10
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	10,53
Stationery and Printing	3,43
Miscellaneous	1,07

Estimated Expenditure for 1927-28—(contd.)

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Contributions and assignments to the Central Government by the Provincial Government	15,00
Miscellaneous adjustment between central and Provincial Governments, Capital outlay on Forests (Goalpara tramway side)	
(Transferred)—	
Excise	8,33
Registration	1,48
General Administration	1,08
Scientific Depts.	1
Education (other than European)	27,86
Medical	11,42
Public Health	11,09
Agriculture	5 76
Industries	1,88
Miscellaneous Departments	2
Civil Works	8 16
Stationery and Printing	85
Miscellaneous	3,00
Expenditure in England	7,31
Total Disbursements	2,81,63
Closing balance	45 62
Grand Total	3,27,25

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912: the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provisions to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir Egbert Lawrie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmad.
The Hon. Mr. Arthur William Botham, C S I C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTER.

Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, M.A B I
The Hon. the Rev. James Joy Mohan Nichols Roy, B A.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, W. H. Calvert, I. P.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, G. E. Soames, I.C.S.
Secretary in the Transferred Departments R Friel, I C.S.
Secretary, Legislative Department, B. N. Rau, I.C.S.
Secretary, Public Works Department, O H Desenne, I.S.E.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records, etc., W. L. Scott, I C S
Director of Agriculture, etc., Rai Bahadur K L Barua.
Conservator of Forests, W. R. Le G. Jacob.
Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. R. H. Phillimore
Director of Public Instruction, J. R. Cunningham C.I.E.
Inspector-General of Police, W. C. M. Dundas, C.I.E.
Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col. G. Hutcheson, I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, Major T. D. Morison, I.M.S.

GOVERNORS OF ASSAM.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, 1920.
Sir William Marris, 1921.
Sir John Kerr, 1922
Sir Egbert Lawrie Lucas Hammond, K.C S I., C.B.E., 1927.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

on'b Mai a Abdu Ham d. .. .. *President.*
i Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri .. .. *(Deputy President)*

Names.	Constituency.	
ELECTED MEMBERS.		
James Joy Mohon Nichols-Roy	Shillong (General Urban).	
i Jatindra Mohan Deb Laskar	Silchar	(Non-Muhammadan Rural).
i Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty ..	Hailakandi	ditto.
i Basanta Kumar Das	Sylhet Sadr	ditto
i Brajendra Narayan Chaudhury	Sunamganj	ditto
i Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri . ..	Habiganj (North)	ditto.
i Rasik Lal Nandy Mazumdar	Habiganj (South)	ditto
i Paresh Lal Shome Chaudhury	South Sylhet	ditto.
Bahadur Ramani Mohan Das	Kaimganj	ditto
t Mukunda Narayan Barua	*Dhubri*	ditto
t Lepin Chandra Ghosh	Goalpara	ditto
t Rohni Kumar Chaudhury	Gauhati	ditto
t Kameswar Das	*Barpeta*	ditto
t Mahadev Sarma	Tezpur	ditto.
t Nabin Chandra Bardalai	Mangaldai	ditto
t Bishnu Charan Borah	Nowgong	ditto.
Taraprasad Chaliha	Sibsagar	ditto.
t Rohini Kanta Hati Barua	Jorhat	ditto
t Kuladhar Chaliha	Golaghat	ditto
shwar Barua	Dibrugarh	ditto.
t Sarveswar Barua	North Lakhimpur	ditto.
avi Arzan Ali Majumdar	Cachar	(Muhammadan Rural).
avi *Abdul Hamid*	Sylhet Sadr (North)	ditto.
lavi Abdul Hamid Chaudhury	Sylhet Sadr (South)	ditto.
lavi Munawwarali	Sunamganj	ditto
a Bahadur Hazi Muhammad Bakht izumdar	*Habiganj (North)*	*ditto.*
lavi Sayed Samiur Rahman	Habiganj (South)	ditto.
lavi Ali Haidar Khan ., ...	South Sylhet	ditto
lavi Mahmud Ali	Karimganj	ditto.
n Sahib Maulavi Muhammad Abdul tif M.B.E.	Dhubri excluding South Salmara Thana.	ditto.
lavi Mizanar Rahman	Goalpara *cum* South Salmara Thana	ditto
Hon'ble Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad adulla	Kamrup and Darrang *cum* Nowgong	ditto.
lavi Keramat Ali	Sibsagar *cum* Lakhimpur	ditto.
Ham Iton Alexander Gardner	Assam Valley Planting	
Edgar Stuart Roffey	Ditto.	
tenant-Colonel Walter Dorling Smiles, 3 O, C.I.E.	Ditto.	
H M. James	Surma Valley Planting	
W E D. Cooper	Ditto	
Kashnath Saikia	Commerce and Industry.	

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Officials.

G E. Soames, I.C.S.,
O H. Desenne, I.S.E.,
J R Cunningham, C.I.E.
H M Prichard.
R Friel, I.C.S.

Non-Officials

Bahadur Amar Nath Ray.
Bahadur Sadananda Dowera.
Bahadur *Dewan Sahib* Abdul Hamid Chaudhuri.
avi Sayidur Rahman.
Douglas Smart Withers, representing the labouring classes.
John Ceredig Evans, representing the inhabitants of backward tracts.
Bahadur Radha Kanta Handiqui.
t Rabindra Narain Chaudhuri.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 73,434 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1921 it contains 799,625 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorarud, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 11¾ inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, provision and care of animals and transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating class[illegible] for the quantit[illegible] the industry is [illegible] extensively gro[illegible] export is increasing.

Education is imparted in 94 public schools of all kinds, with 5,473 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta-Pishin and other centres where the Local Government with its officers stays at certain seasons, such as Sibi and Ziarat; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. The mineral wealth of the Province is believed to be considerable, but cannot be exploited until railways are developed. Coal is mined at Sharigh on the Sind-Pishin railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1926-27 was 3,239 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. The Chrome output fell off owing to poorer demand. Lime-stone is quarried in small quantities. The output of Chromite during 1926-27 amounted to 14,833 tons.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner. Next in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies which normally numbered 2,300 odd play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily two irregular Corps in the Province; the Zhob Levy Corps and the Mekran Levy Corps. The Province does not pay for itself and receives large subsidies from the Imperial Government.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon'ble Sir F. W. Johnston, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Col. Comdt. G. H. Boileau, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, R. E. L Wingate.

Political Agent, Zhob, Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.

Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan Pass, C. L. Corfield, M.C.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.

Assi tan Pol cal Ag nt and A sistan C m-m Quet a Pis n P o e

P a A n Chaga Sarda Khan Sahib Jaffe Kh.n.

Political Agent, Sibi, Major G. L. Betham, M.C.

Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, R. S. Mehta Nihal Chand.

Political Agent, Loralai, Offg. Capt. D. G. H. de La Fargue.

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. D. J. M. Deas, I.M.S.

Civil Surgeon, Sibi, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson.

Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Offg. K. S. Murtaza Khan.

Civil Surgeon, Quetta, Lt.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal of which the headquarters are at Port Blair, by sea 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication.

The land area of the islands under the administration is 3,143 square miles, namely, 2,508 square miles in the Andamans and 635 square miles in the Nicobars. The total population is 26,459. The Islands are administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands who is also the Superintendent of the Penal Settlement. The penal settlement, which was established in 1858, is the most important in India.

Chief Commissioner of Port Blair, Lieut.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.

Commandant, Military Police, Lt.-Col. G. C. Wheeler, V.C., I.A.

Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Major J. M. R. Hennessy, I.M.S.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,582 square miles and its population 174,976. Coorg came under the direct protection of the B t sh Governmen du g th war w h Sultan T ppu of Seringapa am n May 1804, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg his chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1923. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to overproduction and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to France.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg—The Hon. Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province consists of two small separate districts, Ajmer and Merwara, with a total area of 2,711 square miles and a population of 501,395. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Fifty-five per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oilseeds and wheat.

Chief Commissionre, The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C.

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition in 1839 was the outcome of an outrage committed by the local Abdali chief upon the passengers and crew of a British bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Various acts of treachery supervened during the negotiations regarding the bungalow outrage and Aden was captured by a force sent by the Bombay Government under Major Baillie. The act has been described as one of those opportune political strokes which have given geographical continuity to British possessions scattered over the world.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. This is nearly covered at one part at high spring tides, but the causeway and aqueduct are always above, though sometimes only just above water. The highest

[illegible] peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old crater which constitutes Aden, is 1775 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. A great gap has been rent by some volcanic disturbance on the sea surface of the circle of hills and this opens to the magnificent harbour. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an over-flowing *population.*

Attached to the settlement of Aden are the Islands of Perim, an island of 5 square miles extent in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, in the entrance to the Arabian Sea; Sokotra island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, in the Arabian Sea, came under the British sphere of influence by a *Protectorate* treaty in 1886 and 1,382 miles in extent; and the five small Kuria Muria islands, ceded by the Imam of Maskat in 1854 for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable, and otherwise valuable *only* for the guano deposits found upon them. They are off the Arabian [illegible] the way from Aden to [illegible] ent of the Aden settle- [illegible] Little Aden. Shaikh [illegible] miles. The 192[illegible] Aden, Shaikh [illegible] ulation of 56,5[illegible] 2,075 largely dependent on the Coal Depot maintained there by a commercial firm. That of Sokotra is 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast.

Strategic Importance.

Aden's first importance is as a naval and military station of strategic importance. This aspect was ably discussed by Colonel A. M. Murray, in his "Imperial Outposts." He points out that Aden is not a naval base in the same sense that Gibraltar, Malta and Hong-Kong were made, but a *point d'appui*, a rendezvous and striking point for the fleet. It was seized in 1839 because of its usefulness as a harbour of refuge for British ships and from a strategist's point of view this is its primary purpose and the *raison d'etre* of its forts and garrison. Aden under British rule has retained its ancient prestige as a fortress of impregnable strength, invulnerable by sea and by land, dominating the entrance to the Red Sea, and valuable to its owners as a commercial emporium, a port of call and a cable centre. The harbour extends 8 miles from east to west and 4 from north to south and is divided into two bays by a spit of land. The harbour is dredged to 30 below L.S. L.W. and is approached by a dredged cut of the same depth. This cut *extends* seaward to join the 5 fathom contour and thus gives a depth at low water spring tides of 5 fathoms for vessels entering the Port. The junction of this cut with the 5 fathom contour is marked by the fairway buoy which carries a flashing red light. The bottom is sand and mud. There are several islands in the inner bay. Strategic control of the Red Sea was rendered complete by the annexation of Perim and by a Protectorate treaty with the Sultan of Sokotra, which may both be regarded as outposts of Aden, and are under the political jurisdiction of the Resident.

The Arab chiefs of the hinterland of Arabia are nearly all dependencies of the British Government. [illegible] r. G. H. Fitzmaur[illegible] Embassy were appointed in 1902, as Commissioners to delimitate the frontier between Turkish Arabia and the British protectorate around Aden. A [illegible] 5 settling details [illegible] m Shaikh Murad a point on the Red Sea coast opposite Perim, to the bank of the river Bana, the eastern limit of Turkish claims, at a point some 29 miles north east of Dthala, and thence north-east to the great desert. The area left within the British Protectorate was about 9,000 square miles. The arrangement gave to Turkey Cape Bab-el-Mandeb which forms the Arabian bank of the eastern channel past Perim into the Red Sea. A sanitorium and small British garrison used to be maintained at Dthala, which is 7,700 feet high, but the garrison was withdrawn in 1906. Lord Morley explaining this step as being in accordance with the policy stated in the House of Lords in 1903,—that His Majesty's Government had never desired to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of the tribes on the British side of the boundary, but had throughout made it plain that they would not assent to the interference of any other Power with those affairs. Affairs in this respect have been disarranged considerably by the war.

British Policy.

There has been much criticism of a policy under which Aden has failed to advance with the same progressive strides which have marked the development of other British dependencies. It is said that the former Persian possessors of Aden built its wonderful water tanks, and the Arabs made an aqueduct 20 miles long, while the British have done nothing except mount guns to protect their coal yards. Trade, it is argued, flourishes because this is a natural emporium of commerce, but not because of the attention its needs get from Government. Lord Roberts, writing on this point a few years ago, said: "It is not creditable to British rule to make use of a dependency like Aden for selfish purposes of political necessity *without* attempting to extend the benefits of civilised Government to the neighbouring native tribes, especially when those tribes are living under the aegis of the British Crown. The Persians, the Turks and even the Arabs did more for Aden in their time than we have done during our seventy years' occupation........Aden has always suffered under the disadvantage of being an appanage of the Bombay Presidency, with which it has neither geographical, racial nor political affinity. Probably the best solution of the matter would be to hand over the place to the Colonial Office, relieving the Government of Bombay of a charge which is only looked upon as an incubus." This question is still under discussion but some important steps have been taken in the past few years to satisfy the commercial needs of the port.

Language.

The language of the settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly returned as Arabs and

Shaikhs Th S ma s om he A.r an coas and A abs do the ha d abou of he p S ar as the settlement is concerned the chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and a little indigo. In the hills, wheat, madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The water supply forms the most important problem. Water is drawn from four sources—wells, aqueducts, tanks or reservoirs and condensers, that there have recently successfully small artisian wells which may prove superior to all such arrangements. The trade of Aden is mostly transhipment, the port serving as a centre of distribution. Its total annual value in recent years has ranged between Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 20 crores.

Administration.

The administration of Aden was in former times directly under the Government of Bombay. In 1920, the political control of Aden, which was exercised during the period of the war by the High Commissioner of Egypt, was retransferred to the Political Resident, Aden, who was to be directly responsible to the Foreign Office. In 1921, this responsibility was taken over by the Colonial Office. The future of the Protectorate has been the subject of no little discussion and various proposals have been put forward. At one time the idea that it should be transferred to the Colonial Office [illegible] The proposals met wit [illegible] the important Indian [illegible] views were supported [illegible] much friction betwee[illegible] Office over the status of Indians in the Dominions and some of the Crown Colonies, and the lukewarmness of the Colonial Office in protecting their rights was much resented. Therefore transfer to the Colonial Office was opposed as transfer to an unknowing and unsympathetic administration. On the 11th July 1922 the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in the House of Commons that there was no prospect of the Colonial Office taking over the control of Aden in the near future. Deliberations between the Government of India and the Imperial Government reached their conclusion during the past year and the decisions finally taken were announced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly assembled in Delhi during the Budget debates in March, 1927. The new arrangements came into operation on April 1st, 1927. Under the new conditions, the Imperial Government are responsible for the military and political situation in Aden and its Hinterland. The settlement of Aden itself, which is to a large degree peopled by Indians, remains under the Government of India. The financial settlement required by this division of authority provides for the payment by India to Imperial Revenues of £250,000 a year for three years and thence forward of £150,000 a year. The arr r an a ua n under the former system [illegible]

The administration is conducted by a Resident, who is assisted by four Assistants. The Resident is also ordinarily General Officer Commanding and has hitherto usually been an officer selected from the Indian army as have his assistants. The Court of the Resident is the Colonial Court of Admiralty under Act XVI of 1891, and its procedure as such is regulated by the provisions of the Colonial Courts of the Admiralty Act 1890 (53 and 54 Vict. Chapter 27). The laws in force in the settlement are generally speaking those in force in the Bombay Presidency, supplemented on certain points by special regulations to suit local conditions. The management of the port is under the control of a Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust has been the deepening of the harbour, so as to allow vessels of all sizes to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The Aden police force consists of land and harbour police who number 320 and 54 respectively. There are hospitals and dispensaries in both Aden and Perim, in addition to the military institutions of this character. The garrison comprises a troop of engineers, three companies of garrison artillery, one battalion of British infantry, two companies of sappers and miners and one Indian regiment. Detachments from the last named are maintained at Perim and Shaikh Othman respectively.

Climate.

The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons, in May and September are very oppressive. Consequently, long residence impairs the faculties and undermines the constitution of Europeans and even Indians suffer from the effects of too long an abode in the settlement, and troops are not posted in the station for long periods, being usually sent there one year and relieved the next. But Aden is exceptionally free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from ½ inch to 8½ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

Political Resident: Major-General J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., D.S.O.

Assistant Residents:

1. Major B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E.
2. ,, T. C. W. Fowle.
3. Captain M. C. Sinclair.
4. ,, B. P. Ross-Hurst, M.C.

The Home Government.

Home- Government of India repre- for sixty years the gradual evolu- f the governing board of the old ndia Company. The affairs of the ıy were originally managed by the ɔf Directors and the General Court ɔrietors. In 1784 Parliament established d of Control, with full power and autho- control and direct all operations and ıs relating to the civil and military ment and revenues of India. By de- the number of the Board was reduced powers were exercised by the President, eal precursor of the Secretary of State ndia With modifications this system until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed assumption of the Government of India Crown, demanded a complete change. the Act of 1858 (merged in the con- ıng measure passed in 1915) the Secre- State is the constitutional adviser of the on all matters relating to India. He ed generally all the powers and duties were formerly vested either in the Board trol, or in the Company, the Directors ne Secret Committee in respect of the ment and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

ıl the Reform Act of 1919 came into force ecretary of State had the unqualified to give orders to every officer in India, ıng the Governor-General, and to superin- direct and control all acts, operations oncerns relating to the government or ıes of India. In the relations of the ary of State with the Governor-General ncil no express statutory change was made, arliament ordained through the Joint Committee that in practice the con- ns governing these relations should be ed, only in exceptional circumstances he be called upon to intervene in matters ly Indian interest where the Government ne Legislature of India are in agreement the wide powers and duties still vested in cretary of State, many rest on his personal sibility; others can be performed only sultation with his Council, and for some so the concurrence of a majority of the ers of his Council voting at a meeting ıred The Act of 1919 greatly modified gidity of the law maintained for sixty as to the relations of the Secretary of with his Council, and he has fuller power in the past to prescribe the manner in business is to be transacted. Though ıctice the Council meets weekly (save cation periods) this has ceased to be a ory requirement, the law now providing here shall be a meeting at least once in month.

The India Council.

number of members of the Council was ed by the Act to not less than eight and ore than 12, the Secretary of State being appoint within those limits. The period ce was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though ecretary of State may for special reasons ible ad to be to Parliament, re-appoint a member for anoth five years. Half the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment. The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office, housed at Whitehall. Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council, and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects.

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year. The total net cost including pensions has been about £250,000 per annum. In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act, an arrangement was made whereby the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and the cost of the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is also met from British revenues, while agency functions alone are chargeable to Indian revenues.

The High Commissionership.

The financial readjustment has been accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with necessary establishments. From October 1st, 1920, the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government Stores in England and the Indian Students Branch, together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Civil leave allowances and pensions, the recruitment of technical Officers supervision of I C S. and Forest probationers after first appointment, the making of arrangements for officers on deputation or study leave, repatriation of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications, etc. The staff of the Stores Department is located at are the Depot off the Thames in Belvedere Road, Lambeth. The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff, at 42, 44 and 46, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1, but a new "India House" is to be erected for the High Commissioner in Aldwych to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker at an estimated cost of £300,000.

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee on Indian affairs consisting of eleven members of each House. The purpose is to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs and to refer to the Committee draft rules and also Parliamentary Bills after they have received a

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Birkenhead.

Under-Secretaries of State.

Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B.
The Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Malcolm Seton, K.C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State.

Sir Louis Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
S. F. Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Council.

Frederick Craufurd Goodenough.
Sir William H. H. Vincent, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
General Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Sir Reginald A. Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sir Muhammad Rafique.
Sir Robert Erskine Holland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Sir Campbell W. Rhodes, C.B.E.
S. N. Mallik, C.I.E.
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B. Sc.
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Clerk of the Council, S. F. Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Deputy Clerk of the Council, F. W. H. Smith.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, R. H. A. Carter.
Assistant Private Secretaries, J. P. Gibson and G. H. G. M. Cartwright.
Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State, Lieut.-Col. A. D'Arcy. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Private Secretary to Sir A. Hirtzel, R. E. Field.
Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, W. D. Tomkins.

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES.

Financial, W. Robinson, O.B.E.; C.H. Kisch, C.B.
Public and Judicial, J. E. Ferard, C.B.E.
Military, Field Marshal Sir Claud W. Jacob, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Ditto (Joint), S. K. Brown, C.V.O.
Political and Secret, L. D. Wakely, C.B.
Economic and Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.B.E.
Services and General and Establishment Officer—P. H. Dumbell.
Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, M. G. Simpson.
Accountant-General, Sidney Turner, F.I.A. *also Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India.*
RECORD DEPARTMENT.—*Superintendent of Records*, W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E.
Auditor, W. A. Sturdy.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, W. Stantiall, C.I.E.
Librarian, Fredk. C. A. Story, M.A.
Historiographer—Sir W. Foster, C.I.E.
President of Medical Board for the Examination of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters, Major-General J. B. Smith, C.B., C.I.E.
Member of the Medical Board, Lt.-Col. Sir L. Rogers, C.I.E., F.R.S.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir Edward Chamier, K.C.I.E.
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col. H. E. Garstin, D.S.O., R.A. (retd.)
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. C. J. D. Frith.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(42, Grosvenor Gardens.)

The High Commissioner, Sir A. C. Chatterj K.C.I.E.
Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Chief Accountancy Officer, G. H. Stoker, O.B.E.
Personal Assistant, G. F. Drayson.
General Department : Assistant Secretary, R Montgomery.
Indian Trade Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsa C.I.E., O.B.E.
Joint Secretaries for Indian Students, N. C. Se O.B.E., and T. Quayle, D. Litt. (Lond.).

Store Department Depot at Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1.

Director-General, Lieut.-Col. S. S. W. Paddo C.I.E., C.I.M.E.
Deputy Director, R. R. Howlett.
Superintendent of Depot, F. E. Benest, M.I.E.

Secretaries of State for India.

	Assum charg
Lord Stanley (*a*)	18
Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (*b*)	18
Earl de Grey and Ripon (*c*)	18
Viscount Cranborne (*d*)	18
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (*e*)	18
The Duke of Argyll, K.T.	18
The Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time) ..	18
Gathorne Hardy, created Viscount Cranbrook, 14 May, 1878 (*f*)	18
The Marquis of Hartington (*g*) ..	18
The Earl of Kimberly	18
Lord Randolph Churchill	18
The Earl of Kimberley, K.G. (2nd time)	18
Sir Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., created Viscount Cross, 19 Aug., 1886	18
The Earl of Kimberley, K.G. (3rd time) ..	18
H. H. Fowler (*h*)	18
Lord George F. Hamilton	18
St. John Brodrick (*i*)	19
John Morley O.M. (*j*)	19
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.	19
Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M. ..	19
The Earl of Crewe, K.G. (*k*)	19
Austen Chamberlain, M.P.	19
E. S. Montagu, M.P.	19
Viscount Peel	19
Lord Olivier	19
Lord Birkenhead	19

(*a*) Afterwards (by succession) Earl of Derl
(*b*) ,, (by creation) Viscou Halifax.
(*c*) ,, (by creation) Marquess Ripon.
(*d*) ,, (by succession) Marqu of Salisbury.
(*e*) ,, (by creation) Earl Iddesleigh.
(*f*) ,, (by creation) Earl Cranbro
(*g*) ,, (by succession) Duke Devonshire.
(*h*) ,, (by creation) Viscou Wolverhampton, G.C.S.I.
(*i*) ,, (by succession) Viscou Midleton.
(*j*) ,, (by creation) Viscou Morley of Blackburn, O
(*k*) ,, (by creation) Marquess Crewe K.G.

The area enclosed wi[illegible]
India is 1,773,168 squar[illegible]
tion of 315,132,537 of [illegible]
of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 675,267 square miles with a population of seventy millions. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of thirteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are [illegible] ich the Indian Stat[illegible] me into political rel[illegible] of India, that it is [illegible] rise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure During the *regime* of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority; but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the *Imperial Gazetteer*. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike ar[illegible] to the British [illegible] other states. [illegible] have no use fo[illegible] than for police [illegible] with the Impe[illegible] forces, their equipment and armament are prescribed by the Paramount Power. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's dependents or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Governor-General in Council is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory that power is exercised

by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Government is represented by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor-General, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted. Political Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial Governments but in the petty states scattered over British India the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie. All questions relating to the Indian States are under the special supervision of the Supreme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor-General.

Closer Partnership.

Events have tended gradually to draw the Paramount Power and the Indian States into closer harmony. Special care has been devoted to the education of the sons of Ruling Chiefs, first by the employment of tutors, and afterwards by the establishment of special colleges for the purpose. These are now established at Ajmere, Rajkot, Indore and Lahore. The Imperial Cadet Corps, whose headquarters are at Dehra Dun, imparts military training to the scions of the ruling chiefs and noble families. The spread of higher education has placed at the disposal of the Indian States the products of the Universities. In these ways there has been a steady rise in the character of the administration of the Indian States, approximating more closely to the British ideal. Most of the Indian States have also come forward to bear their share in the burden of Imperial defence Following on the spontaneous offer of military assistance when war with Russia appeared to be inevitable over the Penjdeh incident in 1885, the states have raised a portion of their forces up to the standard of the troops in the Indian Army. These were until recently termed Imperial Service Troops; but are now designated Indian State Forces: they belong to the States, they are officered by Indians; but they are inspected by a regular cadre of British officers under the general direction of an Inspector-General. Their numbers are approximately 22,000 men; their armament is the same as that of the Indian Army and they have done good service often under their own Chiefs, on the Frontier and in China, in Somaliland and in the Great War. Secure in the knowledge that the Paramount Power will respect their rights and privileges, the Ruling Chiefs have lost the suspicion which was common when their position was less assured, and the visits of the Prince of Wales in 1875, of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905-06, and of the King and Queen in 1911-12 have tended to seal the devotion of the great feudatories to the Crown. The improvement in the standard of native rule has also permitted the Government of India largely to reduce the degree of interference in the internal affairs of the Indian States. The new policy was authoritatively laid down by Lord Minto, the then Viceroy, in a speech at Udaipur in 1909 when he said :—

"Our policy is with rare exceptions, one of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Native States. But in guaranteeing their internal independence and in undertaking their protection against external aggression it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration and could not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole as well as those of the paramount power, such as railways, telegraphs and other services of an Imperial character. But the relationship of the Supreme Government to the State is one of suzerainty The foundation stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Durbars and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs

HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions, grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but in this year, an Executive Council consisting of seven ordinary and one extraordinary member under a President was established. A legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, 6 non-official and extraordinary is responsible for making laws. The administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. The state is divided into two divisions—Telingana and Mahratwada—15 Districts and 103 Talukas. Local Boards are constituted in each District and Taluka. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sicca, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-10-8 to 100 There is a State postal

service and stamps for internal purposes. The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 19,523 troops of which 5,870 are classed as regular troops and 12,580 as irregular. In addition to these, there are two battalions of Imperial Service Troops, 1,067 strong.

FINANCE.—Hyderabad State is far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of over 7½ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and double that of any other State. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 15 crores has been built up. This is being used partly as a sinking fund for the purchase of the State railways and partly for the development of the resources of the State. The budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 768 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 734 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for development, famine insurance and reserve for reorganisation and development. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 136 lakhs, which includes 63 lakhs for the large irrigation project known as "Nizam Sagar" and other sanctioned projects and 67 lakhs for the completion of the Kazipet-Bellarshah line, which is the last link in the direct route between Madras and Delhi, and for the construction of feeder lines. The year opened with a cash balance of 495 lakhs which is expected to increase to about 520 lakhs by the end of the year. The Government loans stand at 106½ for short term and 116 for long term issues.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent. of the population. The common system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. About 55 per cent. of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted the Nizam, which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice; the staple money crops cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oilseeds. Hyderabad is well-known for its Gaorani cotton which is the longest staple indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 3 million acres. Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal measures and the whole of southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are five large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one-third of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 250 ginning and pressing factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills. The Shahabad Cement Co. which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of about 40,000 tons.

TAXATION.—Apart from the land revenue which as stated above brings in about 3 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 159 and 132 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (43 lakhs), railways (83 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs). The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on all imports and exports.

COMMUNICATIONS.—One hundred and thirty seven miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State. At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada a total length of 330 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north. Trains are now running as far as Ramagundam, a distance of nearly 58 miles, and the rest of the line will be opened during the present year. From Secunderabad, the metre gauge Godaveri Valley railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar nearly to the border and is now being linked up with Kurnool on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Thus, with branch lines, there are now 525 miles of broad gauge and 581 of the metre gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway also owns a short extension from Kurdwadi on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. Th[illegible] Railway is work[illegible] but H. E. H.'s Government has provided a large proportion of the capital outlay and has the option of purchase at stated intervals, the earliest of which is in the year 1934. The road system is incomplete at present but is being rapidly extended on a well-considered programme.

EDUCATION.—The Osmania University at Hyderabad imparts instruction in all the faculties through the medium of Urdu, English being taught as a compulsory language and it has one First Grade College and four Intermediate Colleges. The Nizam College at Hyderabad (first grade), is, however, affiliated to the Madras University. In 1924-25 the total number of Educational Institutions rose from 3,556 (1918-19) to 4,001, the number of Primary Schools in particular having been largely increased.

EXECUTIVE COU[illegible] Sir Kishen Pershad [illegible] Saltanath, G.C.I.E., [illegible] Dowlah Bahadur, E[illegible] *tary Departments M*[illegible] Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B[illegible] Hydar Nawaz Jung [illegible] *[illegible] Member*; Lt.-[illegible] O.B.E., *Revenue and* [illegible] Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., *Law Member*; Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur, *Public Works Member*; and Nawab Sir Faridoon Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., *Extraordinary Member*.

BRITISH RESIDENT.—The Hon'ble Sir William P. Barton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It is naturally divided into two regions of distinct character; the hill country (the malnad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,469 square miles excluding that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 5,978,892 of whom over 92 per cent. are Hindus. Kannada is the distinctive language of the State.

HISTORY.—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the table land of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historical times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D. Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Kadambas, the eastern and northern portions by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributory to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881 the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri. Chamarajendra Wadayar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in the Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a State of great prosperity. He died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja Colonel Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wadayar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913 the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore.

ADMINISTRATION.—The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State, but Bangalore City is the Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by the Dewan and three Members of Council. The Chief Court consisting of three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Assemblies in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1923 the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex, from exercising the right to vote has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for one or more special sessions of the Assembly to be summoned by Government when the State or public business demands it.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation discussion of the State Budget and the moving of the resolutions on all matters of public administration is, under the reformed constitution, granted the powers of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the Ex officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has also a Public Accounts Committee which examines all audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant

STANDING COMMITTEES.—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration of the State three Standing Committees consisting of Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed, one in connection with Railway, Electrical and P. W. Departments, one in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate Heads of Departments. The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1926-27 was 2,270 of which 301 were in the Mysore Lancers 132 in the

ysore Horse 00 n he T nsp t C p and he en a ning 3 n n ant The to a annua cost s about 6 6 884 Th of the Police Adm n st a n dur n 192 26 ub n e wa h ut 16 lakhs.

F ANCES The actua o a rec pts and d bu emen s charg d to Re enue for the past fi e a s ge he with the revised budget esti mate for 1926-27 and budget for 1927-28 were as below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-22	3,12,05,380	3,27,45,470	....	— 15,40,080
1922-23	3,30,70,534	3,30,47,897	+22,637	
1923-24	3,32,57,262	3,32,02,060	+55,202	
1924-25	3,39,62,290	3,39,35,870	+26,420	
1925-26 (Accts.) ..	3,46,36,960	3,46,02,636	+34,324	
1926-27 (revised) ..	3,35,27,000	3,42,77,000	....	—7,50,000
1927-28 (budget). ..	3,40,10,000	3,39,80,000	+30,000	

AGRICULTURE.—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugar cane, and the chief fibres are cotton and san-hemp. Nearly fifty thousand acres are under mulberry, the silk industry being the most profitable in Mysore next to Gold [illegible] culture has [illegible] Department [illegible] Commerce Department. Arrangements are being made for the supply of disease-free seed, and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work. The Department of Agri[illegible] on scientific [illegible] vestigations, [illegible] Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur (near Hiriyur Marthur and Balehonnur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The sandal-wood oil factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Bangalore, and another at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig-iron, distilling wood-alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries. The works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horsepower of electric energy.

EDUCATION.—A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central, Engineering and Medical Colleges at Bangalore and the Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, with headquarters a Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

With the introduction of compulsory education in select centres and the increase in the number of village schools, primary education has during recent years made considerable advance. Schools have been started for imparting instruction in agricultural, commercial, engineering and other technical subjects. There were altogether in 1925-26 6,893 public and 1,173 private educational institutions in the State. This gives one school to every 3·65 square miles of the area and to every 726 of the population.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—The Hon. Mr. G. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Dewan.—Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza Mahomed Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Members of the Executive Council.— K. Chandy, B.A., First Member of [illegible] Diwan Bahadur, M. [illegible] Second Member of Council and C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Third Member of Council.

BARODA

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district, North of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the North of Ahmedabad, the district of Kadi; and (4) to the West, in the Peninsula of Kathiawar, the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,135 square miles; the population is 2,126,522 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

HISTORY.—The history of the Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gaikwar, who may be considered as the founder of the present ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujarat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Gaikwars; but Mughal authority in Gujarat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaikwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Manaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800, and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments, which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao in 1847. During his rule, the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor Khande Rao, who ascended the *Gadi* in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the family, was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Gaikwar. He was invested with full powers in 1881.

ADMINISTRATION.—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into four *prants*, each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals* of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council consisting of nominated and elected members A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court, appeals lie in certain cases, to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5 086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

FINANCE—In 1925-26, the total receipts of the State were Rs. 2,37,06,786 and the disbursements Rs. 1,97,73,245. The principal Revenue heads were:—Land Revenue, Rs. 1,13,27,143 Abkari, Rs. 35,97,795; Opium, Rs. 6,39,932 Railways, Rs. 14,11,090; Interest, Rs. 15,13,463 Tribute from other States, Rs 6,16,852. British Currency was introduced in 1901.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent. of the people The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, san-hemp tobacco, sugarcane, maize, and garden crops The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals except sandstone, which is quarried at Songar and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 88 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 731 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants*, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Kadi *prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants*, in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C. I.) pass through the State. The Railways constructed by the State are about 669 miles in length. Good roads are not numerous.

EDUCATION.—The Education Department controls 2,976 institutions of different kinds, in 75 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling

[illegible] Ten p[illegible] c[illegible] of the population returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs. [illegible] 3

CAPITAL CITY. Baroda City, with the cantonment, has a population of 94,712. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices; and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army. An Improvement Trust has been formed to work in Baroda City and has set itself an ambitious programme.

RULER.—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Lt.-Col. R. J. C. Burke (*Offg.*).

Dewan.—Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, C.I.E.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The State includes the tribal territories of the Chiefs of the Brahui Confederacy of which the Khan of Kalat is Head. The divisions of the State are, Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Makran, the khanate of Kharan and the feudatory State of Las Bela. The inhabitants are for the most part Brahuis or Baloch, both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area of Kalat with Las Bela is 80,410 sq. miles. The country is sparsely inhabited, the total population being about 379,000.

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession [illegible] railways and in the Bolan [illegible] ment leases of Quetta, [illegible]

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired officer of the British service. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 16,60,000, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3,50,000 per annum. The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan of Kalat, G.C.I.E. He was born in 1864.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river. Area 7,132 square miles; population 50,696, chiefly [illegible]. The estimated average [illegible] 3,70,000. The Chief of [illegible] Jam, is bound by agreement with the British Government to [illegible] an approved Wazir, to whose advice he is subject and who assists him generally in the transaction of State business.

Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.—Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 131,698 square miles, which includes 19 Indian States, one chiefship, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States 17 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and one (Tonk) is Mahomedan. The Chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Government of India. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner, Sirohi and Jhalawar in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General; Eastern Rajputana Agency States (Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Alwar and Kotah), Haraoti and Tonk Agency, 3 States (Bundi, Shahapura and Tonk) and the Chiefship of Shahpura; Jaipur Residency, 2 States (principal State, Jaipur); Mewar Residency and Southern Rajputana States Agency, 3 States (principal State Banswara) and the Kushalgarh Chiefship; Western Rajputana States Residency, 2 States (principal State, Marwar).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 1,576 miles, of which 73 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government)

runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

INHABITANTS.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture; about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances, personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 2½ per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent, as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India; and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States are as follows:—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1921.
In direct Political relations with A. G. G.—		
Bikaner	23,315	659,685
Sirohi	1,958	186,639
Jhalawar	810	96,182
Mewar Residency—		
Udaipur	12,756	1,380,063
Southern Rajputana States Agency—		
Banswara	1,606	190,362
Dungarpur .. .	1,447	189,272
Partabgarh	886	67,110
Kushalgarh ... .. (*Chiefship*)	340	29,162
Western State Residency—		
Jodhpur	34,963	1,841,642
Jaisalmer	16,062	67,652
Jaipur Residency—		
Jaipur	15,579	2,338,802
Kishangarh	858	77,734
Lawa	19	2,262
Haraoti-Tonk Agency—		
Bundi	2,220	187,068
Tonk	2,553	287,898
Shahpura .. .	405	48,130
Eastern States Agency—		
Bharatpur	1,983	496,437
Dholpur	1,155	229,734
Karauli	1,242	133,730
Alwar	3,141	701,154
Kotah	5,684	630,060

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., who was born in 1849 and succeeded in 1884. He is the head [illegible] er Chief [illegible] e Maha- [illegible] Kumar [illegible] .I.E., to [illegible] powers The revenue and expenditure of the State are now about 45 and 43 lakhs a year respectively Udaipur is to be rich in minerals which are little worked. Its archæological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles, and population 219,824 souls, including Patta Kushalgarh It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungar pur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the 13th century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Chiefs of the Ghelot or Sisodia clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Udai Singh, the ruler of Bagar, his territory was divided between his two sons, Prithi Singh and Jagmal Singh, about 1529, and the descendants of the two families are the present Chiefs of Dungarpur and Banswara Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil *pal* or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Jagmal about 1530. The name Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (*wara*) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Jagmal, Maharawal Bijai Singh, anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas, offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singh. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana; it looks at its best just after rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

The present Chief is His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Sahib Shree Prithi Singhji Bahadur who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1913. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by the Maharawal with the assistance of the Diwan and the Judicial and Legislative Council, of which the Diwan is the President The Revenue of the State is about 9 lakhs and the normal expenditure is about the same

Diwan:—Mr. N. Bhattacharyya, M.A.

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the *Gadi* of the elder branch of the Sisodiyas and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagad and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singhji born on 7th March 1908 and succeeded on 15th November 1918. His Highness being minor, [illegible] on by the Executive [illegible] r the supervision of [illegible] southern Rajputana States. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant. Revenue about 6½ lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Salim Shahi* Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818 The tribute to Holkar is paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,350 British currency. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born in 1859 and succeeded in 1890. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan, and, in judicial matters, of a Committee of eleven members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council. Revenue about 6 lakhs; expenditure nearly 5 lakhs. The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State.

Jodhpur State, the largest in Rajputana also called Marwar, consists largely of sandy country. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified king of Ayodhya. The earliest known king of the clan lived in the sixth century from which time onwards their history is fairly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212 and the foundations of Jodhpur City were laid in 1459 by Rao Jodha. The State entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1818. Jaswant Singh succeeded in 1873 and reformed the State. His son Sardar Singh was invested with powers in 1898, the minority rule having been carried on by his uncle Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh. He died in 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur, who was then 14 years of age The administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency, presided over by General Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh On the outbreak of the European War both the Maharaja and the Regent offered their services and were allowed to proceed to the Front. The young Maharaja was, for his services at the Front, honoured with an Honorary Majority in the British Army and K.B.E. and was invested with full ruling powers in 1916 and died on 3rd October 1918. He was succeeded by his younger brother Major Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji Saheb Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., who on attaining majority, has taken over charge of the administration from the 27th January 1923 Revenue Rs. 1,20,00,000; expenditure Rs. 100 lakhs.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru, which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer, were restored to the State. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Shri Sir Jawahar Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Revenue about four lakhs.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823 The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs; expenditure 10 lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Bhairat in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A D Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A D About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him. History of India records several distinguished rulers of Jaipur from

amongst whom the following require particular mention. Man Singh, 1590-1615. He was a victorious general, intrepid commander and tactful administrator, whose fame had spread throughout the country. During most troublous times, he maintained Imperial authority in Kabul and was the brilliant character of Akber's time. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700—44) was the first town planner in India. He removed the capital of the State to Jaipur, so named after him. During his time, the State acquired great power and fame. He was a great mathematician and scientist of his age, and is famous for his astronomical observatories which he built at several important centres in India. His court was visited by foreign astronomers. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh, 1835-1880. He was one of the most enlightened princes in India at that time. He encouraged art and learning. He embellished the city in various ways and improved the administration and material condition of the people. Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II, 1880-1922. He was a very wise and intelligent ruler who followed in the foot-steps of his father He maintained and steadily improved all the useful measures initiated by the late Maharaja. His administration is characterized by great liberality, catholicity and a broad outlook on affairs. His deep religious devotion and piety and unrivalled generosity and genuine and active sympathy are well known. His staunch loyalty and maintenance of the traditions of his house raised him in the estimation of the paramount power. He passed away after a long reign of 41 years. His late Highness' donations and subscriptions to works of charity are enormous and too numerous to detail. His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the Sister of the present Maharajah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924. He is studying at the Mayo College and promises to be an ideal ruler having given abundant evidence already of the keen and sympathetic interest he takes in all that concerns the welfare of his people and mankind in general.

During the minority of the present Ruling Prince, the administration is carried on by a Council of State A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1924. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. [illegible] renty [illegible] and [illegible] 1921, [illegible] In area. It is 15,579 Sq. miles

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other with an area of 858 square miles (population 77,734), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Buland Makan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh, Bahadur. He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Maksudangarh in May 1915, and a son Maharajkumar Yatendra Singhji was born of this marriage on the 5th May, 1916 He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His Late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gaddi on the 24th November, 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 9 lakhs and expenditure 8 lakhs.

Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Raghubir Singh, was born in 1899, and succeeded to the estate in January 1923. Revenue about Rs. 20,000.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marathas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818 at which time it was paying tribute to Holkar. The present ruler of the State—which is administered by the Maharao Raja and a Council of 11 in an old-fashioned but popular manner—is His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I. He was born in 1869 and succeeded in 1889. Revenue about 12 lakhs: Expenditure nearly the same.

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai Clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Mahomed Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted him was ratified by the peace made between the British and the Chiefs of Rajputana in 1817 and was consolidated in to the present State. His grandson was deposed. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Amirud-Doula Wazirul-Mulk Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., ascended the masnad in 1866. The administration is conducted by the Nawab assisted by a Council of four members *viz* :—(1) Captain W. F. Webb, I. A., Revenue Member and Vice-President; (2) Captain N D. O. Toole, Judicial Member: (3) Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Muhammad Ishaque Khan; Home Member; and (4) Sahibzada Abdul Wahab Khan,

Financial Member Revenue Rs. 23,65,786. Expenditure, Rs. 23,81,180.

Shahpura* State:—The ruling family belongs to the Sesodia Clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-i-Jehan to Maharaj Sujan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur. Later on Raja Ram Singhji received the paraganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State.

The present Ruler is Raja Dhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E. The State enjoys permanent honour of 9 guns salute.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, watered by the Banganga and other rivers.

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803 It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horse in his conquest of Agra and battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Shaib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir to the Throne, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa The following are among the most important contributions made by the State during the great war: (1) reinforcement sent to E. Africa for the Imperial Service Infantry, 714 rank and file, and 64 followers, (2) reinforcements for the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 430 rank and file and 64 followers; (3) State subscriptions to war loans 20 lakhs; (4) State subscriptions to Imperial Indian Relief Funds, Soldiers' Comfort Fund, Aeroplane Fleet Fund, Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund, St. John's Ambulance, Serbian Relief Fund, and Red Cross 2 lakhs; (5) public subscriptions to various war funds Rs. 28,000 and (6) public subscriptions to war bonds Rs. 09,000. Immediately upon their return from Europe the Bharatpur Transport Corps sent to the North West Fronier, and remained on active service there during the Afghan War. The Corps returned to Bharatpur at the conclusion of peace in February 1920. The present Chief is Colonel His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Sir Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, K.C.S.I. who was born in 1899 and succeeded in the following year his father Maharaja Ram Singh, who was deposed Revenue 50 lakhs.

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors The family takes the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior In the treaty of the 13th October 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi. Major His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Debra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913.

By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Bharatpur. His mother was the second sister of late Shahzada Basdeo Singh Sahib Bahadur of the family of Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Lahore. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha in the Jhind State.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States Agency, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindhia's Territory) on the south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur. The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E. Chief Member, State Council, Rao Saheb Pandit Shanker Nath Sharma.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara section, the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625 It came under British protection in 1817. The present ruler is H. H. Lieut.-Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishwambhar Nath, M.A., and Major-General Onkarsingh, C.I.E. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration, on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State, of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form that principality. Revenue 53 lakhs : Expenditure 48 lakhs.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The last ruler was deposed for [illegible] part of the State was [illegible] Kunwar Bhawani Sing[illegible] salji of Fatehpur, was selected by Government to be the Ruler of the new State. He was born in 1874 and was created a K.C.S.I. in 1908. He is assisted in administration by a Cabinet, has established many useful institutions, and has done much to extend education in the State. Revenue 8 lakhs.

The Bikaner State in point of area is the 7th largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 659,685 of whom 84 per cent. are Hindus, 11 per cent. Mohommadans and 1·5 per cent. Jains. The Capital City of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 69,410, is the 3rd City in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was " one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals " and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the [illegible] State

The present Ruler, Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.G.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C. LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship He was born on the 3rd October 1880, and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, known as ' Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 465 strong, an Infantry Regiment 443 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry 342 strong, including Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (6 guns), and Camel Battery 60 At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925

His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by the State Council consisting of 5 Ministers under a Prime Minister and Chief Councillor in the person of Sir Manubhai N Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., formerly the Dewan of the Baroda State. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 18 out of whom are elected Members, and which meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are over ninety lakhs of rupees and the State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 619 15 Several projects for its extension are under contemplation, including the new scheme of railway line connecting Delhi with Sindh and running through the Bikaner and Jaisalmere States At present there is practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending wholly on the scanty rainfall; but the Sutlej Canal Project which is now unde construction will irrigate

o p ... rom which it has suffered in the past. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated. A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. Its Rulers belong to the Lalawat Naruka branch of Kshatrias, Solar Dynasty. *This ruling family is descended from* Raja Udai Karanji, who was the common ancestor of both Alwar and Jaipur. The State was founded by Pratab Singh, who before his death in 1791 had secured possession of large territories. His successor sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the war of 1803 and an alliance was concluded with him in that year. Disputes about successions mark the history of the State during the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The present chief, H. H. Veerendra Shiromani Dev Col Shri Sewai Maharaja Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1882, succeeded his father in 1892 and was invested with powers in 1903. He carries on the administration with the assistance of four Ministers, Members of His Highness' Council and various heads of departments. The normal revenue and ex- ... b d s m... also the Imperial Service Troops which His Highness the late Maharaja was the first prince in Rajputana to offer (in 1888) in the defence of the Empire. Alwar stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War and enjoys a salute of 17 guns. The capital is Alwar on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 98 miles west of Delhi.

RAJPUTANA.

Agent to Governor-General—The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C.

UDAIPUR.

Resident—Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.I.E.

JAIPUR.

Resident—A. N. L. Cater.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent—Lieut.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, O.B.E.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Resident—Lt.-Col. H. S. Strong.

HARAOTI AND TONK.

Political Agent—Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnabb

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—D. G. Mackenzie.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying *in two sections, the Eastern* comprising Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Southern States and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,531·3 square miles and the population (1921) amounts to 59,97,023. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government:—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas *Junior* Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 63 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore State and the Hirapur and Lalgarh Estates they are divided into following groups for administrative purposes:—Bhopal Agency, 8 States and Estates (principal State Bhopal); Baghelkhand Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal State Rewa); Bundelkhand Agency, 22 States and Estates (principal State Orchha); Southern States and Malwa Agency, 43 States and Estates (*principal States Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch,* Dewas Junior Branch, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, "Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts." The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with *the Government of India and each other are* very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue
			Lakhs Rs
Indore	9,519	11,51,578	144
Bhopal ..	6,902	6,92,448	6
Rewa ..	13,000	14,01,272	55
Orchha ..	2,079	2,84,948	10
Datia ..	911	1,48,659	10
Dhar ..	1,777	2,30,333	16
Dewas, Senior Branch ..	449	77,005	11
Dewas, Junior Branch .	419	66,995	6
Samthar .	180	33,216	
Jaora	601	85,778	11

Gwalior.—The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzebe. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holker distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the Capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite the partial reverse which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer—De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grandnephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's Army was however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asirgarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpore and Panniliar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jiaji Rao, whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., A.D.C. to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war; he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL.D., Cambridge, and D.C.L., Oxon. He was also a Donat of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son H. H. J[illegible] Scindia in [illegible]ber 19[illegible] during whose minority the administration of the State will be carried on by a Council of Regency.

The ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

The northern part of the State is traversed by the G.I.P. Railway and two branches run from Bhopal to Ujjain and from Bina to Baran. The Gwalior Light Railway runs for 250 miles from Gwalior to Bhind, from Gwalior to Sheopur and from Gwalior to Shivpuri. The main industries are cotton ginning, which is done all over the State; fine muslins made at Chanderi, leather work, etc. The State maintains three regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, two battalions of Imperial Service Infantry and a transport corps. Lashkar, the capital city, is two miles to the south of the ancient city and the fort of Gwalior. Annual income about 2 crores and expenditure about 175 lakhs.

Indore.—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761 Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who indeed had been associated with her to carry the Military administration and had in the course of it, distinguished himself in various battles. Tukoji was succeeded by Kashi rao, who was supplanted by Jeswant Rao his step brother, a person of remarkable daring and strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a T[illegible]
I[illegible]
o[illegible]
s[illegible]cumbed to that malady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa, while the Regent, mother and her Ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. Holkar had to come to terms and to cede extensive territories and rights over the Rajput Princes to the British, but the internal sovereignty unaffected. The Treaty of [illegible]818 which em

[illegible] on [illegible] gul [illegible] B [illegible] G [illegible] and S [illegible]

Jal[illegible] Rao was well served by his able Minister Tatya Jog. He died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844 Tukoji Rao II ascended the throne; but as he was a [illegible] carried on by [illegible] having Sir Ro[illegible] [illegible]s Adviser. The [illegible] a great deal [illegible] the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The *Maharaja* with his *adherents and the remaining* troops remained however staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British *authorities* at Indore, Mhow and other *places*, which was recognised by the British Government. The *Maharaja* died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and *abolition of* transit duties. Tukoji Rao III Ex-Maharaja succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration continued till 1911 and it deserves credit for a number of reforms effected in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja, and since his assumption of powers the State has advanced in education in general including female *education*, *commerce* and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This *prosperity* is specially reflected in the Indore *city*, the population of which has *risen by* forty per cent. The city has a first grade college, 3 High Schools and 1 Sanskrit College, with a number of *other* Medical and Education *institutions*. An Institute of Plant Industry *for* the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. *It* has also 9 Spinning and Weaving Mills.

During the War of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the *State towards* the War and Charitable Funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contributions from the Indore people amounted *to over one* crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government. In the administration *His Highness* is assisted by his Prime *Minister* and a Council. The *State Army consists* of about 4,000 officers and men. The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal *Station of which* is Indore, R. M. Railway *and* B. B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads, there are 600 miles of roads constructed and *maintained* by the State. The reforms *introduced* were the establishment of *State Savings Banks*, Scheme of *Life Insurance* for State Officials, establishment of a Legislative Committee *consisting of* seven elected Members *out of a total of nine* [illegible] b [illegible] n [illegible] on the Scheme of Compulsory *Primary Education* in the City of Indore, and measures for expansion of education in the mofussil.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji *Rao III* abdicated in favour of his son. The *present* Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar *(a minor)* was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England from 1920-23 and has again *proceeded* to Oxford for higher *education*. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. The Maharaja being *minor*, the administration is conducted by the Cabinet and the Prime Minister in *accord*ance with the existing rules and practice under the supervision of and with the advice of the Hon'ble the *Agent* to the Governor-General in Central *India*.

The chief imports *are*:—*Cloth*, Machinery Coal, Sugar, Salt, *Metal* and Kerosine Oil of the value of Rs. 8,16,24,000.

The chief exports are:—Cotton, Cloth, Tobacco and *Cereals* of the value of Rs.4,12,00,000

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at nearly two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an *industrial* tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date at the rate of 1½ anna per rupee on all incomes upto Rs. 50,000, and 2½ annas per rupee on all incomes above Rs 50,000.

The area of the State is 9,520 *square miles* with a revenue of about one *crore* and thirty eight lakhs.

Bhopal.—The principal Mussalman State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad *among the Muhammadan* States of India. *The* ruling family was founded by *Dost Mohammed* Khan, a Tirah Afghan. *He* was granted a *Sanad* of Bairasia and Nazirabad *Purganas* in recognition *of his* meritorious services *to the* Emperor of Delhi. With the disintegration of the Mogul Empire Bhopal State developed into an independent State. In the early part of the 19th century, the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia *and Bhonsla* and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British *with a* contingent force and *to co-operate against* the Pindaribands.

The *present ruler of* the State, His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikharul-Mulk, Mohammed Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, B.A., C.S.I., C.V.O., succeeded his mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, on her abdication in May 1926. Having ably conducted the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member *for* Finance and Law and Justice *Departments*, His Highness is personally conversant with each and every detail of the administration.

The names of Members of His Highness' State Council are given below in order of precedence.

Alimatabat, Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the State Council and Member, Revenue Department.

1. Ali-Martabat Moeen-ul-Mulk, Khan *Bahadur* Moulvi Mohammed Matinuzzaman Khan, B.A., F.S.S. Member Rohk [illegible] Khas

2 Ali-Martabat Dabirul-Mulk Khan Bahadur, Sir Israr Hassan Khan, Kt., C.I.E., Member, Home and Education Departments.

3 Ali-Martabat Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A., Member for Finance Law and Justice, and Public Works Depts.

4 Ali-Martabat Brigadier-General Saulat Jang Abdul Qayum Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., O B I., Member in charge of the Army Department,

5 Member, Political Department— Vacant.

For the present the Political Department is under His Highness' direct control.

The Secretary-in-charge of the Department is Ali-Qadar Kazi Ali Haidar Abbasi.

Along with other troops, the State maintains one full strength Pioneer Battalion for Imperial Service. The Capital, Bhopal City, situated on the Northern bank of an extensive lake, is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain-Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Rewa.—This state lies in the Baghelkhand Agency, and falls into two natural divisions separated by the scarp of the Kaimur range. The area is 13,000 sq. miles with a population of 14 lakhs. Its Chiefs are Baghel Rajputs descended from the Solanki clan which ruled over Gujarat from the tenth to the thirteenth century. In 1812, a body of Pindaries raided Mirzapur from Rewa territory and the Prince who had previously rejected overtures for an alliance, was called upon to accede to a treaty acknowledging the protection of the British Government. During the Mutiny. Rewa offered troops to the British, and for his services then, various parganas, which had been seized by the Marathas, were restored to the Rewa Chief. The present chief is H. H. Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1903. He was married in 1919 to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, on 30th October 1918, H. H. Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the gaddi on 31st October, as a minor. During the period of minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency with H. H. Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh Bahadur Colonel, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., of Rutlam as Regent. H. H. Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling power on 31st October, 1922. by H. E. the Viceroy and the administration of the State is now carried on by him with the aid of four Commissioners. His Highness has got a son and heir named Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji, born on 15th March 1923.

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H. H. Maharaja Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar.—This State, under the Agency for southern States in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Paramara Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from ninth to the thirteenth century and from whom the present chiefs of Dhar—Powar Marathas—claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Chief of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819 Lt.-Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Powar, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E. died on 30th July 1926 and the government of the State is carried on by a Council with H. H. the Maharani Sahiba as President. There are 11 Feudatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The average expenditure is about 18 lakhs. Rao Bahadur K. Nadkar is Dewan of the State and Vice-President of the Council. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao [illegible] Sahib Bahadur is a minor.

Jaora State.—This State is in the Malwa Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 85,817, and has its headquarters at Jaora town. The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Tajik Khel, from Swat, who came to India to acquire wealth. The first Nawab was Ghafur Khan who obtained the State about the year 1808. The present chief is Lt.-Colonel H. H. Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur Saulat Jang, K.C.I.E., who was born in 1883 and is an Honorary Lt.-Colonel in the Indian Army. The administration is at present controlled by a Council of State of which His Highness the Nawab is the President. Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Serfraz Ali Khan is the Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the State Council. The Council is constituted of a President a Vice-President and five other members whose names are (1) Pandit Amar Nath Katju, B.Sc. [illegible]; (2) Munshi Ram Dayal [illegible] (3) Mr. Sirajur Rehman [illegible] Judicial Secretary). (4) Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Sher Ali Khan, (*Military Secretary*), and (5) Sahibzada Mohammad Safdar Ali Khan, (*Private Secretary*). The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black cotton variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average annual revenue is Rs. 11,67,000.

Rutlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Rutlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Rutlam is Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was born in 1880, educated at Daly College, Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918 was ment[illegible] and received the Croix [illegible] d'Honneur Salute: 13 [illegible]

Dewan—Rai Bahadur B. N. Zutshi, O.B.E., [illegible] LL.B

Dat a State Th u h s n h R nd kh A n B d R p h O chha Dis h o a g and oh O h R n o 6, ... by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir *Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., 1916, who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1904, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services *at the disposal of the Imperial Government* during the *Great War and established a War* Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and *important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President* of St. John Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of *Lord Reading the late Viceroy*. His Highness is a famous big game shot. The Heir Apparent Raja Bahadur Balbhadra Singh, born 1907, has married a daughter of the Maharaja Bahadur *of Balrampur and is a very* promising prince.

Orchha State.—The rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be *descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares*. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It entered into relations with the British by the treaty made in 1812. The present ruler is His Highness Sir *Pratap Singh*, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who was born in 1854. He has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-rajhai-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur. The present *chief enjoys* a salute of 17 guns. The State has a population of about 330 032 and an area of 2 080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh, 36 miles from Lalitpur Station, on the G.I.P. Railway. *Orchha, the old capital, has fallen* into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings of which the finest were erected by Maharaj Bir Singh Deo, the *most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627)*.

GWALIOR.

Resident—Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, C.B.E.

BHOPAL.

Political Agent—Major W. G. Neale.

BUNDELKHAND.

Political Agent—Lieut-Col. D. G. Wilson.

BAGHELKHAND.

Political Agent—K. S. Fitze.

Sikkim.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British *district of Darjeeling*, and *on the west* by Nepal. The *population consists of Bhutias*, Lepchas, and Nepalese. *It forms* the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which *runs* east and west, *forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet*. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and *Bhutan on the east*. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which *is much loftier than that of* Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya *La*. T ad onsays h he anc s o of he Ra z kk m o g nally came m as n T b t Th S a e was twe n ad d by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the *Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory*. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu *of it*. The State was previously under *the Government* of Bengal, but *was brought* under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the *population 81,721* chiefly Buddhists and *Hindus. The* most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. *In the convention* of 1890 provision *was made for* the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch *of a* mission to Lhasa, where a *new convention* was signed. *Trade with* the British has increased in *recent years*, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The *present ruler*, His Highness *Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal*, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The *title of* a C.I.E. was conferred *upon* the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 4,02,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim:—Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.

Bhutan.

Bhutan extends for a distance *of approximately* 190 miles east *and west* along the southern *slopes of the central axis of the* Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its *population, consisting of Buddhists* and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the *middle of the seventeenth century*. *British relations* with Bhutan commenced in *1772* when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. *After a number of* raids by the *Bhutanese into Assam*, an envoy (*the Hon A. Eden*) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed *and the Duars annexed*. This was *followed* by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of *half a lakh a year from* the British Government in *consideration* of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese *Government* bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British Government *undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan*. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their

tu No onl d d t y ons n to of a o d o h o rv o n h l r To sa n op d h B t o ps o L a n the negotiations with the Tibetan For these services he was made and he has since entertained the Bri- t hospitably at his capital. The ow known as H.H. the Maharaja of r Uggen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ad of the Bhutan Government, there nally two supreme authorities; the aja, known as Shapting Rempoche, the ead, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the uler The Dharma Raja is regarded as h incarnation of Buddha, far higher rdinary incarnations in Tibet, of which several hundreds. On the death of a aja a year or two is allowed to elapse, ncarnation then takes place, always in or royal family of Bhutan

ion is backward and the chief crop is ie military force consists of local er the control of the different chiefs. of no military value.

Nepal.

gdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of xtending for about 520 miles along the slope of the central axis of the Hima- has an area of about 56,000 square h a population of about 5,580,000, ndus The greater part of the country ainous, the lower slopes being culti- bove these is a rugged broken wall of ng up to the chain of snow-clad peaks minate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) , of slightly less altitude. The country e Gurkha occupation was split up eral small kingdoms under Newar he Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan erran and conquered the different of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, places during the latter half of the ury and since then have been rulers ole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the nily Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, rom the sovereign the perpetual right to of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the ll enjoyed by the descendants of the nily In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a ngland and was thus the first Hindu eave India and to become acquainted power and resources of the British The relations of Nepal with the Govern- India are regulated by the treaty of subsequent agreements by which a re- ive of the British Government is t Kathmandu. By virtue of the same pal maintains a Representative at Delhi treaty relations with Tibet allow her a Resident at Lhasa of her own. tion with China is of a friendly Ever since the conclusion of the 1816 the friendly relations with the Government have steadily been main- d during the rule of the present Prime it has been at its height as is evidenced aluable friendly help in men and money s been given and which was apprecia- entioned in both the Houses of Parlia- by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech The message from His Majesty the mpe or to the N al se Prim M u

sen o t le m na on o o l and p b s d at m o V s a t y ad s to e Nep on ng on h o h turn hom aft a ng h udab y fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries the present Prime Minister, Marshal and Sup reme Commander-in-Chief signed a new Treaty of friendship concluded between the Govern ments of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Br Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister

The present Minister at the head of affairs of Nepal is Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. D.C.L., Hon. Genl, British Army; Hon. Col Fourth Gurkhas; Thong-Lin-Pimma-Kokang Wang-Syan; (Highest rank in the Chinese organisation); Grand Officier de la Legion d'Honneur Prime Minister, Marshal and the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal, June 1901.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low lands. Mineral wealth is supposed to be great, but, like other sources of revenue, has not been developed. Communications in the State are primitive, but since 1920 the Government has already undertaken the construction of a good and permanent road for vehicular traffic from Raxaul to Bhimphedi—the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—and also has installed a ropeway to connect this base with the capital proper covering a distance of 14 miles. A light railway from Amlekhgung covering a distance of 25 miles in the route and connecting with the B. & N. W. Ry. at Raxaul also has been constructed and opened for traffic sin March 1927. It has also put up a tele phone over this route connecting the capital with the frontier township of Birgunge near Raxaul. The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister The State is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains of inscribed pillars.

British Envoy —W. H. J. Wilkinson. C.I.E O.B.E

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Chitral, Dir and Phulera. The total area is about 7 704 square miles and the population, mainly Mahomedan, is 1,622,094. The average annual revenue of the first three is about Rs. 4,65,000, that of Phulera is unknown.

Amb.—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

Chitral.—Runs from Dir to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,500 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amam-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1895) to their relief.

The three valleys of which the State consists are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir Shujaul-mulk, K.C.I.E., the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir.—The territories of this State, about 5,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Bashkar.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral C. Latimer, C.I.E., I.C.S.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,643 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur, two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts

Name.	Area sq. miles.	Population.	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore ..	7,625	4,006,062	210·67
Cochin ..	1,417¾	979,019	76·59
Pudukottai ..	1,179	426,813	22·61
Banganapalle .	255	36,692	3·58
Sandur ..	167	11,684	1·42

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923.

Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7,624 84 square miles and a population of 40,06,062 with a revenue of Rs. 2 21,88,126, occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its present boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by the Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

H. H. the Maharaja (*b.* November 1912) ascended the musnad in September 1924 During the minority the State is ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. The work of legislation is entrusted to a Council brought into existence in 1888 and as last reconstituted in 1921, has a majority of non-official elected members. The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and [illegible] ing supplementary [illegible] placed on a footing of [illegible] men in the matter of both franchise and membership. This is the largest measure of constitutional reform introduced in any Indian State. A representative assembly known as the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly meets

once a year. Its members who are the elected representatives of the people are given an opportunity to express direct to the Dewan their wants and wishes and their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time Local Self-Government on a small scale exists in the more important town. The State supports a military force of 1,473 men. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female Education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut. Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries. The State is well provided with roads, and with a natural system of back-waters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Agent to the Governor-General—C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Dewan—Maurice E. Watts, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Cochin.—This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who was born in 1852, and who ascended the Masnad in 1895, having abdicated in December, 1914 His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C. [illegible] who was born on 6th October, 1858, succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Raja on the 21st January 1915 The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive Officer is the Dewan, Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Iyer, M.A., B.L. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak, ebony blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts, and their products form the chief exports of the State Communications by road and back-waters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests The State supports a force of 25 officers and 250 men.

Agent to the Governor-General—C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Pudukkottai.—This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haidar Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. The present ruler is His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., who is eighth in descent from the founder of the family. He succeeded in 1886. The administration of the State, under the Raja is entrusted to a Regent. The various departments are constituted on the British India model, The principal food crop is rice. The forests, which cover about one-seventh of the State, contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads, but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State,

Agent to the Governor-General—C. W. E. Cotton, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Assistant Agent to the Governor-General—Rao Sahib E. K. Govindan.

Banganapalle.—This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800 The present ruler is Nawab Meer Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur. The chief food-grain is cholam. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawab [illegible] salute of 9 guns

A . . . . . . the Governor-General:—Rao Saheb E. K. Govindan.

Sandur.—The State is almost surrounded by the District of Bellary, the Collector of which is the Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. After the destruction of the Empire of Vijayanagar in 1565 the State came to be held by semi-independent chiefs under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan of Bijapur and in 1728 one of these chiefs, a Pobgar of Bedar tribe, was turned out by an ancestor of the present Raja named Siddoji Rao of the Bhosle family of the famous Maharatta Chief Sivaji; they were Senapatides of Sivaji. In Siva Rao's time the State came under the Madras Government and his heirs in perpetuity with full powers, Civil and Criminal. In 1876 the title of Raja was conferred on the Chief as a hereditary distinction. The present Ruler is Raja Srimanth Venkata Rao Rao Saheb. He was born in 1892. He married Rani Srimanth Tara Bai, sister of the late Raja of Akalkot, ... The State is administered by the Raja and the Dewan (Mr. Merban T. Ramachandra Ayyar). The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The most important staple crop is cholam. Teak and sandalwood are found in small quantities in the forests.

The minerals of the State possess unusual interest. The hematites found in it are probably the richest ore in India. An outcrop near the southern boundary forms the crest of a ridge 150 feet in height, which apparently consists entirely of pale steel grey crystalline hematite (specular iron) of intense hardness. Some of the softer ores used to be smelted, but the industry has been killed by the cheaper English iron. Manganese deposits have also been found in three places, and during 1911 to 1914 over 223,000 tons of manganese ore were transported by one company.

Assistant Agent to the Governor-General:—Khan Bahadur Muhamad Fazl-ul-lah Saheb Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

Owing to the large number of States concerned and the interlacing of their territories with neighbouring British districts, the transfer of states under the Bombay Government to direct political relations with the Government of India (which was advocated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the Constitutional Reform) had been delayed. The first stage of that process, however, was carried out in October, 1924, when a new Residency was created in direct relation with the Government of India comprising the whole of the compact area making up the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies under the Government of Bombay.

Resident of the First Class and Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India:—C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India:—W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S.

Kathiawar Agency.—Kathiawar is the peninsula of western portion of the Province of Gujarat, Bombay. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, the area being 23,445 square miles. Of this total about 20,882 square miles with a population of 2,542,535 is the territory forming the Agency formerly subordinate to the Government of Bombay, established in 1822, having under its control nearly 200 separate States whose chiefs divided amongst themselves the greater portion of the peninsula. The Kathiawar Agency was divided for administrative purposes into two divisions, Western and Eastern Kathiawar States (four prants—Jhalawar, Halar, Sorath and Gohilwar) and the States have since 1863 been arranged in seven classes.

Bhavnagar.—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sajakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Saranji and Shahji—are descended respectively the chiefs of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the chief of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar; but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs. 22,858 as Zortalbi to Junagadh. During the minority of His Highness the Minor Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinhji who succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919, the administration of the State has been entrusted to a Council of Administration. The Council consists of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., as President, and Lieut.-Colonel A. H. E. Mosse as Vice-President. The other members of the Council are Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi and Mr. S. A. Goghawala, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law. One noteworthy feature in the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others, being directly responsible to the Council.

The chief products of the State are grain, cot[illegible]. The chief manufac[illegible] d brass vessels and clot[illegible] Railway is 288 miles in [illegible] he State is the town and [illegible] which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 234 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1921) was 426,404 of whom 86 per cent. were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 91,24,677 and the average expenditure Rs. 83,11,480.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Rann of Kutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Vankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by the Dewan Rana Shri Mansinhji S Jhala, C.I.E. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State Wadagra salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium chloride and other bye-products of salt are also manufactured at the State Salt works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Maliya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Sahib, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagvat Sinhji, G.C.I.E. The early founder of the State, Kumbhoji I., had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II., the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest; but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration" to got it recognised as a First Class State. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line, it owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway and manages it along with the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway and H. H. Gaekwad's Khijadiya-Dhari line; it subsequently built the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Compulsory female education in the State has been recently ordered by His Highness. Rs. 13 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals and water supply to the town of Gondal. The Capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

Junagadh State.—This is a first class State under the Kathiawar Political Agency, and lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 20° 44′ and 21° 53′ North latitude and 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant to its East. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 13 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Verawal and Mangrol. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran Saraswati, Machhundri, Singhaoda, Meghal Vrajni, Raval and Sabli. The capital town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and Datar Hills; while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves or their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Ashoka inscription of the Buddhistic time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, the Vaishnavities and other Hindus. To the south-west of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir comprising 494 sq. miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,336 9 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs 85,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1921 was 465,493 of which 363,003 were Hindus, 90,091 Mahomedans, 7,216 Jains, 90 Christians, 53 Parsis, while 40 were of other castes. Until 1,472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad, Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chudasama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Rulers expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton ba[illegible] juwar

b n fl h e unt obac o g e nln s o nuts bambo s h o n no d o ...mware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a *Peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. On the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from 134 States, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains Junagadh State Forces and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of each of them is 172.

The Chief bears the title of Nawab, the present Nawab His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, K. C. S. I. is, the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji, I, the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, was born on 2nd August 1900, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1911, visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer and has been invested with full powers in March 1920. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first amongst the Chiefs of Kathiawar exercising plenary powers and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal, 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State. Languages spoken:—Gujarati and Urdu. Capital—*Junagadh*.

Ruler.—His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji K C S.I.,

Heir-apparent:—Mahomed Dilawar Khanji;

Prince:—Mahomed Himat Khanji:

Navanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Sahib is the well-known cricketer, H. H. Jam Sahib Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1907. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 *per annum* jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Lancers. The capital is *Jamnagar*, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Bedi. Population 345,353. Revenue nearly Rs. 80 lakhs.

Revenue Secretary: Gokulbhai B. Desai, Bar.-at-law.

Political Secretary: Parshuram B. Junnarkar, B.A., LL.B.

General Secretary: Hirabhai M. Mehta, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-law.

Cutch.—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the P np A n on a b P n I arl a and h Gu o Cu h an h t by h Indian Ocean. Its area exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 7,616 square miles. The capital is *Bhuj*, where the ruling Chief (the *Maharao*) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., resides. From its isolated position, the special character of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own Estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the State now pays Rs. 82,257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Palanpur Agency.—This group of States in Gujarat comprises two first class States, Palanpur and Radhanpur, and a few minor States and petty talukas. Its total area is 6,393 square miles and the population is 518,556. The gross revenue is about 27 lakhs. The territory included in the Agency has, like the more central parts of Gujarat, passed during historical times under the sway of the different Rajput dynasties of Anhilvada, the early Khilji and Taghlak Shahi dynasties of Delhi, the Ahmedabad Sultans, the Mughal Emperors, the Mahrattas, and lastly the British. The State from which the Agency takes its name is under the rule of Captain His Highness Zubda-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab of Palanpur. His Highness is descended from the Usafzai Lohani Pathan, an Afghan tribe who appeared in Gujarat in the 14th century. The connection of the British Government with the State dates from 1819 in which year the Ruler was murdered by a body of nobles. Two high roads from Ahmedabad

pass through the State and a considerable trade in cloth, grain, sugar and rice is carried on. The State pays tribute of Rs. 38,462 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The capital is Palanpur situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and is the junction station of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch of B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

Radhanpur is a first-class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi f... reign of Humayun have a... in the annals of Gujara... is H. H. Jalalud din ... of Radhanpur. The ... Police force of 209 Th... are cotton, wheat and ... is Radhanpur town, a con... for Northern Gujarat and ... cotton press and thre... There is one ginning facto... at Lolada.

INDIAN STATES UNDER LOCAL GOVERNME...

The territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency extend over an area of 28,039 square miles. The characteristic feature of the Bombay States is the great number of petty principalities. The recognition of these very numerous jurisdictions is due to the circumstance that the early Bombay administrators were induced to treat the *de facto* exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by a landholder as carrying with it a quasi-sovereign status. In no part of India is there a greater variety of principalities. Some of the largest are of modern origin, having been founded by the Marathas in the general scramble for power in the middle of the 18th century but the Rajput houses in the Gujarat Agencies date from earlier times. Interesting traces of ancient history are to be found at Sachin and Janjira, where Chiefs of foreign ancestry, descended from Abyssinian admirals of the Deccan [illegible], still remain A few aboriginal Chiefs-Bhils or Kolis exercise very limited authority in the Dangs and the hilly country that fringes the Mahi and the Narbada rivers.

The variety of the relations which under the terms of the several treaties subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different States, and the general superintendence exercised by Government as the Paramount Power, necessitate the presence of an Agent or representative of Government at the Principal Courts. The smaller and less important States are either grouped together under the general supervision of a Political Agent or are looked after by the Collectors of the districts which they adjoin. The position of the Agent varies, roughly speaking, with the importance of the State In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise a general surveillance. In other cases the Agents are invested with a direct share in the administration, while States the Rulers of which are minor are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government. Some of the States are subordinate to other States and not in direct relations with the British Government In these cases the status of the feudatories is usually guaranteed by Government. The powers of the Chiefs are regulated by treaty or custom, and range downwards to a mere right to collect revenue in a share of a village, without criminal or civil jurisdiction, as in the case of the petty Chiefs in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.

The number of Indian States in the Bombay Presidency is [illegible]51, with an area of 28 039 miles and population [illegible] 92 of 3,679 09[illegible] They are divided for administ... the following Agencies ... Savantvadi; Bijapur Age... Agency, Savanur: Kair... Kolaba Agency, Janjira ... and Southern Maratha Co... 9 States (Kolhapur with ... khandi, Kurundwad Senio... Miraj Senior, Miraj Junio... and Sangli): Mahi Kant... (principal States Idar and ... Surgana: Poona Agency ... Agency, 62 States (princi... Baria, Chhota Udeipur ... and Sant): Satara Agency... Sholapur Agency, Al alko... Khairpur: Surat Agency ... Dharampur and Sachin) ... Thana Agency, Jawhar ... details of the area of ... States:—

State.	Area in sq. miles
Balasinor ..	189
Bansda	215
Baria .. .	813
Cambay	350
Chhota Udeipur	8[illegible]0
Danta	347
Dharampur ..	704
Idar .	1,669
Janjira ..	377
Jawhar ..	310
Khairpur ..	6,050
Kolhapur .	3,16[illegible]
Lunawada .	388
Mudhol ..	368
Rajpipla .	1,517
Sachin ..	49
Sangli .. .	1,11[illegible]
Savantvadi ..	925
Sant	394

Bijapur Agency.—This ... Jaghir of Jath (980 8 ... area). On the annexation ... Jath and Daphlapur like ... became feudatories of the ... The latter has more than ... adjust the ... affa[illegible] ... and in co... ce of num...

[illegible] its last ruler Ranibai Saheb Daphle in January 1917 The Chief of Jath who belongs to the Mahratta caste, ranks as a first class Sardar. He holds a sanad of adoption and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. The gross revenue of the State is about 2 lakhs chiefly derived from land revenue. The Jath State pays to the British Government Rs. 6,400 per annum in lieu of horse contingent and Rs. 4,947 on account of Sardeshmukhi rights.

Political Agent.—V. H. Naik, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Collector of Bijapur.

Dharwar Agency.—This comprises only the small State of Savanur. The founder of the reigning family who are Mahomedans of Pathan origin was a Jagirdar of Emperor Aurangzeb. At the close of the last Maratha War the Nawab of Savanur, whose conduct had been exceptionally loyal, was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government The State pays no tribute. The principal crops are jowari and cotton The area is 70 square miles and population 16,830. The revenue is Rs. 2,15,764-11-7. The present chief is Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur.

Political Agent: A. Master, I.C.S.

Kaira Agency.—This includes only the State of Cambay at the head of the Gulf of the same name. Cambay was formerly one of the chief ports of India and of the Anhilvada Kingdom At the end of the thirteenth century it is said to have been one of the richest towns in India, at the beginning of the sixteenth century also it formed one of the chief centres of commerce in Western India. Factories were established there by the English and the Dutch. It was established a distinct State about 1730, the founder of the present family of Chiefs being the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. The present Nawab is His Highness Mirza Hussein Yawar Khan who is a Shiah Mogul of the Najumsani family of Persia, and was born on the 16th May 1911. His father, the late Nawab Jafar Ali Khan, died on 21st January 1915, leaving him a minor. The State is therefore under British Administration. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 21,924 to the British Government Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. There is a broad gauge line from Cambay *via* Petlad, connecting with the B B, & C I Railway at Anand. Cambay is a first class State having full jurisdiction. Revenue is about eight lakhs. The area of the State is 350 square miles, population 71,715.

Political Agent: M. S. Jayakar, B.A

Administrator: V. K. Namjoshi.

Kolaba Agency.—This Agency includes the State of **Janjira** in the Konkan, a country covered with spurs and hill ranges and much intersected by creeks and backwaters. The ruling family is said to be descended from an Abyssinian in the service of one of the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar at the end of the fifteenth century. The most noticeable point [illegible] determined attacks of the Marathas. The British, on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the internal administration of the State. The chief is a Sunni Mahomedan by race a Sidi or Abyssinian, with a title of His Highness the Nawab. He has a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law and pays no tribute. Till 1868 the State enjoyed singular independence, there being no Political Agent, and no interference whatever in its internal affairs. About that year the maladministration of the chief especially in matters of police and criminal justice, became flagrant; those branches of administration were in consequence taken out of his hands and vested in a Political Agent The last ruler, H. H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, G.C.I.E., died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son Sidi Muhammad Khan, born on the 7th March 1914 The area of the State is 377 square miles, and the population 98,546. The average revenue is 8 lakhs, including that derived from a small dependency named Jafferabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Kathiawar Agency. The State maintains an irregular military force of 221. The capital is Murud on the main land, the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. The Chief is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war the last ruler's salute was raised on the 1st January 1918 to 13 guns personal and 13 permanent within the limits of his own State from the 1st January 1921 The State is now under a minority administration with the minor Nawab's mother as Regent, assisted by a Dewan appointed with the approval of Government The present Dewan is Mr. P. R. Kapadia, B.A., a retired Deputy Collector.

Kolhapur Agency.—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217 square miles and population of 833,726. Subordinate to Kolhapur are nine feudatories, of which the following four are important: Vishalgarh, Bavda, Kagal (senior), and Ichalkaranji. The ruling house traces its descent from a younger son of Shivaji, founder of the Maratha power. The prevalence of piracy from the Kolhapur port of Malvan compelled the Bombay Government to send expeditions against Kolhapur in 1765, and again in 1792, when the Raja agreed to give compensation for the losses which British merchants had sustained since 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malvan and Kolhapur. Internal dissensions and wars with neighbouring States gradually weakened the power of Kolhapur. In 1812 a treaty was concluded with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain ports, the Kolhapur Raja was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers; while on his part he engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government. The principal articles of production are rice, jowar and sugar-cane and the manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hard-

ware. The State pays no tribute, and supports a military force of 692. The nine feudatory estates are administered by their holders, except in the case of two whose holders are minors. Kolhapur proper is divided into seven pethas or talukas and three mahals and is managed by the Maharaja, who has full powers of life and death. The Southern Mahrat[illegible] passes through the State and is co[illegible] Kolhapur City by a line which is [illegible] of the State.

Resident and Senior Political [illegible] Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratt[illegible] Lieut.-Col. E. O'Brien.

Southern Maratha Country States.—The Agency consists of the following eig[illegible]

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population	Tribute to British Government
			Rs.
Sangli	1,136	221,321	1,35,000
Miraj (Senior)	342	82,580	12,558
Miraj (Junior)	196½	34,665	7,389
Kurundwad (Senior)	182½	38,760	9,619
Kurundwad (Junior)	114	34,288	....
Jamkhandi	524	101,195	20,516
Mudhol	368	60,140	2,672
Ramdurg	169	33,997	....
Total ..	3,032	606,946	1,37,754

Mahi Kantha.—This group of States has a total area of 3,124 square miles and a population of 450,478, including that of **Idar**, which is 226,351. The revenue is about 14 lakhs. The Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and 51 small States. Idar covers more than half the territory. It has an area of 1,668 square miles and an average revenue of Rs 15,63,179. The present Ruler of Idar, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji, K.C.S.I., is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1878 and ascended the Gadi in 1911. His Highness had been on active service in Egypt during the great war. The subordinate feudatory Jagirdars are divided into 3 classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jivarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singh and Rai Singh, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Anand Singh in 1741 A. D. on condition of military service. In the class of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The Pattas which they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj-Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tributary Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. Of the smaller states Polo and Danta are two important second class States. The names of their Chiefs are Rao Shri Hamir Singhji and Maharana Shri Hamir Singhji. Nine other States are of some importance and the remainders are estates belonging to Rajput or Koli [illegible] once [illegible] lawless feudatories of Baroda and stil[illegible] the close supervision of the Politic[illegible]

Political Agent—Major A S Mee[illegible]

Nasik Agency.—This consists [illegible] Surgana, lying in the north-west [illegible] Nasik District. Surgana has an [illegible] square miles and a population of [illegible] ruling chief is Prataprao Shankarrao [illegible] who is descended from a Maratha P[illegible] He rules the State subject to [illegible] control of the Collector and Poli[illegible] Nasik The revenue of the State [illegible]

Rewa Kantha Agency.—This [illegible] an area of 4,956 square miles and [illegible] of 665,099, comprises 61 States of [illegible] pipla is a first class State, 5 are [illegible] one is third class and the rest are [illegible] States or talukas Among those [illegible] are Sanjeli in the north, Bhadarva [illegible] in the west, Jambhughoda in the sou[illegible] two groups of Mehwas. The 26 Mehwas petty estates lie on the [illegible] of the Narbada, while the 24 Pan[illegible] petty estates including Dodka [illegible] Raika, which together form [illegible] Mehwas are situated on the bor[illegible] Mahi.

The following are the statistics [illegible] population for the principal States

State.	Area square miles
Balasinor	1[illegible]
Bariya	81[illegible]
Chhota Udaipur	8[illegible]
Lunavada	3[illegible]
Narukot (Jambhughoda) ..	1[illegible]
Rajpipla	1 51[illegible]
Sunt	3[illegible]
Other Jurisdictional States, Civil Stations and Thana Circles	6[illegible]

d d n 6 an a n s ce h nment of h and B c) s In n h cen u s ... pure blood, driven south pressure of Muhammadan face of the Koli and Bhil the present States to be house of the Maharaja of jput

tate lies to the south of h Naib d I h an a 7½ sq a e iles. Th inds a e and y e an cept a few s ad ar s h e and avai lab u at on n a g quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Captain H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji, K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Anklesvar by railway built by the State.

—Under this heading are grouped the following States:—

...tate.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Revenue in lakhs.
			Rs.
.. ..	501	64,560	3
.. ..	397	43,285	3
.. ..	925	130,420	5
.. ..	498	81,250	9
.. ..	981	82,654	3½

...rly feudatory to the Raja of Satara. In 1849 five of them, including the ...ch has since reverted to the Jath State, were placed in relations with the ...nd Akalkot with the Collector of Sholapur. Subsequently, the Jahagir of ... to the Collector of Poona, and Jath to the Agency for the Southern ...ates. The latter has since been placed in relation with the Collector of ... Chiefs are as follows:—

Ruling Chiefs.	Tribute to British Government
	Rs.
Meherban Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao *alias* Bala Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi.	....
2nd-Lieutenant Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar.	9,600
Meherban Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Baba Saheb, Pant Sachiv.	4,684
Meherban Shrimant Vijayasinh Fatehsinh Raje Bhonsle Raje Saheb of (minor).	14,592
Meherban Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Aba Saheb Dafle	10,129

...is State has an area of ...d population of 206,440. ...is Rs. 7,63,287. It lies to ...tuguese territory of Goa, ...of the country being ex... Early inscriptions take ...ate back to the sixth cen... ...e nineteenth century the ...swarmed with pirates and ...ry much disturbed. The ...m Savant V. *alias* Bapu ...ce is the principal crop ...is rich in valuable teak. ...s of the State are fa... the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Savantvadi, also called Sundar Vadi, or simply Vadi.

Sholapur Agency.—This contains the State of Akalkot which forms part of the table land of the Deccan. It has an area of 498 square miles and a population of 81,250. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the Akalkot territory, which had formerly been part ... Kingdom of Ahmednagar, ... of Satara to a Maratha ... he present chief, subject ... agent of horse. In 1849 after the annexation of Satara, the Akalkot Chief became a feudatory of the British Government.

Baria.—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 137,291 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals district. The Capital Devgad Baria is reached by road from Piplod station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, at a distance of eight miles. The average revenue of the State is about 10 lakhs. The State enjoys plenary powers. The Ruler Captain His Highness Maharaol Shree Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Kichhi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujrat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, with the proud title of Pavapatis. His family has the noblest historical traditions. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other Indian State. He enjoys a salute of eleven guns. He served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. The staple crop is maize. The forests are rich in teakwood and all sorts of jungle produce. There is a large scope for forest industries.

The Sukkur Agency.—This consists of the Khairpur State, a great alluvial plain in Sind. It has an area of 6,050 square miles and a population of 193,152, and revenue of over 26 lakhs. The present chief, H. H. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, belongs to a Baloch family called Talpur. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalohra dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of Khairpur belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur establish[ed him]self as Rais or ruler of Sind; and s[ubse]... his nephew. Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur ... the Khairpur branch of the Talpur [fam]... 1832 the individuality of the Khairpu[r] ... as separate from the other Talpur Mirs was recognised by the British Govern[ment in] a treaty, under which the use of the riv[er] and the roads of Sind were secur[ed to the Bri]tish. The chief products of the St[ate are] oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, fuller[s earth,] carbonate of soda, cotton, wool an[d ...] The manufactures comprise cotton fab[rics,] various kinds of silverware and met[al ...] There is an industrial school at the ... where lacquer work, carpets, pottery ... produced. The Railway from Hyder[abad to] Rohri runs through the whole length [of the] State. The rule of the Mirs has all al[ong been] patriarchal until very recently when th[e present] Ruler, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur an[d] ... and enlightened prince, having imbibed ... characteristics of the present age, ha[s] turned a new leaf in the administr[ation of the] State and replaced the old Vazarat syst[em by a] constitution of three members, he b[eing] President. The State supports a Milita[ry force] of 330 Rank and file, composed of 216 ... 72 Transport and 42 Band and B... including an Imperial Service Cam[el] Baggage Corps, which is 139 strong an[d ...] at the Front.

Political Agent:—The Collector of Suk[kur].

Surat Agency.—This is a small group of three second class States under the Agent, Surat.

State.	Ruling Chiefs.	Area in sq miles
Dharampur ..	Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji	704
Bansda ..	Maharaval Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji .. .	215
Sachin ..	His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubazarat Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur.	49

The joint revenue of these States is Rs.24,51,000. Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs 9,154. There is also attached to this Agency a tract of country known as the Dangs, which has an area of 653 square miles and a population of 24,576 and a revenue of Rs 24,711. The country is divided into 14 Dangs or States of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Raja, Naik, Pradhan or Povar.

Thana Agency.—This includes the State of Jawhar, in the Thana District, on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 310 square miles and a populat[i]on ... and revenue of 6 lakhs. Up to 1294 t[he time] of the first Mahomedan invasion of [the Dec]can, Jawhar was held by a Varli n[on-Koli] chief. The first Koli chief obta[i]ned ... ing in Jawhar by a device simil[a]r to [that of] Dido, when he asked for and rec[e]ived ... land as the hide of a bull would cov[er. The] Koli chief cut a hide into strips a[nd] enclosed the territory of the State. Th[e present] chief is Raja Vikramshah Pat[a]ngsh[ah. He] administers the State, assisted by a ... under the supervision of the Collector [of Thana] who is Political Agent of the State.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar.—This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of the Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan now known as the Duars, is a low-lying plain in North Bengal. It has an area of 1,307 square miles, a population of 592,989 and a revenue of nearly 40 lakhs. By the demise of the late Maharaja His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur in December 1922 in England, his eldest son Yuvaraj Kumar Jagaddipendra Narayan (born on December 15, 1915) [succeed]ed to the gadi at the age of 7, which ne[cessitat]ed a minority administration under [the guid]ance of a Regent. His Highness the ... belongs to the Kshatriya Varna of ... origin. The present Maharaja has thr[ee sisters,] Maharajkumaris Ila Devi (aetat 13) ... Devi (aetat 8) and Menaka Devi (aeta[t ...]) one brother Maharajkumar Indrajit (aetat 9). Her Highness the Maharan[i]

of Cooch Behar was appointed Regent under the wishes of the late Maharaja and administers the State on behalf of her minor son with a Council of Regency, comprising four members at present, of which Her Highness is the President. Cooch Behar once formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup. British connection with it began in 1772 when owing to inroads of the Bhutias, the assistance of the East India Company was invoked. The chief products of the State are rice, jute, mustard seed and tobacco. The capital is Cooch Behar, which is reached by the Cooch Behar State Railway, a branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System.

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungles. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 304,437. The revenue from the State is about 14 lakhs and from the Zemindari in British territory a slightly smaller sum. The present ruler is Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Manikya Bahadur, who is a Kshatriya by caste and comes of the Lunar race and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. He succeeded the late Maharaja Birendra Kishore Manikya Bahadur on 13th August 1923 and is only 17 years of age. The military prestige of Tripura dates back to the fifteenth century and a mythical account of the State takes the history to an even earlier date. Both as regards its constitution and its relations with the British Government, the State differs alike from the large Native States of India, and from those which are classed as tributary. Besides being the ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja also holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the Districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. This estate covers an area of 600 square miles, and is held to form with the State an indivisible Raj. Disputes as to the right of succession have occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the *gadi* producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars, and exposing the inhabitants to serious disorders and attacks from the Kukis, who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the contending parties. The principles which govern succession to the State have recently, however, been embodied in a *sanad* which was drawn up in 1904. The chief products of the State are rice, cotton, *til* tea and forest produce of various kinds, the traffic being carried chiefly by water. Owing to the fact that the Maharaja is too young to have full administrative powers the administration is conducted by a Council of Administration consisting of the following members.—

President.—Maharaj Kumar Navadwip Chandra Deb Barman. *Vice-President.*—Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur, (lent to the State by the British Government.).

Maharajkumar Brojendra Kishore Deb Barman and Thakur Protap Chandra Roy, *Members.*

The State Courts are authorised to inflict capital punishment.

Political Agent: Magistrate and Collector of Tippera (*ex-officio*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Under this Government there are the Chota Nagpur Feudatory States of Kharsawan and Seraikela, and the Orissa Feudatory States, 24 in number. The total area is 28,656 square miles, and the total population 3,931,322. The average revenue is Rs. 81,64,890. The inhabitants are hill-men of Kolarian or Dravidian origin and their condition is still very primitive. The chief of **Kharsawan** *belongs to a junior branch* of the Porahat Raja's family. The State first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when, in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals, the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Saraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chief is bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but he has never had to pay tribute. His present sanad was granted in 1919. He exercises all administrative powers, executive and judicial, subject to the control of the *Political Agent* and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a *part of the State. The adjoining State of* Seraikela is held by the elder branch of the Porahat Raja's family.

Orissa Feudatory States.—This group of 24 dependent territories is situated between the Mahanadi Delta and the Central Provinces, and forms the mountainous background of Orissa. The names of the individual States are Athgarh, Talcher, Mayurbhanj, Nilgiri Keonjhar, Pal Lahara, Dhenkanal, Athmallik Hindol, Narsinghpur, Baramba, Tigiria, Khandpara, Nayagarh, Ranpur, Daspalla and Band. To these there were added in 1905 the following States: Bamra, Rairakhol, Sonpur, Patna and Kalahandi from the Central Provinces and Gangpur and Bonai from the Chota Nagpur States. The total population is 3,777,374 *with an average revenue of* Rs. 78,30,124. The Feudatory States have no connected or authentic history. Comprising the western and hilly portion of the province of Orissa they were never brought under the central government, but from the earliest times consisted of numerous petty principalities which were more or less independent of one another. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races, who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on *the one hand and with the wild beasts of the* forests on the other. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers, who gradually overthrew the tribal chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms and dynasties. It was thus that Jai Singh became ruler of Mayurbhanj over 1,300 years ago, and was succeeded by his eldest son, while his second

son seized Keonjhar. The Chiefs of Baud and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock; and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur Pal Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria. Nayagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. On the other hand, the chiefs of a few States, such as Athgarh, Baramba and Dhenkanal, owe their origin to favourites or distinguished servants of the ruling sovereigns of Orissa. The State of Ranpur is believed to be the most ancient, the list of its chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years. It is noteworthy that this family is of Khond origin, and furnishes the only known instance in which, amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Mughals and Marathas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but they are made up in most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Marathas, which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the Tributary States, the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. They were taken over from the Marathas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa; but, as they had always been tributary states rather than regular districts of the native governments, they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system. This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British courts, if that should ever be found advisable. In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterwards accepted by the Secretary of State.

The staple crop in these States is rice. The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown. The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. The relations with the British Government are governed by sanads which, in the case of Gangpur and Bonai, were last revised in 1919 and in the case of the others in 1915. They [illegible] and Commissioner.

Political Agent and Commissioner: C. L. Philip

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Three States; Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government:—

State.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees
Rampur ..	892	453,607	54
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,500	318,482	12
Benares .	875	362,735	26

Rampur State.—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohamad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Bareha clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faziulla Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. He was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1878 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General:—

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the "English Nation"

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days. From the very start till peace was re-established in the country, he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the British Government. He fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator that he was placed in charge of the Moradabad district. These signal services were recognised by the Government by the grant of an Illaqa besides other marks of distinction.

The reign of the present ruler, His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur stands out unique in many ways. Rampur has made great strides in trade and commerce, and in fact in every walk of life. His Highness takes keen interest in education and has not only contributed handsome donations but makes annual grants to the various educational institutions.

He is no whit behind his compatriots in his loyalty to the British Government. The great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his

[illegible] the favourable remarks of high British Officers. The Rampur Lancers also performed their allotted duties in the War. Besides the expenditure involved in this, His Highness also participated in the scheme of the Hospitalship "Loyalty" and contributed a lakh rupees towards the cost and upkeep of it. His other contributions to the various funds amount to over half a lakh of rupees and he also subscribed Rs. 7,00,000 to the two War Loans. These are some of the principal contributions made by His Highness towards the Imperial cause in the War. Afghan War of 1919 again found him prompt in his offer of assistance. This time the 18. Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

His Highness is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, a Colonel in the Indian Army and an A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. He had the unique honour of serving on His Imperial Majesty's Staff in the Coronation Durbar of 1911 at Delhi.

His Highness has three sons—Colonel Nawab Sayed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur Heir-Apparent, Sahebzada Sayed Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur and Sahebzada Sayed Abdul Kareem Khan Bahadur. The name of His Highness's grandson—son of the Heir-Apparent—is Sahebzada Sayed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur.

The permanent Salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income over fifty lakhs of rupees.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal).—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history of the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty. *Pradyumna Shah*, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle, fighting against the Gurkhas; but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859 without issue, and was succeeded by his near relative Bhawani Shah; and he subsequently received a *sanad* giving him the right of adop[illegible] [illegible] sides. The S[illegible] forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Raja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 130. The capital is Tehri the summer capital being Pratapnagar, 8,000 feet above the sea-level.

Agent to the Governor-General: The Governor of the U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

Benares.—The founder of the ruling family of Benares was one Mansa Ram, who entered the service of the Governor of Benares under the Nawab of Oudh in the early eighteenth century. His son, Bulvant Singh, conquered the neighbouring countries and created a big state out of them over which he ruled till 1770. Raja Chet Singh succeeded him, but was expelled by Warren Hastings in 1781. In 1794 owing to the mal-administration of the estates which had accumulated under the Raja of Benares, an agreement was concluded by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government, and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British District, which were delegated to certain of his own officials. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April 1911 these Domains became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi (c[illegible] or Kera Mangraur) wit[illegible] and its neighbouring [illegible] powers are those of a ruling chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the post [illegible] of plenary criminal [illegible] State over servants o[illegible] and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with excise. The present ruler is Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., who was born in 1855 and succeeded to the State in 1889. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and is a Hon. Lt.-Colonel in the Indian Army. His heir apparent is Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur.

PUNJAB STATES.

The 13 Salute States of the Punjab were transferred to the Political charge of the Government of India with effect from the 1st November 1921. Area 31,264 square miles. Population (1921) 4,003,040. Revenue Rs. 3,33,28,411-3-0.

These States may be grouped under three main classes. The Hill States which lie in the Punjab Himalayas are held by families of ancient Rajput descent. To the [illegible] Mohamadan State of [illegible] naining Sikh States of Pa[illegible] urthala and Faridkot and the Mohammadan tates of Malerkotla and Loharu lie east of Lahore in the eastern plains of the Punjab.

The list below gives details of the area, population and revenue of the

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921)
Bahawalpur	15,000	781,191
Bilaspur (Kahlur)	448	98,000
Chamba	3,216	141,867
Faridkot	643	150,661
Jind	1,259	308,183
Kapurthala	630	284,275
Loharu	222	20,614
Malerkotla	168	80,322
Mandi	1,200	185,048
Nabha	928	263,334
Patiala	5,932	1,499,739
Sirmur (Nahan)	1,198	140,468
Suket	420	54,328
Total ..	31,264	4,008,040

Bahawalpur.—A Native State in direct political relationship with the Government of India *through the Agent to the Governor General* Punjab States Agency. Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana. Latitude 26°41′ to 30°22′ 15″, Longitude 70°47′ to 74°1′ and bounded on the North East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere on the South West by Sind, and on the North West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area 15,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 40 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track is chiefly desert, not capable of cultivation identical with the Bar or Pat uplands of the Western Punjab; and the third, a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The ruling family is descended from the Abasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe *originally* came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death the succession was disputed and for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the autho-

rities. The present Nawa Rukn-ud-Daula, Nasrat Nawab Sir Sadi Muham Abbasi V., K.C.V.O., wh and succeeded in 1907 the State was managed by which ceased to exist in Ma the Nawab was invested w Highness is now assisted i of his State by a Chief Mi Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., a Revenue Minister, Mr. J B.A., LL.B., O.I.E., C.B.E., Minister, Moulvi Ghulam Hashim.

The chief crops are wheat Lahore-Karachi branch of State Railway passes thro State supports an Imperi Infantry, in addition to capital is Bahawalpur, a v 1748.

Income from all sources guages spoken Multani or (Jatki), Sindhi and Marwari

Agent to the Governor-Gen Lieutenant-Colonel H. B St

Chamba.—This State west and north by Kashm south by the British distr Gurdaspur, and it is shut side by lofty hill ranges is mountainous and is a sportsmen. It possesses a of copper plate chronicles have been compi

[illegible] ...nded by [illegible] and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present chief is H. H. Raja Ram Singh, who was born in 1891, and succeeded in 1919. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North-Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

Faridkot.—The ruling family of this sandy level tract of land belongs to the Sidhu-Brar clan of the Jats, and is descended from the same stock as the Phulkian houses. Their occupation of Faridkot and Kot Kapura dates from the time of Akbar, though quarrels with the surrounding Sikh States and internal dissensions have greatly reduced the patrimony.

The present Ruling Prince, Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazarat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Brar Bans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur was born in 1915 and succeeded his father in 1919. Under the orders of the Government of India the administration of the State has been entrusted to a Council of Administration consisting of a President, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B. A., and four members. The State has an area of 643 square miles with a population of 150,661 and has an annual income of 18 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry).

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 308,183 souls and an income of 25 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when [illegible] the paternal grandfather of [illegible] great grandson of th[illegible] his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square

[illegible] es and kn wn Da[illegible] H[illegible] ce ed [illegible] a S[illegible] help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879 succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 13 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband *Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia* Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., etc.

Kapurthala.—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler [illegible] held possessions both [illegible] and also in the Bari [illegible] village of Ahlu when[illegible] from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Ahluwalia Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for the ser[illegible] had previously bee[illegible] ch was remitted by [illegible] in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and poli[illegible] in the hands of the [illegible] good services during t[illegible] Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a very large annual income. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made an Honorary Colonel of the 45th Sikhs. The Maharaja was recently decorated by the King of Egypt with the Grand Cordon of the Nile and the French Government has conferred on him the high distinction of Grand Officer of Legion d'Honneur. The rulers of Kapurthala are Sikhs and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand painted cloths. The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the State. The

Imperial Service and local Troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, which spends a large proportion of its revenues on its education department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

Political Officer: The Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Maler Kotla.—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Maler Kotla are of "Kurd" descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at *Maler*, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Maler Kotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809 The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hony. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, ani-seed, mustard, ajwan, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Maler Kotla. The population of the town is 30,000 souls. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°–23′ North Lat.; and 76°–22′ East Long.; and is bounded on the east by Kulu; on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846 A.D.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Raja Jogindar Sen Bahadur, assumed full powers in February 1925. His Highness was married to the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 1923 and was blessed with the birth of an heir apparent in December 1923.

The Chief Executive Officer of the State is Captain Sardar Dina Nath, Bar-at-Law, who has been designated as His Highness' Chief Secretary. Construction work of the Kangra Valley Railway is in full swing. It is expected that the line will be open to traffic in April 1928. The Railway line will prove of considerable importance, in linking Mandi with the Punjab and will materially develop its trade. The work of the Mandi Hydro-Electric Project is also in progress. This project when finished will supply electric power to practically the whole of the Punjab and will materially help in developing local industries.

The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

Nabha.—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind, and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the *Nizamats* of Phul and Amloh; the second portion forms the *Nizamat* of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State supports one battalion of Imperial Service Infantry consisting of about 500 men. For the preservation of the peace there is a Police force consisting of about 500 men

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N. W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I crosses the *Nizamat* of Bawal A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway station within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton carpets, lace and *gota*, etc. There are some ginning factories and a cotton steam press in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them the [illegible] The [illegible]

Nabha who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration retaining his salute and titles and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India.

Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. Area 5,932 square miles. Population 1 499,739. Gross income Rs. one crore and thirty-five lakhs. Its history as a separate State begins in 1762. The present Ruler, Major-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulati- [illegible]-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maha- [illegible] ajgan Sir [illegible] G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., was born in 1891 and succeeded in 1900, and assumed the reins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors the distinction of exemption from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. It has a Railway line of its own, known as Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway of 108 miles in length, Besides this the State has undertaken the construction of a broad gauge line about 40 miles in length to connect Sirhind and Rupar. This new line will be opened for traffic early in 1928. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of cavalry and four battalions of infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to all students. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar has recently sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education.

Since the State has entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809, it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Tirah and N. W. F. campaign of 1897.

On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal fronts in Belgium France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments:—(*a*) Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold, (*b*) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France, and (*c*) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy and (*d*) Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, (*e*) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania (*f*) Grand Cross of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding, and the Imperial Service Contingent was on active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W Frontier His Highness was mentioned in despatches. He was Elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) in 1925 and 1926 and represented Indian Princes at the League of Nations at Geneva in 1925.

Sirmur (Nahan).—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Chief is Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. who was born in 1888 and succeeded in 1911 The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun a fertile level plain which produces wheat gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron is now used for the manufacture of sugar cane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British India though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly administered area of the Province and the Karenni States which are not part of British India and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawnghsup and Singaling Hkamti in the Upper Chindwin District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, the eight petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Long in the Myitkyina District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and thirty-four States respectively which are under the Commissioner, Federated Shan States.

Hsawnghsup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,043 lies between the 24 and 25 parallels of latitude and on the 95 parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,287 and lies on the 26th and 90th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 6,520 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,156 square miles and population 592,813) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 847,618), form with the unadministered Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenni States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Mekong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family; the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa-palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic brand of the Austric family, or to the Karen family which Sir George Grierson now proposes to separate from the Tai Chinese family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto-Burman family. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 90 Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sessamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules from non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern States Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver and lead in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States District, is the terminus of the Myohaung-Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a cart road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow gauge private railway track 46 miles long connect their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railway system at Namyao.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which it is proposed to extend shortly to Tayaw in the Yawnghwe plain.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 208,761. The smallest State is Namtok with an area of 14 square miles and population 830.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square mile and population 131,410 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs. 8,30,805.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw and Yawnghwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns while the Tawngpeng Sawbwa has a personal salute of the same number.

Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanad of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British India. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The Chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order maintain Courts to the

[illegible] own affairs and to [illegible] own [illegible] under the Superintendent [illegible] Burma [illegible] Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Provincial Government surrenders to the Federation all provincial revenue previously derived from the States and makes an annual contribution to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand pays a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Provincial Treasury as tribute in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self-contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are *ex-officio* members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His [illegible] Governor [illegible] Sir [illegible] Harcourt Butler, G.C.[illegible], K.C.S.I., I.C.S., in March 1923.

Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated [illegible] rs. It has a total area [illegible] a population of 48,780 [illegible] of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 36,621 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Loikaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni, belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam is Manipur which has an area of 8,456 square miles and a population of 3,84,016 (1921 Census), of which about 60 per cent. are Hindus and 34 per cent. animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with [illegible] formally installed on [illegible] his services during the [illegible] of Maharaja was conferred on him. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills.—These petty chiefships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,900 square miles and a population of 136,000, are included under the Government of Assam. Most of the States have treaties or engagement with the British Government. The largest of them is Khyrim, the smallest is Nongliwai, which has a population of only 246. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, a Siem exercising but little control over his people.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL P

The Central Provinces include fifteen feudatory States subordinate to the Government with an area of 31,072 square miles and a population of 2,067,292. One of the States, Makrai, lies within Hoshangabad District; the remainder are situated in the Chhattisgarh Division, to the different districts of which they were formerly attached. Their relations with [illegible] by a Political Agent. [illegible] size and importance. [illegible] an area of 138 square miles and Bastar, the largest, an area of 13,062 square miles. They are administered by hereditary chiefs, who hold on conditions of loyalty and good government set forth in patents and [illegible]

[illegible] the Governor's confirmation. But, as a fact, the Government has exercised a very large amount of control, owing mainly to the frequency with which the States have been taken under direct management, because of either the minority or the misconduct of the chief.

The States pay a tribute to Government which amounts in the aggregate to about 2½ lakhs.

Statistics relating to the chief States are contained in the following table:—

State.	Area.	Population. 1921.	Revenue (approximate) in Lakhs.
	Sq. Miles.		Rs.
Bastar ..	13,062	464,137	8
Jashpur ..	1,963	154,156	3
Kanker ..	1,420	124,928	4
Khairagarh ..	931	124,008	5
Nandgaon ..	871	147,010	8
Raigarh ..	1,486	241,634	6
Surguja ..	6,055	378,226	6
Eight other States ..	5,284	432,284	13
Total ..	31,072	2,067,292	53

Bastar.—This State, which lies to the south-east corner of the Provinces, is the most important of the group. It has an area of 13,062 square miles and a population of 464,137. The family of the Raja is very ancient, and is stated to belong to the Rajputs of the Lunar race. Up to the time of the Marathas, Bastar occupied an almost independent position, but a tribute was imposed on it by the Nagpur Government in the eighteenth century. At this period the constant [illegible] and the neighbouring Sta[te] kept the country for m[any years in] anarchy. The chief obj[ect] the Kotpad tract, which [belonged] to Bastar, but had [been ceded] for assistance given [by] the Bastar chiefs d[uring] sions. The Central [Administra]tion finally made this o[ver] on condition of payment [of a tribute] two-thirds of which su[m] the amount payable [...] of this arrangement the [...] until recently, reduced [...] The cultivation of the St[ate] Rice is the most import[ant] under Government ma[nagement the Admi]nistrator of the State is an Officer of the [...] on deputation who [...] tants under him. Afte[r the] disturbance the State ha[s enjoyed] tranquillity and precaut[ions] to remove all caus[e]s of [...] vision over the minor St[...] considerate forest polic[y] Jagdalpur on the Indrav[ati] falls on the Indravati c[...] 23 miles away from Jag[dalpur].

Surguja.—Until 1905 in Chota Nagpur State [...] important feature is th[e] cent tableland forming [...] of the State. The earl[y history] is obscure; but accordin[g] in Palamau, the present [...] to be descended from a [...] mau. In 1758 a Marat[ha] State, and compelled its [...] himself a tributary of t[...] the end of the eighteen[th century] quence of the Chief hav[ing] in Palamau against the [...] entered Surguja; and, th[...] rarily restored, disput[es] between the Chief and [...] tating British interfere[nce] State continued to be t[...] lawlessness; but in that [...] the British Governmen[t] sional agreement concl[uded] Bhonsla of Berar, and [...] blished. The principal cr[ops] cereals. The present Ch[ief] Maharaja Ramanuj Sar[an] who succeeded to the g[...] full powers of a Ruling [...]

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State lies between 32° and 37° N and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab Border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas: the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries; the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers: and the lower area, consisting of the southern border, and its a[...] The dividing lines betw[een] the snow-bound inn[e]r ranges known as the Zo[...] The area of the State is [...] Beginning in the south wh[ere] the Punjab ends, it exten[ds] high Karakoram moun[tains where] Empires Meet."

[illegible] population is [illegible],220,518 souls.

HISTORY.—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the Valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the Capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed by the Mahammadans who first penetrated into the Valley in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jehangir did much to beautify the Valley but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was less oppressive than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Sing of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only [illegible] of Sobraon [illegible] after the battle [illegible] made over to him the Valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for seventy-five lakhs of rupees. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who died on 23rd December 1925 and was succeeded by His Highness the present Maharaja Shri Harisinghji Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Lawrence and revised from time to time.

ADMINISTRATION.—For some years after the accession to the gadi of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until the 24th January 1922 when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently, certain modifications have been introduced in the Constitution as a result of which the contact of His Highness with the administration of the State has become more direct and intimate.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Pol-

[illegible] Kashmir. [illegible] which pass [illegible]

In the Dogras the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 7,798 troops. Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

FINANCE.—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue is about Rs. 2,25,00,000; the chief sources being land forests customs and excise and Sericulture. There is a big reserve and no debt.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Ilaqas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted under an expert. The most noteworthy of the minerals are bauxite, coal, fuller's earth, kaolino, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abadin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, paper machi and wood carving of the State are world-famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. The Kashmir Court was styled "The Gem Of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, which has recently been completed, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawi and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has made the extension of the line into the heart of the State so far impracticable.

PUBLIC WORKS.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum and it was hoped that the danger would be still further reduced by the carrying out of a scheme for lowering a part of the bed of the River Jhelum by dredging, which has been taken in hand. It is interesting to know that dredging operations were once before carried out in the

reign of Avantivarman (A.D 855-883) by his engineer Suyya near Sopore, with the same object. Good progress has been made with irrigation but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907.

EDUCATION.—Of the total population of 3 259,527 excluding the frontier ilaqas where literacy is not recorded, there are 72,228 persons who are able to read and write, of whom 4 007 only are females. In other words, 26 out of every 1,000 persons aged five or more can read and write. Among males 40 in every 1,000 are literate. The number of educational institutions including two Arts Colleges and two technical institutes is 784 and is being steadily increased

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Report on Indian constitutional reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford stated that it was desired to call into existence a permanent consultative body which would replace the conference of Princes which had periodically met at the invitation of the Viceroy. After pointing out the need for regular meetings of the Council, the Report said:—"We contemplate that the Viceroy should be **president**, and should as a rule preside, but that in his absence one of the Princes should be chairman. The rules of business would be framed by the Viceroy after consultation with the Princes, who might from time to time suggest modifications in the rules."

It was further suggested in the joint report that the Council of Princes should be invited annually to appoint a small **standing committee** to which the Viceroy or the Political Department might refer decisions affecting the Native States, particularly questions dealing with custom or usage. The Joint Report also made recommendations for the appointment of commissions to inquire into disputes in which Native States might be concerned and into cases of misconduct, and for arranging for joint deliberation on matters of common interest between the Council of State and the Council of Princes.

At the end of January 1919 a Conference of the Ruling Princes was held at Delhi, to consider this scheme. The subject which gave rise to the longest discussion was the proposal in the Reform Scheme to divide the Native States into two categories, those possessing "full powers" of internal Government and those not having such powers. Some of the Princes held that membership of the Council of Princes should be limited to the rulers enjoying full powers, whilst others considered that some measure of representation ought to be given to the smaller States; and the Conference came to no agreement on the matter. The proposal to institute a Council of Princes received, however, general support, and it was suggested that the new House should be called the **Narendra Mandal** (House of Princes.)

The recommendations of the Conference were then placed before the Secretary of State, and in the next Conference held in November 1919. Lord Chelmsford propounded a general scheme for a Chamber of Princes approved by His Majesty's Government. The Conference after debating the question passed a resolution warmly accepting the scheme and expressing an earnest hope that the Chamber might be brought into existence during the ensuing year. On the occasion of the **formal inauguration** of the Chamber of Princes Lord Chelmsford, describing how he enlisted the advice and criticism of the Codification Committee of Princes which had been appointed by the Conference and how with their assistance the drafts of the Constitution of the Chamber with the first Regulations and Rules of Business, and the draft resolution concerning Courts of Arbitration and Commissions of Enquiry were moulded into practical shape, explained that difficulties had arisen in the selection of a suitable Indian designation for the Chamber which would for the present be known by the English title of the Chamber of Princes. [illegible] on which the pub[illegible] from the wording [illegible] f Princes was the absolute prohibition of the discussion in the Chamber of the internal affairs of individual States and the actions of individual Rulers The main function of the Chamber was to discuss matters affecting the States generally or of common concern to the States and to British India or the Empire at large. As regards the question of direct relations between the Government of India and the important States, a recommendation had been made to the Secretary of State for the transfer of the more important States in the Bombay Presidency, according to a scheme prepared by a special Committee, to be carried into effect at some future date, when the conditions appear to be favourable. A scheme would also shortly be placed before His Majesty's Government for the bringing of the important States of the Punjab into direct relations with the Government of India as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. Gwalior State would soon be brought into direct touch with the Central Government through a Resident who would be independent of the Central India Agency and some of the Rajputana States which were formerly in relations with a Local Resident, were now in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught on February 8th, 1921, and has quickly developed a vigorous life. Its Presidential duties are entrusted to an elected Chancellor, now H H. the Maharajah of Bikaner and its detailed business is attended to by an elected Standing Committee of six members This meets twice or thrice a year at the headquarters of the Government of India and one of its most important functions is to discuss with the various Departments of that Government matters in which the Administrations of both the States and British India are concerned. Important questions of this class which have recently received attention are the division of revenue from Customs and Posts and Telegraphs and the control of the Police on railway lines running for considerable distances through State territory. The Committee reports to the Chamber, which meets annually The number of Princes who attended the last meeting was between forty and fifty. Its proceedings have hitherto always been conducted in private

Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory of settlement of claims between the Governments, but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual amo[illegible] [illegible] f tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the [illegible] relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are compl[illegible] [illegible]ve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be [illegible] number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India :—

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India.

	£
Tribute from Jaipur	26,667
" " Kotah	15,848
" " Udaipur	13,333
" " Jodhpur	6,585
" " Bundi	8,000
" " Other States	15,170
Contribution of Jodhpur [illegible] Force	7,667
" of [illegible]	13,330
" of [illegible]	10,753
" of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingent	9,142
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps	2,280
Central Provinces and Berar.	
Tribute from various States	15,895
Burma.	
Tributes from Shan States	28,524
" " other States	1,867
Assam.	
Tribute from Manipur	333
" " Rambrai	7
Bengal.	
Tribute from Cooch Behar	4,51[illegible]
United Provinces.	
Tribute from Benares	14,600
" " Kapurthala (Bahraich)	6,735
Punjab.	
Tribute from Mandi	6,667
" " other States	3,036
Madras.	
Tribute from Travancore	53,333
Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore	233,333
" " " " Cochin	13,333
" " " " Travancore	838
Bombay.	
Tribute from Kathiawar	31,129
" " various petty States	2,825
Contribution from Baroda States	25,000
" " Jagirdars, Southern Mahratta Country	5,765
Tribute from Cutch	5,484

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island of Diu, with two places called Gogla and Simbor on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, jut off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory. The international transit of Mormugoa port was in 1928 about Rs 440 lakhs.

The People.

The total population of Goa was 531,932 at the census of 1921. This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the popula-
Alon an inc 1 9 pc cen since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Muslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmins, Charados and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a great portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa). Properly in the territory of the Portuguese India, there are the Dioceses of Goa (Archidiocese) and Daman, besides those spread out of the territory. (The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject to a Bishop who bears the titles of Bishop of Daman and Archbishop of Cranganore.) There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds o the year. Next to rice, the culture of cocoanut palms is deemed most important,
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are applied. Hilly places and inferior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas, and the cultivation of rice fields is now practically controlled by the Hindu population. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and was worked to an important extent a few years ago.

Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system, is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Taxes and Tariffs.

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes." Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been ear-marked for promoting the industrial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs 8-8 *per capita*. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs 6,0,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent, according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price.

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar. Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building, the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the vice-regal palace, the High Court and so on. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

History.

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

Th b qu n h y h u n o os n a on and d . Go ha h d s summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India Portugal, however, with its three millions of population was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence his subordinates in far off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satari, in the Novas Conquistas, revolted In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that lat

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Por

u G h a d p h Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona's dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr Almeida Arez, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr Caetano Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance

Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920 and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030 dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No 12,499 of 11th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts. Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General

Subordinate to the Governor-General the following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas*, *Conquistas* one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court, the Deputy Chief Health Officer the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district, one member elected by th 60 [illegible] of Goa one be elected by the Associations of Land

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At Daman and Diu the corresponding body is composed of the local Governor, President, the Government Prosecutor, the Chief of the Public Works Department, the Health Officer ... ict, the Chairman ... two members elected by 40 highest tax payers of the District and one member elected by the Merchant, Industrialists and Farmers of the district.

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also officiating in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court tribu ... d decide all litigious ... fiscal questions and ... Tribunal Administrativo Fiscal e de Contas and is composed of the Chief Justice as President, four High Court Judges, one superior Government officer, who must be a Bachelor of Laws, nominated by the Government and a citizen, who is not an official elected by the Governor-General's Council. When matters regarding finances and accounts u n and d ... Direct o k n n . a ... on this Tribunal.

Under the presidency of the Governor-General the following bodies are also working:—

Technical Council of Public Works.—Its members are all engineers on permanent duty in the head office, a military officer of highest rank in the army or navy, the Director of Finances, the Attorney-General, the Chief Health Officer and a Secretary being a clerk of the Public Works Department appointed by the Director of Public Works.

Council of Public Instruction.—This Council presided over by the Governor-General is composed of five officials: the Director of Civil Administration, the Director of the Medical College, the Director of the Lyceum, the Director of the Normal School and the Inspector of Primary Schools and four nominated members.

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuça, Bicholim, Quepem e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugão is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuary River in Lat. 15° 25'N. and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugão is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with lighthouses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance.

Mormugão Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras. Goods are shipped direct from Mormugão to any Continental Ports every facility being afforded for such direct shipments. Cargo can be unloaded from or loaded direct into Railway wagons which run alongside steamers, thus reducing handling. Warehouses are built on the quay and have railway sidings alongside. Steamers of over 5,000 tons net register, from any Continental Ports can be discharged or loaded rapidly and in complete safety, in a working day of 10 hours 650 tons iron work or 800 tons bale or bag cargo can easily be loaded or discharged. The port is provided with steam cranes and all other appliances for quick loading and discharging of vessels, one of the cranes being of 30 tons capacity for discharging heavy lifts. The tonnage, quay dues and all other charges are ... being granted ... or American ... water can be obtained at a low cost.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ... Bombay and Man... e a week. The Bri... Company's steamers ... call at Mormugão at least once a month. The Ellerman Strick Line maintains a regular service from Liverpool to Mormugão calling occasionally at Lisbon. This service offers every facility for shipment from the United Kingdom to stations on the M. & S. M. Railway under the "Combined Sea and Rail Through Bills of Lading." There are several stevedoring firms, the maximum rate for discharging or loading coal and general cargo being fixed by Government at 6 annas per ton, deadweight. Goods for British India pass through Goa without any charge being collected by Portuguese Government. British Customs duty payable at Castle-Rock can be paid by the Railway Company and collected at destination. Goods from stations on the M. & S. M. Ry System to Mormugão or vice-versa are railed without transhipment, thus avoiding a second handling. Steam tugs, barges, etc., for unloading in the stream can be had at a very low charge.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugão, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugão Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour. There are over 2,000 plots, each measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 square metres (each square yard—0·8361 square metre), available for residential quarters, granted on permanent lease on each payment of 2 annas to Rs. 1-8 per square metre, according to their situation, in addition to an annual payment of 4 pies per square metre as lease-hold rent

Within about 60 days from the date of application for a plot, the same is made over to the applicant or to the highest bidder, should there be more than one applicant for one and the same plot. The plan of buildings is in all cases subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, such plan being required to be submitted within 60 days from the date the plot is made over to the lessee, and the period within which building is to be completed is 2 years. Importation of building materials is allowed free of Custom duties. In addition to the above, there is an extensive area available and reserved only for Industrial and Commercial Establishments, this area being known as "Free Zone". Within this "Free Zone," in addition to plots, which are leased at a very low rate for building factories, bonded warehouses or for establishment of any kind of industrial or commercial concerns, in accordance with rules and regulations lately issued by the local Government, special concessions and privileges are granted, such as:

(I) *For Establishment of Factories or Industrial Concerns.*—All machinery, building materials, tools, raw materials, etc., required for construction, maintenance and regular working of the Factories are permitted free of import duty, likewise export of the goods manufactured within the "Free Zone."

(II) *For Establishment of Depots of Manufactured or Unmanufactured Goods, Bonded Warehouses, etc., etc.*—All goods imported by the Concessionaire for the purpose of such depot are allowed to be exported to any Foreign Territory, after being improved and repacked, if necessary, without payment of either import or export duty.

(III) *Exemption o Government Taxes*—In addition to the above privileges, all Factories, Commercial Establishments, buildings etc., within the "Free Zone" are exempt from all Government taxes for a period of 20 years from May 1923. Applications for any of the above concessions have to be addressed to H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India and presented at the office of the Mormugao Improvement Trust at Vasco da Gama, giving therein full particulars of the area and plot etc., required. Such applications are disposed of within as little time as possible. Full information can be obtained from the Mormugao Improvement Trust, Vasco da Gama.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Daman proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli, separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048, of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558, when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile especially in Nagar Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive Commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State The chief sources of revenue are land-tax forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth, from north to south, two miles The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or *plots*. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population in the first January 1927 of 284,432. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first *Compagnie d'Orient*, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagar, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanam, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is at present held by Monsieur H. Bideløt. He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, [illegible] Oulgaret, Villenour, [illegible] Nettapacam, for t[illegible] Pondicherry Karikal, Neravy, Nedouncadou, Tirunalar, Grande Aldée, Cotchéry, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagar, Mahé and Yanam. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagar, Yanam Mahe and Karikal together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Etrangeres, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running *via* Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade.

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. P. Bluysen. The Deputy is Mons. G. Angoulvant. There were in 1926, 59 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 300 teachers and 10,459 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1927) Rs. 2,835,350. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagar 1 jute mill; the cotton mills have, in all, 1,635 looms and 72,067 spindles, employing 8,225 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, one ice factory, one iron works and a cocotine factory.

The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondicherry, Karikal, and Mahé in 1926 the imports amounted to Rs 10,137·752 and the exports to Rs. 28,285,194 At these three ports in 1926 336 vessels entered and cleared; tonnage 99,059T. Pondicherry is visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December 1926.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the first January 1927 was 284 432. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGAR.

Chandernagar is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the first January 1927) 26,595. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagar has disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 93,055; in 1891, 70,526; in 1901, 56,595; in 1912, 56,579; in 1921, 54,356; in 1922 54,603; in 1923, 57,023; in 1924, 56,922; in 1925, 279,663 and in 1027 284,432 but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Cotchery, Néravy and Tirnoular—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by universal suffrage, but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Paralem on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier Problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a two-fold character—the local issue and the International issue. For almost a century the International issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian [illegible] and as the executors o[illegible] ad to face. But the te[illegible] is been for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until now it may be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominates, if it does not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sea of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers, rendered the fiercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," [illegible] Wade's work meant for [illegible] and what lessons it [illegible] called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. [illegible] seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise is it with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Nepal. That has, for three quarters of a century, been the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which have constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. One seeks in vain for a clear and definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of [illegible] found in the existence of [illegible]. Once the frontier w[illegible] een delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were conscious of two considerations. They saw that occupation up to the Afghan frontier only meant the shifting of the frontier problem farther North. Instead of the differing tribes, we should have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. [illegible] the organisation [illegible] involved us in t[illegible] expeditions duri[illegible] of that arch pac[illegible] enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwalis, and the Amir had to make pea[illegible]sals. Therefore the [illegible] up to what is called [illegible] use it is the line dem[illegible] Durand as the British [illegible] simply have meant that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the sound belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests [illegible]. In this zone therefore [illegible] between the Forward [illegible] ed, the whole [illegible] that is to say [illegible]

llose Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which [illegible] undly unsatisfa[illegible] here and there, [illegible] and made them [illegible] pendence, withou[illegible] advanced posts [illegible] held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier, and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called. The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it has often been asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That is one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. It is however important to bear in mind that there were essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal chiefs There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal chiefs, or maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, than the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through, in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (*q.v.* Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line

Lord Curzon's Success.—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Wazirs and in particular the truculent Mahsud Wazirs never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave us relative peace It endured throughout the War, though the Wazirs built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahaman Khan could hold in the leash of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasion his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to [illegible] tory and to invade the [illegible], causing the Zakka Kh[illegible] tions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult, he received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and [illegible] of the Central Powers a[illegible] policy was justified up[illegible] his success was the cause of his assassination The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul tself

brushed h[illegible] and [illegible] on of Hab[illegible] Amanu[illegible] Khan [illegible] the throne. But Am[illegible] Khan's [illegible] was a h[illegible] [illegible] aged by he [illegible] in India which followed the passing [illegible] deal with anarchical [illegible] otion in April 25, 1919, [illegible] mised his soldiery the [illegible] an. The Indian Army [illegible] on, and as has always [illegible] Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized. Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this issue, which was set out in a series of brilliant articles which Mr. Arthur Moore, its special correspondent, contributed to *The Times*. He pointed out that the militia was meant to be a military police force. The lapse of time, and forgetfulness of its real purpose, had converted the militia into an imitation of the regular army. The Militia was meant to be a police. When the war broke out its units were treated as a covering force behind which the Regular Army mobilised. This is a *role* which it was never intended they should serve; exposed to a strain which they should never have been called upon to bear, they crumpled under it. If this reasoning is correct—and a strong case can be marshalled in support of it—then what has been called the failure of the Curzon policy arose from the misconception and misdirection of that policy.

Russia and the Frontier.—On the other hand, if it be admitted that the Curzon policy was sound, and that its success was marked—a proposition with which we are in general agreement—it can also be claimed that the Curzon policy owed no small measure of its success to extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies, and some of the g[illegible]at adm[illegible]nistrators in the Tsar[illegible] cap[illegible]a [illegible]e not adv[illegible]se to pay[illegible]ng off on the Ind[illegible]an Bo[illegible]d and th[illegible] score agains[illegible] Great Britain for [illegible] Crimean War, and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerilla enterprise between the hardest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahaman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to believe us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desired by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant f[illegible] not until Russia was [illegible] fields of Manchuria by [illegible] as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Henceforward Russia ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem, with the exception of a brief period when the Red Army was trotted out as another bogey.

German Influence.—But as nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong

nfluence recede than some oth take s place Long, be ore the s gn ng o th Ang Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foot hold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act There followed a replica of the period of alarums and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British and the other portion Ge But this t which had not been s gn d b cam waste paper with the outb eak of th wa and he G man p n vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the rail way did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway

[illegible] great trunk line, which [illegible] he traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India, and the return traffic is chiefly concentrated in October and November. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haidar Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in comparison with the sea route. Then as for the commercial aspect of the line, the natural port of the Middle East is Basra The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra, is about one pound sterling a ton; before the war it was often down to fifteen shillings. The freight from Basra to Baghdad was from thirty shillings to two pounds a ton. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haidar Pasha, is again a chimera; the freight charges could not have been less than fifteen to twenty pounds a ton.

As a through route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinople—and that Power the Teutons were resolved should be Germany—complete master of Asia Minor and The Middle East, and the route selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres As a commercial line, the Railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establi[illegible] of a [illegible] ne of steamers run by the great Hamburg- [illegible] on

They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wonkhaus. We doubt if the Germans were ever serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg; that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra, which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany has been defeated. The Turks now they are emerging from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, are confronted with the immense problem of re-building their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—are a very uncertain factor. The completion of the through line is indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time, so we have placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived, as it must be.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration it is understood never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B.B.B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit and the position of the Turks at Al Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very [illegible] with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *debâcle* we found ourselves involved in a new front which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Irak. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement: the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Irak. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of The League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which is known as The Brussels Line. After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterward assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier.—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. *It is difficult to find any sound policy* behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat, in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would *form* a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion

The Frontiers

Ang o F en h Enten e Far o he wi e he Fast The conso dat n of F ench 'y in French Indo-China was the prelude ns for the expansion of this authority xpense of Siam and to find compensation r the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. ad earlier been mutterings in Burma. 'e established in Lower Burma in the and in the eighties the foolish and al King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, an impossible neighbour, and ambitious nen were not averse to fanning his on to the British. However, if any ere entertained of extending the Asiatic ons of France in this direction, they were d by the Second Burmese War and the ablishment of British rule. Far other-s it on the confines of Siam. It was the urpose of British policy to preserve a buffer state between Burma, then a Province of the Indian Empire, and Indo China. This policy was definitely 'ed by French encroachments on Siam. approached a crisis in 1894, and we thin measurable distance of a situation night have ended in open war between States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, ter when Major Marchand marched Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of es made statesmen on both sides ask ves what they might be going to fight They found there was nothing essential agreement was negotiated between the vers which secured the independence and of Siam. That agreement has been ated by wise and progressive rule in elf, under its own independent sovereign, imbued with a strong friendship for Britain, whilst at the same time main-good relations with French neighbours.

New Frontier Problem.—The whole of this brief sketch has been to show three generations—most assuredly since its leading to the Afghan War of 1838—ian frontier problem has never been a roblem. It has been dominated by influences—in the main the long struggle Great Britain and Russia, for a brief he German ambition to build up a it position in the East through the of the land route, and to a much lesser y the ambitions of France and Turkey. e external influences have disappeared. no such prospect of their revival as us in taking them into consideration in ures which are forced on the Govern-sponsible. The Indian frontier question efore developed from an Imperial into a estion—a condition on which we must hold because people are tenacious of old pecially when they are nearly a century no proper understanding of the present is possible, unless our consideration of it ned by this essential fact, that the fron-stion is purely local. But whilst these ianges were taking place, others were in which powerfully influence the difficul-ie situation. The tribesman was always onent to be respected. Brave, hardy, l, he has always been a first-class man. Knowing every inch of the able country in which punitive opera-ist of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and g n th m an nfin te of t ub e Even when a med w th a jeza l and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now the tribesmen are every where armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gun running was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad especially in Waziristan, were of great account They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksman ship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia, the keystone of the Curzon system, had for all practical purposes disappeared what was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure It may be said that the crux of the situation was in **Waziristan**. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people Besides. possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communi cation which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent state, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolida ted, and no good case can be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziris are absolutely intractable; that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan as far north as Laddha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particular with the termini of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy has not ended yet; indeed one feels inclined to say that it never will end It has resulted in a typically British compromise The present policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limits of the Waziristan occupation have been fixed at Ramzak, not at Laddha. The network of consequential roads is being pushed forward

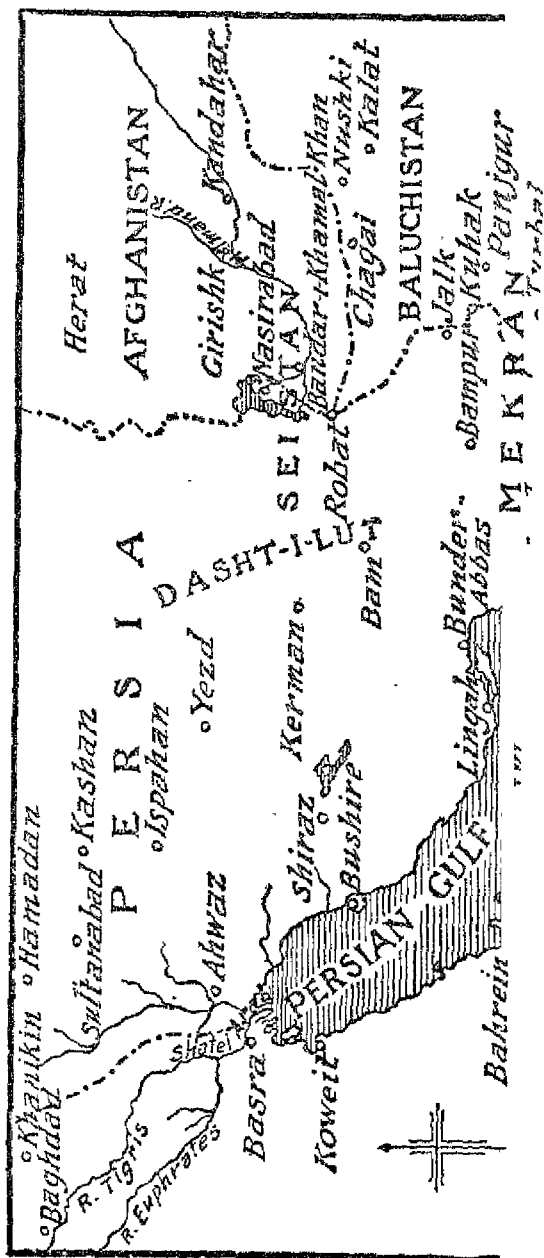
The Indian rail-head, which for so long terminated at Jamrud, at the southern entrance to the Khyber Pass, has now been extended to Landi Kotal and the frontier between India and Afghanistan. The regular troops have been withdrawn, and their place taken by khassadars. The difference between the khassadars and the old tribal militia is material. The Militia were armed and equipped by the Indian military authorities; if they disappeared they took their arms and ammunition with them, and constituted a powerful reinforcement. The khassadars bring their own rifles with them, and therefore if they desert they do not constitute any reinforcement to those in arms against us. Many of these khassadars have already done good work in the punishment of tribal raids.

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has disappeared, and that it is now a purely local question. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work it quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All cau[illegible] were gradually removed by [illegible] the Anglo-French Enten[illegible] of her finest cruisers to "show the [illegible] the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the inter[illegible] warm water port, and in [illegible] covetous eyes on the mos[illegible] Gulf, Bunder Abbas. [illegible] after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, and disappeared with the collapse of Russian [illegible]. Then Turkey, [illegible] the *avant courier* [illegible]ination she had [illegible] threatened the [illegible]med *occupation* [illegible]d moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Bagdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidized ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf po[illegible] also took alarm. [illegible] stand against for[illegible] of a writer of [illegible] American Naval [illegible] placed on recor[illegible] in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in

Map of the Persian Gulf.

words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed—a local question, mainly a question of police. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183.

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debai. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai, Abu Thabee, Shargah Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma.

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrein and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archæologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

Political Agent: Captain R. G. E. W. Alban.

Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is the one possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds; and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Political Agent: Major C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khazzal of Muhammerah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lynch

Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, if the scheme for a railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful matures. A concession for a road by this route has long been held by a British Company.

Vice-Consul at Ahwaz: Captain H. A. Barnes.

Basra.

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the inevitable sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shat-tel-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which we have set up in Mesopotamia under King Feisal. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to [illegible] st to the confines of [illegible] rdent Imperialist [illegible] hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. Under these circumstances King Feisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows:—

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has mad great strides along the path of independent, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

"It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form is to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever may be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League is that when the Treaty has been ratified His Britannic Majesty will be bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government will be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment on a stable government in [illegible] with the Organic Law

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Meriven
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Kifri
Khosrabad
Samarra
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Kasr-i-Shirin
To Teheran
Kizil Robat
Karind
Hamadan
Bakuba
KIRMANSHAH
Firosabad
Mendali
BAGDAD
PERSIA
Burujird
Bedrai
Azizie
KHOREMABAD
El Dwase
Kut-el-Amarah
Tigris
Pusht-i-Kuh
Shatt-el-Hai R.
BAKTIARI
Imam Ali Sherji
Abidiz
Disful
AMARA
Dufas
Mesopotamia
Euphrates
Kale Sale
Shushter
Nasiriyeh
OIL WELLS
Wais
Hauwise
KURNA
Ahwaz
MEZRA
Suk-el-Shuyukh
Melihan
Ram-Hormus
PIPE LINE
BASRA
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PERSIAN GULF
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Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Tu key and the Powe[rs] wh[ic]h was s[i]gn[e]d [i]n 19[2]3, [it] was a[gre]ed that [t]he f[r]ont[i]er b[et]w[e]en King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Irak. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Irak for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Irak; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the report of a distinguished Esthonian General, General Laindoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Irak for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Irak. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later wiser counsels and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League. A formal treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Irak extending the mandate for a further twenty-five years. The British Government express the hope that a shorter period will be sufficient to set Irak on its feet as an independent and stable State; but these hopes are not shared by any who knows the country. They are convinced that at least two generations must pass before Irak can stand alone.

A New Treaty A n[e]w T[reaty] [illegible] tin the [illegible] an [illegible] and signed towards the end of the year. The full text is not available, but a semi-official announcement on December 20th may be regarded as substantially authentic

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulates that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

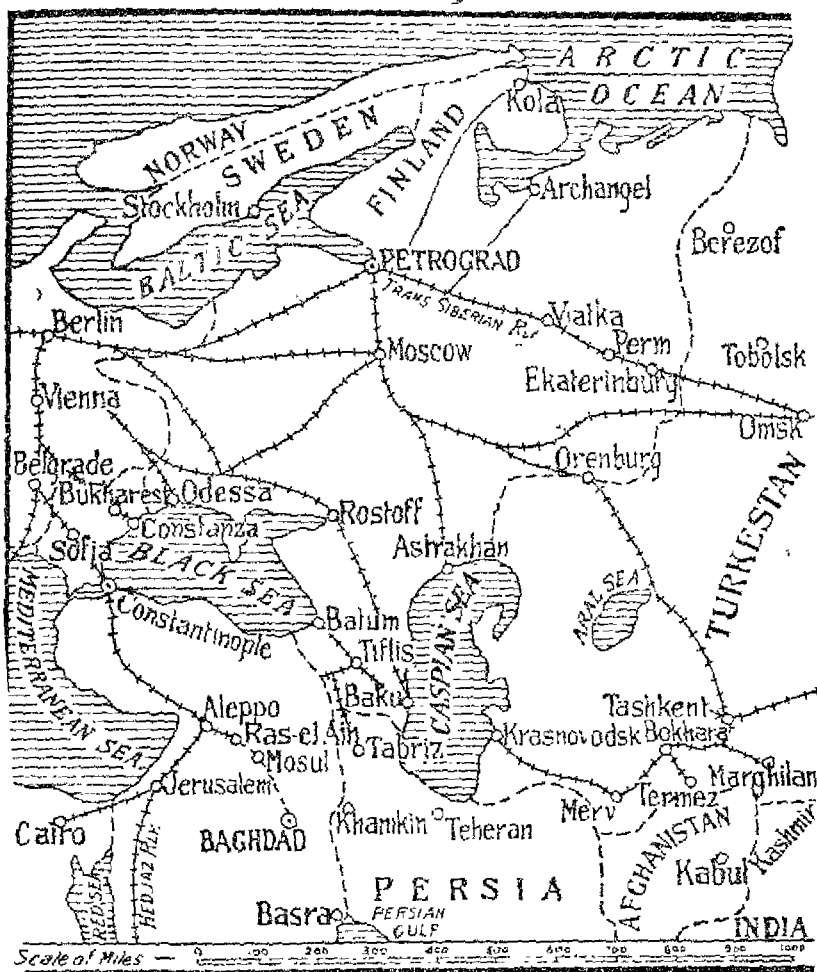
The King of Iraq undertakes to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty has undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertakes not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraquis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There shall be full and frank consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertakes, so soon as local conditions permit, to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq

There shall be no discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations or of any State to which the King of Iraq has agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League

Any difference that may arise between the high contracting parties shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty shall be subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq enters the League of Nations

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of King Feisal's State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government. If we are correct in the

Railway Position in the Middle East.

supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened, the commercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance. Further south lies Lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debai on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town between the Island of K[illegible] lie the Clarence Straits [illegible] are less than three miles [illegible] tain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chahbar.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf—Lt. Col. L. B. H. Haworth.

Residency Surgeon at Bushire—Lt.-Col A N. Dickson, M.C.

Consul at Bunder Abbas and Assistant to the Resident—G. A. Richardson, O.B.E.

II.—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and of our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwart the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century. Having Russified Khorassan, her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. Meantime British influence is being consolidated through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it has now been provided with fortified posts dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to the Persian Frontier, during the war as a military measure, but the traffic supports only two trains a week.

Map of the North-Western Frontier.

'rontier (Durand Line)
'ritish Administrative Border

AFGHANISTAN
KABUL
Kabul R.
Jalalabad
Mohmands
PROVI
DAKKA F^T
KHYBER P^S
PEIWAR P^S
Ali Khel
F^T PARACHINAR
PESHAWAR
Mangals
Kurram V.
Zarmat
Khost
Kohat
Thal
Matun
Spinwani
N.W. FRONTIER
Kaitu R.
BANNU
Tochi R.
Tochi
Chilzais
WAZIRISTAN
Razmak
Waziris
Jandola
Mahsud
Wana
Manzai
Mianwali
Sarwekai
Murtaza
R. Indus
Gumal R.
Mandu Khels
SULAIMAN MTS
Dera Ismail Khan
MULTAN
Zhob R.
INDIA
BALUCHISTAN
F^T SANDEMAN
Miles
0
50

III.—PERSIA.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Persian question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Persia into two zones of influence, and the Persians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Persia, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Persia besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were:—

To respect Persian integrity;

To supply experts for Persian administration,

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order;

To provide a loan for these purposes;

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Persian agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 *et seq.* It has been explained that most Persians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the P[illegible] had no use for the [illegible]t and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Persia because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of Persia were her own concern; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander in chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Persian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millspaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Persia the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mollahs, but in 1925 prevailed, when the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place. The change was made without disturbance, and Persia entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Throughout the year considerable progress was made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction. The least reassuring episode of the year was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances When their contract expired Dr. Millspaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise They therefore withdrew from the country At the close of the year there was some talk of the replacement of Dr. Millspaugh by another foreign expert on a short term contract, but no definite steps had been taken.

Sir Percy Lorraine assumed office as British Minister at Teheran in December 1921.

H. B. M.'s Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan—Lt.-Col H. V. Biscoe.

H. B. M.'s Consul in Seistan and Kain—C. P. Skrine.

Medical Officer and Vice-Consul—Captain L. K. Ledger

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between India and Afghanistan was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Independent Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains.

Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their [illegible] punishing them only when [illegible] territory. Behind both the [illegible] of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down i a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

New Province.

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901, the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian Railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal at the mouth of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade, and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q. v. Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy.

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured throughout the war and did not break

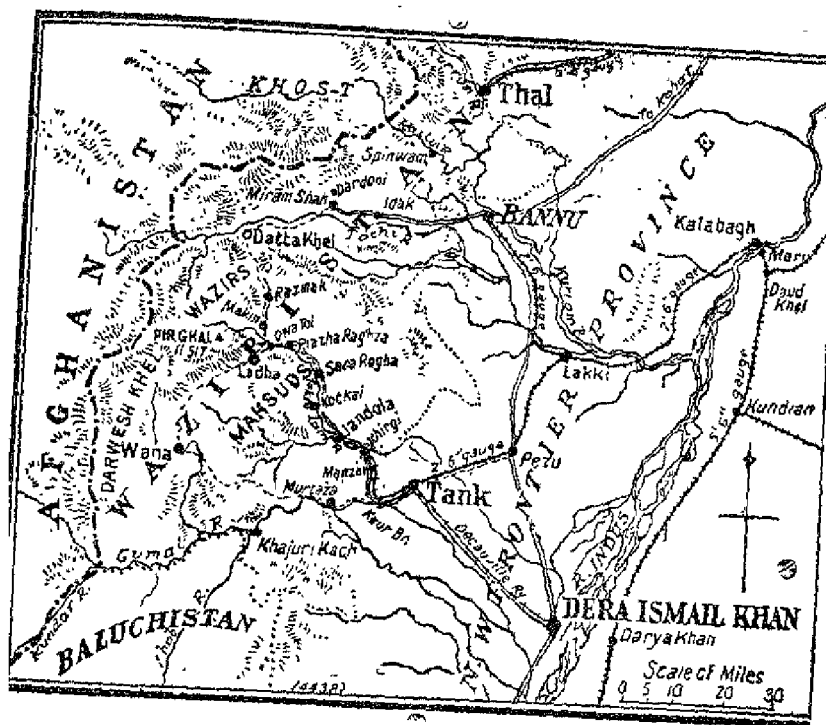
down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jehad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops, which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces, than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The tribal levies collapsed with almost universal swiftness. The Southern Waziristan Militia broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later, it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. But the Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision, they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good, their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the [illegible] is really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it is the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not withstand the wave of fanaticism, and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away, the Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell in the military phrase of the hour, it could not stand the test of religious fanaticism or an Afghan War. The very word Militia became anathema.

The Policy.—The new policy adumbrated to [illegible] conditions was outlined by [illegible] then Viceroy, in a spe[illegible] to the Indian Legis[illegible] been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan, to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan, and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the garrisoning of these frontier positions by Regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was [illegible] to [illegible] them.

WAZIRISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN
KHOST
Thal
Spinwam
Miram Shah
Idak
BANNU
Datta Khel
Tochi R.
Kalabagh
WAZIRS
Razmak
Makin
PIR GHAL
Piazha Raghza
Ladha
Sora Rogha
MAHSUDS
Kotkai
Jandola
WAZIRISTAN
DARWESH KHEL
Wana
Manzai
Murtaza
Tank
Pezu
Lakki
Kundian
Daud Khel
Khajuri Kach
Gumal R.
BALUCHISTAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
Darya Khan
R. INDUS
FRONTIER PROVINCE
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 20 30

The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an extremely irregular irregular. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan. What follows is drawn from an admirable article contributed to the January number of "The Journal of the United Service Institution of India," written by Lt.-Col. G. M. Routh, D.S.O.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Ladha some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sandy desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition. from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes Even now only part of the country is administered Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raidin and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required, also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowance augmented by sales of produce to the troop on a liberal scale.

A Programme.—Lt.-Col. Routh then outlined a possible policy for Waziristan We give it textually, because we believe it substantially reflects military opinion in India:—

To the unprejudiced mind it appears more practical to grasp the nettle firmly and dominate the inhabited tracts. Why should not the road now being made to Ladha be continued 30 mile north to the Tochi road at Datta Khel and 29 miles south to Wana? Why should we not occupy the healthier portions of Waziristan rather than the foothills or Cis-Indus zones The Razmak district round Makin 6,000 feet up is both healthy and fertile. The same appl to the Shawal valley laying behind Pir Gul th national peak near Ladha rising to a height o 11,550 feet above the sea. The Wana plain 5,000 feet up, 30 miles by 15, could with railway support an army corps; there is no doubt tha a forward railway policy will help to so the problem. A line has been surveyed from

Tank to Draban and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana. The Gumal Tangi from Murtaza to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route, but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling. Beyond Khajuri Kach *via* Tanai and Rogha Kot to Wana, some 23 miles, offers no difficulty. The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retributive expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications. The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak *via* Spinwam. From here till further extension proved desirable, a motor road through Razmak, Makin and Dwatoi to link up with that now surveyed to Ladha sounds possible to the looker on. Eventually such communications, road, rail, or both, could continue to Wana, Fort Sandeman and Quetta *via* Hindu Bagh, a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Razmak, which resembles Ootacamund, and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied. The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good engineers tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier.

The Compromise.—The new policy, which has been called "the half forward policy," was announced in 1923. It was a compromise between the two extreme schools of thought. This involved the completion of various roads fit for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border; the holding of certain posts, Jandola and Razmak, by Regular troops until this road programme was completed, and thereafter the location of Scouts, who are *mutato nomine* militia, at certain points on the roads within Waziristan, assisted by *Khassadars* or local levies, finding their own arms and led by their own leaders.

Results.—The official view of the working of the new system is strongly optimistic. It is that since May 1st, 1925, Waziristan is in the happy position of having no history. The Mahsuds have discovered that if the new military roads lead into their country, they also lead out of it, and many of them are taking the opportunity of seeing something of the neighbouring districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The building of the roads enables many of the Mahsuds to acquire some money honestly and now it is not an uncommon sight to see a Mahsud Malik, accompanied by as many of his friends as can find a place, driving in an old battered Ford towards Tank or Dera Ismail Khan. A promising sign is that this peaceful intercourse with the outer world is inducing in the Mahsuds a taste for the lighter episodes of social life. Of high promise is the opening of two primary schools at Karamma and Maidan. Along the whole frontier, between April 1925 and the end of February 1926 only 26 raids were made into British districts, as compared with that in the period immediately following 1919, when within three years 1 106 raids into British India were made.

VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the tran-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace th [illegible] has been brought under [illegible] is now one of the gre[illegible] of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of or the direct route through Seistan

Further east the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud later up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal. A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes treble, threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commencement was made with the Loi Shilman Railway, which, starting from Peshawar, was designed to penetrate the Mullagori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons, this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has largely succeeded. When the late Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter; he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make choice he [illegible] have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come, they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His [illegible] Hayat and A[illegible] were not disposed to waive their [illegible] was at

Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post War Relations.—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from within Afghanistan committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government has been to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy has been foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it has made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This has apparently been abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, have been given to Afghanistan Telegraph lines are being erected [illegible] Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if [illegible] were deceived by thes[illegible] they did not pursue t[illegible] all they could get wit[illegible] tion of handing themsel[illegible] But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out; friends of the Afghans were asking

themse[illegible]es whether the Amir was n[illegible]t nouri[illegible]h[illegible]ng vip[illegible]s in his b[illegible]m. T[illegible]wards the end o[illegible] 1925 and in the ea[illegible]y part of 19[illegible]6 [illegible]he[illegible] wa[illegible] a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier, these events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico* There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termes. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened, with what results remains to be seen

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows :—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as [illegible]gh fu[illegible]nd [illegible]d[illegible]p[illegible]nd[illegible]t T[illegible]ey agree to ab[illegible] a[illegible] [illegible]om a[illegible] [illegible]rt of arm[illegible]d o[illegible] un[illegible]m[illegible]d [illegible]n[illegible] [illegible]rence [illegible]n [illegible]n ano[illegible]h[illegible] [illegible]rna[illegible] af[illegible]a[illegible] Th[illegible]y will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions

Clause 6.—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it should cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The recent history of Afghanistan is a record of recuperation and development The country has recovered from the Khost rebellion which seriously impaired the finances and His Majesty the King is steadily raising the standard of the administration and improving means of communication. Several projects for new telegraph lines and roads are afoot. and there is an increasing motor traffic between Afghanistan and India. In December 1927 His Majesty the King embarked on his first foreign tour. He left Afghanistan for India, journeying from the frontier to Karachi and thence by sea to Bombay, where he had an enthusiastic popular reception. He sailed on December 17th for Egypt, whence he intends to visit England and the Continent and to return to Kabul by way of Russia.

British Representative—Major Humphreys

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish [illegible]unication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal

if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised, and to whose views until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorjieff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjieff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission, of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjieff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjieff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904 Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis

Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her will respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Urga the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by measured stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909 But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904 The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That evolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered. and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913 in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration, and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Ivan Chen, representing China; and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion these external forces have disappeared, and Tibet no longer looms on the Indian political horizon. The veil has been drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursue an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama is now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C. M G., I. C. S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established.

British Trade Agent, Gyantse.—A. J. Hopkinson.

British Trade Agent, Yatung.—A. J Hopkinson

VIII THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit, now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is **Kashmir**. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (*q.v.*); it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities, and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then we come to the long narrow strip of **Nepal**. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaj Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister Sir Chandra Shamsher, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of **Bhutan** and **Sikkim**, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a ligh[t] railway from Bhichhakhori to Raxaul. Gre[at] success has attended the efforts of the Nepalese Government to abolish slavery.

Assam and Burma.

We then come to the Assam border tribes—the Daflas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes hav[e] recently given trouble. The murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expeditio[n] to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on th[e] N. E. frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 40[0] military police was employed from Octobe[r] 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. Afte[r] two or three small actions the murderers wer[e] delivered up. The cost of the expedition wa[s] Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendl[y] missions were sent to the Mishmi and Mi[ri] countries. Close contact with these forest-cla[d] and leech-infested hills has not encouraged an[y] desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagas are runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagas are[,] a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously prosecuted by the independent tribes. Th[e] Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of Indi[a] from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the mos[t] part included in the Myitkyina and Bhamo districts of Burma. Over the greater part o[f] this area, a labyrinth of hills in the north, n[o] direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and th[e] Kachins. Civilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to preven[t] encroachments from the Chinese side. Ther[e] is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,300,000. These States are still administered by th[e] Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to th[e] guidance of [illegible] Superintendent [illegible] way to Lashio [illegible] be a stage in th[illegible] ink with China, but this idea has been pu[t] aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure. The Southern Shan States are bein[g] developed by railway connection. The fiv[e] Karenni States lie on the frontier south of th[e] Shan States. South of Karenni the frontie[r] runs between Siam and the Tenasserim Divisio[n] of Burma. The relations between the India[n] Government and the progressive kingdom o[f] Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the succes[s] of the measures to abolish slavery in th[e] Hukawng Valley. In this remote tract in th[e] north-east of Burma a mild system of slavery existed, but in response to the initiative an[d] pressure of British officers they were all freed by April 1926.

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 40 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railways from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *via* Nasarieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line [illegible] to the foot of the pass [illegible] which the [illegible] road [illegible] the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates. With the Turkish Nationalists in control of Anatolia any question of the completion of the through Baghdad Line is indefinitely delayed

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line has been carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic but the agreement came to naught.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. The distance between the railway heads is about 250 miles. But there have always for strategic reasons been strong military objections to the railway across Afghanistan and after the death of the late Amir Habibullah the Afghan Government flatly opposed any suggestion for carrying the Indian or Russian railway system within their borders What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to schemes for a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia where the valuable West Persian oil wells also lie Britain has long establ[illegible] special relations with the [illegible] Valley and has a large trade there

CASPIAN SEA
Constantinople
SEA
Samsun
Batum
Tiflis
ASIA MINOR
Angora
Trebizond
Sivas
Smyrna
Erzingan
Erzerum
Kars
Baku
Aliat
Egerdir
Konia
L. Van
Bitlis
Julfa
Adana
Diarbekr
Astara
Tabriz
Mersina
Ras el Ain
Nisbin
Alexandretta
Jerablus
Reshl
Aleppo
CYPRUS
Mosul
Kasvino
R. Euphrates
Kifri
Hamadan
Beirut
Acre
Haifa
Damascus
Khanikin
Kermanshah
Samara
Baghdad
Khoramabad
Feluja
Alexandria
Gaza
Pt. Said
R. Tigris
ARABIA
Dizful
Cairo
EGYPT
Nasirieh
Kurna
Basra
Mohamerah
RED SEA
Persian Frontier
Railways working
Koweit
PERSIAN GULF

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* Ho

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Vacant	Do. .. .
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Vacant	Consul-General .. ..
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Vacant	Do. .. ..

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Vacant	Do.	Moulmein.
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Venezuela.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.

* Honorary.

The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese, and natives.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal; and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the native armies, which had been organised on the [illegible] system [illegible] reo[illegible] The [illegible] troops were 13,000 strong and the natives numbered some 57,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French; Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. [illegible] the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. Th

Mah tta Chief o o a Nagpu and do ose n succ ss on and we beaten e p t v y at Kirk S abad and dpu Th s wa the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of native infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished This disaster was in some measures retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former eyes. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chilianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujerat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 native troops in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 native troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 native troops. The proportion of native to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the du on of a new cartr dge The m sk s h se da s w upp ed w h a art dge n w h p d wa enc s d n a pap r cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Berhampur and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being rivetted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob burned the house of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few native battalions, who joined the mutineers The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous en

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, *viz*: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops

Several minor re-organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four *Commands were formed, viz*: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—*This system lasted until 1904* when under Lord Kitchener's re organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—*the Northern, Eastern and Western*, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as [illegible] was now realised *that* [illegible] ng unduly centralised a[illegible] and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To *secure efficiency at A. H. Q.*, therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "*Command*" at this time, a con[illegible] ade in the administrativ[illegible] mands and the General [illegible] were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, new principles or war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Present System of Administration

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, *will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution,"* a publication issued with the authority of the Government of India in 1924.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the military administration *in India.*

The Secretary of State's *principal adviser* on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military *Department of the India Office.* The post is filled by an officer of the Indian Army of high rank with recent Indian experience. The appointment is a present held by Field Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, G.C.B. K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., who was formerly General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Northern Command and officiated as Commander in Chief from April 1925 to August 1925. The *Military Secretary* is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army In order that he may keep in touch with the current *Indian affairs*, the *Military Secretary* is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council.

The superintendence, direction and *control* of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council who is required to pay due obedience to all such *orders* as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Army administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government In the first phase of the representative institutions *conferred* upon *India* by the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Army expenditure and the direction of military policy have been excluded *from the control of the Legislature.*

The Commander-in-Chief [illegible] next authority i[illegible] arrangements is [illegible] ander-in Chief, who by custom is also the Army Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of the Army, the formulation and execution of the military policy of the Government of India *the responsibility for maintaining* every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander in-Chief and Army Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander-in Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers *viz., the Chief of the General Staff*, the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master-General and the Master-General of Supply.

The Army Department.—The Staff of the Army Department Secretariat consists of a Secretary who, like the Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, a *Deputy Secretary*, an *Establishment Officer* a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments three Assistant Secretaries, one of whom is also Secretary of the Indian *Soldiers' Board*, and the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution.

The Army Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Army Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of f[illegible] subordinate to Army Head[illegible] It has

and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the India Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Army Member in the Council of State, and by the Army Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice President, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, the Master-General of Supply, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. It is mainly an advisory body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Territory i[illegible] each under a Gener[illegible] Chief. The details of [illegible] the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 14 districts 4 Independent Brigades, and 33 Brigades of which four are temporary. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces, the Eastern Command, with head-[illegible]cides roughly with the [illegible]he United Provinces; [illegible] whose headquarters are at Quetta, covers Sind, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each Command is responsible for the command administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four Commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burma district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four Command areas. The Aden Independent Brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was transferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government in October 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the Commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

(1) Covering Troops,
(2) The Field Army
(3) In[illegible] Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force normally consists of 12½ infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 5 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters.

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

(a) The General Staff Branch;
(b) The Adjutant-General's Branch;
(c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch
(d) The Master-General of Supply's Branch

The General Staff Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of Ind[illegible] tion of [illegible] use, th[illegible] India, the education of Officers, the supervision of the education of Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Army in India and Inter-Communication Services.

The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, etc. Martial, Military and International Law, Medical and Sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, Personal and ceremonial questions. The Judge Advocate General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General's Branch.

The [illegible] Branch is concerne[illegible] provision, inspection, [illegible] supplies, i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, clothing, armaments, ammunition, equipment, etc., and is responsible for the following Services:—Transportation, Movements, Quartering, Supply and Transport Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Remounts and Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes.

The Master-General of Supply's Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories the Military farms and conducts all matters relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs etc., and supply in bulk of clothing and necessaries, general stores and materials. The Master-General is also responsible for the design, inspection, and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, small arms, machine guns, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are:

(1) The Military Secretary, usually a Major-General, who deals with the appointment pr[illegible] and [illegible]t of

Chain of Command.

the King's Commission, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

(2) The Engineer-in-Chief, also a Major-General and Head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during War and Peace and preparedness for War of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer Stores during War and Peace. The construction [illegible] of [illegible] military works and the [illegible] accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, of whom the most important are the Major-General Royal Artillery, and the Colonel, Royal Tank Corps, the Signal Officer-in-Chief, and the Adviser and Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Regular British Forces in India.

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. The tour of overseas service of a British battalion is usually 16 years. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment. The normal tour of overseas duty for a regiment of British cavalry is 14 years. In Great Britain, in peace-time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry.—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 571 other ranks.

British Infantry.—The present number of British Infantry battalions in India and Aden is 46, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 882 other ranks.

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and forty-one Indian other ranks. The Indian platoon, as it is called, is transferred *en bloc* to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery.—Indians are emplo[yed] as drivers and artificers in the Royal H[orse] Artillery and in field and medium batte[ries], as drivers, gunners and artificers in pack b[atte]ries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

The peace organisation of the artillery [in] the present day is as follows:

Royal Horse Artillery.—One brigade, consis[ting] of headquarters, three batteries and t[hree] ammunition columns, and one unbrig[aded] battery and ammunition column. Each bat[tery] is armed with six 13-pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Briga[des].—Seven brigades on the higher establishm[ent] [illegible] with six 18-pounder guns, and two batte[ries] each with six 4·5" howitzers. Three brig[ades] consist of three batteries, each armed wit[h six] 18-pounder guns, and one battery with six [4·5"] howitzers. Of the three brigades on the lo[wer] establishment two consist of three batte[ries] each armed with six 18-pounder guns and [one] battery with six 4·5" howitzers, and one brig[ade] of two batteries armed with six 18-poun[der] guns, and two batteries armed with 4·5" howit[zers]. Two guns in each battery are immobile.

Field (Reinforcement) Brigade.—The reinfo[rce]ment brigade consists of two double batte[ries] each armed with six 18-pounder guns and 4·5" howitzers.

Ammunition Columns.—Two Divisi[onal] ammunition columns are maintained [for] the artillery of the first and second divisi[ons] and one field ammunition column for the [co]vering force brigade on the frontier.

Indian Pack Brigades.—Six brigades consisting of headquarters, one British and t[wo] Indian batteries, also one unbrigaded bat[tery] and one section. The British battery and Indian batteries per brigade are armed, four 3·7" howitzers, the remaining batt[eries] are armed with four 2·75" guns. The [ar]ma[ments] of the Frontier posts at Kohat, Lockhart, Saidgi, Idak, Razani, Damdil, [...] Chaman, Peshawar; Hindubagh; Malaka[nd] Shagai; Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are manned by personnel of Indian Pack Briga[des] R.A.

Medium Brigades.—Two brigades, each [con]sisting of one horsedrawn and two tra[ctor-]drawn batteries. In addition, there are tractor-drawn batteries, two armed with 26 cwt., howitzers and one with 60 pou[nder] guns on a lower establishment, each only one section mobile. For administra[tive] purposes one of these lower establishm[ent] batteries is brigaded with each of the Medium Brigades: the third battery (ar[med] with 60-pounder guns) is unbrigaded each brigade, therefore there are three trac[tor-] drawn and one horse drawn batteries in brigade, the horse-drawn battery is ar[med] with 60-pounder guns, in the other, with howitzers.

Heavy Brigade.—Headquarters and two [bat]teries at Bombay, and one battery at Karac[hi]

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre for Indian ranks of R. H. A. and of field and medium batteries and another centre for Indian ranks of pack batteries. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel.

Engineer Services.

The Engineer-in-Chief.—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for:

(1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace.

(2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services.

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace.

(4) The execution and maintenance of all military works.

(5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him.

The Organisation.—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches *viz* the "Sappers and Miners" and "Pioneers", and the Military Engineer Services.

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows:

King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Roorkee. Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee. Burma Sappers and Miners, with Headquarters at Mandalay.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers, Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. The first three Corps are commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, who is assisted by two Majors, as Superintendents of Park and Instruction, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, two Subadar-Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster. The staff of the Burma Sappers and Miners is proportionately less.

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany infantry. Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies; they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, *e.g.*, heavy bridging work, large water-supplies, electrical and mechanical installation.

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, and Burma except in the case of a few small outlying [illegible] which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and for the Royal Indian Marine; and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer-in-Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary P. W. D., to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the Secretary P. W. D., to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R. E. and Technical Officers. At the headquarters of each district there is a Commanding Royal Engineer, assisted in the ten 1st class districts by A. C. R. Es. Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into subdivisions under Sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores. There are sub overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by store keepers.

Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Military estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Vice-Marshal, whose rank corresponds to that of a Major-General in the Army.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in five branches, namely, air staff, personnel technical, stores and medical. The system of staff [illegible] obtainin[illegible] duties [illegible] are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's branch, and Medical Directorate respectively, of Army Headquarters. The formations subordinate to Royal Air Force Headquarters are: (1) The Wings which, in their turn, comprise the squadrons of aeroplanes (2) The Aircraft Depot. (3) The Aircraft Park.

The Wings.—There are three Wings in India, namely, at Peshawar, Risalpur and Quetta. The Wing Commander is an officer with Air Force rank corresponding to the rank of [illegible]t-Colonel in the Army. He is equipped with a staff [illegible] on the system

a[illegible] the headquarters staff of the Air Force. The Wing Headquarters [illegible] establishment [illegible] approximately of six officers and fou[illegible] [illegible] ranks.

The Squadrons.—Of the six *squadrons*, five are extended along the North-West Frontier from Quetta *to* Risalpur and one is stationed at Ambala. The squadron is the primary air force unit and it consists, normally, *of a* headquarters and three *flights of* aeroplanes. A flight can be detached temporarily but not *permanently* from its squadron, as repair facilities, workshops, and stores cannot economically be organised on *anything* lower than a squadron basis. The squadron headquarters *comprises* the officers and other ranks required for the command and administration *of the* squadron as a whole; it includes the workshop and repair units, *the armouries* and equipment *stores of the squadron*. The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type *of* aeroplane of which the *squadron is composed*; but, speaking generally, *all* squadrons on a peace basis have twelve *aeroplanes, i.e.*, four in each *of the* three flights.

Of the six *squadrons, two* are equipped with De Havilland 9A aeroplanes and are allotted *to distant* reconnaissance and *bombardment* duties; the other four, *which* are allotted to army co-operation *duties, have* Bristol fighter aeroplanes. The *establishment* of officers in *a squadron* consists of six officers in the headquarters and fifteen officers *allotted to* flying duties. This allows a *reserve* of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The Aircraft Depot—May conveniently be described *as the wholesale* store and provision *department* of the Royal Air Force. *Technical* stores from the United *Kingdom* are received and, in the first instance, held in the Aircraft Depot. *It is also* the main workshop and *repair shop of the* Force, where all engine repairs, mechanical transport repairs, and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. The Depot is located at Karachi.

The Aircraft Park.—*Relatively to* the Aircraft Depot, the *Aircraft Park* may be described as a central retail establishment, intermediate between the squadrons and *the* Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from *the* depot and distributes them *to the* squadron. The stocks held in *the* park are, however, usually limited to items necessary at short notice for operations, and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the *depot* and local conditions will admit. In war, the Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation. *In peace*, the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. New aeroplanes, received *from the United* Kingdom, are erected there, but no major repairs are *undertaken*.

Composition *of* **Establishments.**—The *personnel of the Royal Air* Force in India consist of officers, non-commissioned officers and airmen of the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers and mechanics belonging to the Indian technical section. The *officers are* employed on administrative, flying and technical duties: but all *are required to* be capable of flying an *aeroplane*. A proposal to employ *non-commissioned* officers as pilots has b[illegible]en agr[illegible]ed [illegible]o by the G[illegible]v[illegible]rn[illegible]t o[illegible] India and [illegible] are n[illegible]w s[illegible]x o[illegible] th[illegible]se [illegible]n [illegible]dia. [illegible] technical work. The only flying personnel who are not officers are those numbering above and a few aerial gunners who are airmen from various trades. The non-commissioned officers and airmen are employed both with squadrons and at the Aircraft Depot and Park. The personnel of the Indian technical section are employed entirely at the *Depot and* Park on technical trades, and consist of carpenters, fitters, fabric workers, instrument repairers, machinists, etc.

The total establishment consists of 228 officers, 1,780 British non-commissioned officers and airmen and 128 Indians.

In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical *service of its own*.

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry.—The present number *of* Indian cavalry regiments is 21.

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises:

14 British officers.

13 Indian officers.

493 *Indian* non-commissioned officers and men.

Indian Infantry and Pioneers.—The establishment *of* the Indian Infantry is *constituted as follows*:

	Battalions
20 *Infantry regiments consisting of* ..	104
3 Pioneer regiments *consisting of* ..	11
1 Independent Pioneer *battalion* (4th *Hazara Pioneers*)	1
10 Gurkha *regiments consisting of* .	20
34	136

The normal *strength of an* active battalion is—

	British Officers.	Indian Officers.	Indian other ranks
Infantry ..	12	20	742
Pioneers ..	12	16	720
Gurkhas ..	13	23	920

The *strength of a training* battalion depends *upon the* number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows:—

Infantry.—British Officers 9, Indian Officers 14, and Indian other ranks 636.

Pioneers—*British Officers* 9, Indian Officers 11, and Indian other ranks 469.

The strength of the Independent Pioneer Battalion is British Officers 13, Indian *Officers* 18, and Indian other ranks 923.

Reserves for these units have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage *on mobilisation* as well as for the *maintenance* of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

Reserve—The *conditions of the* reserve are as follows:—

(*a*) There are two classes in the reserve Class A and *Class B. A reservist is* eligible to

serve in Class A up to 8 years' combined army and reserve service, and in Class B up to 15 years' combined service.

(*b*) Service in the reserve is compulsory. On enrolment a man engages to serve at least 5 years in army service, and to serve up to 15 years in combined army and reserve service, if required to do so.

(*c*) Reservists will be trained for not more than 1 month annually in the cases of Class A, and biennially in the case of Class B. During training the reservist will receive the full pay of a serving soldier.

(*d*) While not under training, the reservist will receive pay as follows:—

Class A, Rs. 7 per mensem.

Class B, Rs. 4 per mensem.

(*e*) A reservist will be discharged from the service after 15 years' combined army and reserve service, when he will receive a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem, or, if he desires it, a gratuity of Rs. 300 in lieu. A reservist who is invalided from the reserve is granted a gratuity varying between 3 and 6 months pay and good conduct pay according to service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows:—

Cavalry	2,943
Artillery	2,520
Sappers & Miners	1,710
Indian Signal Corps	901
Infantry	24,320
Gurkhas	2,000
Pioneers	1,240
Independent Pioneers	81
Total	37,641

The Indian Signal Corps—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief, who belongs to the Royal Corps of Signals and is attached to the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

Th[illegible] the Signal Training [illegible] ted at Jubbulpore, and [illegible] Colonel, assisted by a st[illegible] organised on very much [illegible] headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The various types of field units and the number maintained are:—

Corps Signals Headquarters including Line and Wireless Company	2
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops	4
Divisional Signals	4
Corps Signals	2
Signal Parks	2
District Signals	3
Medium Brigade Royal Artillery Signal Section	1
Field Brigade Royal Artillery Signal Section	1

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of Communications on the North-West Frontier to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 'A' and 'C' troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each, the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters and the formation of one Medium and one Field Brigade Royal Artillery Signals Sections. The District Signals are located at Peshawar Waziristan and Kohat.

Royal Tank Corps.—Six Armoured Car Companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more Companies arrived in 1925. Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They are located as follows:—the Northern Group at Murree, this Group Headquarters commands Companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at Poona. This Group Headquarters commands Companies in the Southern and Western Commands. There is a school at Ahmednagar for the training of R. T. C. personnel and the conduct of experiments. The Colonel, Royal Tank Corps at Army Head-quarters, acts as Technical Adviser on Tanks and Armoured Cars.

The smallest Tactical Unit is the sub-section (Two Armoured Cars). There are two sub sections in a section, and 3 sections in a Company. Each section is commanded by a Captain or a subaltern, and the Company by a Major. In addition to 12 Armoured Cars (4 in each section), there is a mechanical reserve of 4 cars on the Headquarters of each Company.

5 Companies are equipped with Crossley Armoured Cars.

1 Company is equipped with Rolls-Royce 1921 Pattern.

1 Company is equipped with Rolls-Royce 1914.

1 Company is equipped with Austin Armoured Cars.

With the exception of the Company with Rolls-Royce 1914 pattern, which have only one Vickers Gun, all the remaining Armoured Cars are armed with two Vickers Guns.

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below.—

	British Officers.	British other ranks.	Followers.	Motor cars.	Motor cycles.	Armoured cars.	Lorries
Group Headquarters	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Tank Corps School	6	48	15	1	2	9	9
Armoured Car Company	12	145	39	2	6	16	10

Medical Services.—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:—

(*a*) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;

(*b*) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment;

(*c*) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, *viz.*, (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.

(*d*) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

(*e*) The Army Dental Corps.

(*f*) The Indian Troops Nursing Service.

(*g*) The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Troops Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian Soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Diabetes.

Indian Army Service Corps and the Mechanical Transport Service.—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to a short time ago. The Indian Army Service Corps is administered by the Quartermaster-General, and is one of the principal services included in the Quartermaster-General's Department.

The Indian Army Service Corps is constituted in two main branches, namely: (*a*) Supply, (*b*) Animal transport, and is supplemented by the Mechanical Transport Service, which, in India, is constituted upon a special basis, but which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table.—

SUPPLY.

Officers with King's commission ..	165
Indian officers	68
British other ranks	300
Civilians	773
Followers	2,849
Total ..	4,218

ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions.	91
Indian officers	184
British other ranks	88
Civilians	148
Silladar Lance Naiks and Sarwans	1 053
Indian non-commissioned officers and drivers	14 139
Artificers and followers ..	2 184
Total ..	17,887

There are also 1,094 driver reservists.

The total numbers of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachments in Aden, and Kashmir are 19,747 and 5,808 respectively. There are also 747 pack and draught horses and 612 ponies. Wheeled and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower establishment represents the pre-war "cadre," other companies being mantained in peace-time at full war establishment.

The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following:—

Light Lorries: 8 companies with 9 sections (higher establishment), 2 sections (lower establishment.) and 15 sections in cadres.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The organisation as a whole is completed by a mechanical transport depot, a central stores depot, mobile repair units and workshops, of which the most important is the large heavy repair workshop constructed after the war at Chakala Like the Indian

A n y S C ps e m h n a ansp r s adm ed by he Dir to of Supply and Transp und he con o o the Qua e Master-General. Exclusive of motor bicycles the total establishment now consists of 2,206 vehicles, with 982 vehicles spare and in reserve.

The mechanical transport is at present not actually a part of the Indian Army Service Corps. A scheme is, however, in operation by which the mechanical transport will be taken over by the Indian Army Service corps. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps, since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps. The establishment is completed by Indian officers with the Viceroy's commission, and Indian other ranks of the I A S.C. employed as drivers. A large number of Indians with non-combatant status are employed as artificers and followers. The strength and categories of the present establishments are shown in the following table :—

Officers with King's commissions.	132
Indian officers	36
British other ranks..	399
Indian other ranks	1,427
Civilians	267
Indian artificers	1,098
Followers	656
Total ..	4,014

There are also 1,162 reservists.

The post-war establishment of the Mechanical Transport in India will be as follows :—

(a) Field units—

8 Light M. T. Companies, consisting of 8 headquarters, 9 service sections (higher establishment), 2 service sections (lower establishment) and 15 sections in cadre.

10 M. T. Companies for motor ambulance convoys.

4 Mobile repair units,

(b) Maintenance units—

1 Heavy Repair shop.

3 Medium Repair Shops.

1 Central M. T. Stores Depot.

(c) Miscellaneous—

3 M. T. group, headquarters, M. T. technical inspectorate, I. M. T. depot for training Indian drivers and Aden M. T. Section.

The Ordnance Services which are partly under the Q.M.G. and partly under the M.G S. may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military and also under an

a ng men nt d ed n cent yea s w h cl h ng and gen a s es he than e g n ng st A nt posa o gan sa tion is in operation under the central of the Master General of Supply to dispense with the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the different services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State.

Army Remount Department.—The following are among the most important duties imposed on the remount service:—(1) The mounting of the whole of the mounted services in India. (2) The provision of camels and draught bullocks for all units and services. (3) The maintenance of some 56,000 animals.(4) The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. (5) The animal mobilization of all units, services and departments of the army. (6) A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. (7) The administration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilization. (8) Breeding operations of a direct character and a new horse-breeding area, which comprises the three civil districts of Multan, Montgomery and Dera Ghazi Khan, and will include the breeding grants in the lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director, a Deputy Director, and a Staff Captain, 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots 6 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud, 15 Assistant Remount officers and 8 Veterinary officers

Veterinary Services in India—The Veterinary Services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of mounted British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery. I. A. S C units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The Veterinary Services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps

The Indian Army Veterinary Corps is organised in 12 sections, attached in peace-time to Class I veterinary hospitals at certain important stations.

Military Farms Department.—This department, which is under the control of the Master General of Supply, consists of two branches :—

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services.—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne

uper mer ry the e blishm n o un s of he Ind an A my Th s abli hm n a ll ws inc uding a ng s ho ls

British officers.	Indian officers.	B. O. Rs.	I. O. Rs.	Civilians.
67	38	167	11	247

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows:—

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army.

Artillery, 6 years' service in army for gunners, 0 for drivers and 4 for the Heavy Battery personnel.

S & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army (5 for the Burma S & M).

Indian Signal Corps, 5 years' service in army.

Infantry and Pioneers (except Gurkhas, the 4th Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry), 5 years in army service and 10 years in the reserve. (*Note*: This is the minimum period of service with the colours. 15 years in Colour and Reserve service must be done).

Gurkhas, 4th Hazara Pioneers, trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry, and Indian combatant personnel of British Infantry Battalions, 4 years' service in army.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and 4 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army.

Bandsmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in army.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all School-masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.— These forces are "Civil" troops, *i e*, they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following:—Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob Levy Corps and the Mekran Levy Corps. The various names show the localities in which each force is situated.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as in the Empire the adop- on o c mpu s y mil a y s e would be und sirab e I was e gnis d howe e hat India n d d s me adequa e xili y fo ce if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency: and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, R.A S C sections, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are performed by the Field Companies R. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service over seas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given t g in peace to enable

them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of two main categories, provincial battalions, and the *university training corps battalions*. The latter are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round, and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps battalions, it is not intended to enforce the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial battalions.

The members of the *provincial battalions* accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number has since been raised to twenty and, though the unit establishment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. It is in contemplation to diversify and extend the scope of the force by constituting some ancillary units. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Corps, the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year, every man does twenty-eight days' preliminary training, and during every year he receives twenty-eight days' periodical training.

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States, like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops, namely:

Class A.—Troops in this class are on the present-day Indian Army s[illegible] establishments, and, with some [illegible] are armed with the same weapons as c[illegible] ing units of the regular Indian Arr[illegible]

Class B.—These troops consist of u[illegible] are, in most cases, little inferior in tr[illegible] discipline to troops of Class A but [illegible] not organised on present-day Indi[illegible] establishments. They have, as a rule [illegible] the system of the pre-war formatio[illegible] standard of armament is pitched l[illegible] that of Class A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in [illegible] of militia formations, which are n[illegible] nently embodied. The standard of [illegible] discipline, and armament, prescribed [illegible] class, is generally lower than the [illegible] prescribed for Class B troops

The authorized and actual streng[illegible] Indian State Forces on the 1st Octo[illegible] amounted to—

	Authoriz[illegible] strength	[illegible]
Artillery . .	1,481	
Cavalry .. .	9,714	
Infantry	30,04[illegible]	
Camel Corps . .	46[illegible]	
Motor Machine Gun Sections	7[illegible]	
Sappers	1,178	
Transport Corps ..	1,611	
Grand total ..	44,570	

Officers.

There are two main categories of [illegible] the Indian Army; those holding th[illegible] Commission and those holding the [illegible] Commission. The latter are all India[illegible] from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha [illegible] and have a limited status and power [illegible] mand, both of which are regulated by t[illegible] Army Act and the rules made th[illegible] Until recent years Indians were not el[illegible] King's Commissions.

King's Commissioned Officers for th[illegible] Army are obtained from two sourc[illegible] among the cadets who pass through t[illegible] Military College, Sandhurst, and by th[illegible] to the Indian Army of Officers belo[illegible] British units. The former is the [illegible] channel of recruitment; the latter be[illegible] resorted to when, owing to abnormal [illegible] or for some other special reason, requ[illegible] cannot be complete by means of ca[illegible] Sandhurst. When a cadet has qu[illegible] Sandhurst and has received his comm[illegible] becomes, in the first instance, an offic[illegible] Unattached List, and is posted for a [illegible] one year to a British battalion or reg[illegible] India, where he receives a preliminary [illegible] in his military duties. At the end of [illegible] he is posted as a squadron or compa[illegible] to a regiment or battalion of the India[illegible] Administrative services and departmen[illegible]

army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course, attained at about 26 years' service, promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. It was proposed that King's commissions should be obtainable by Indian gentlemen in the following three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; (2) by the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments who had either been promoted from the ranks or joined their regiments on direct appointment as jemadar: (3) by the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who had rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education precluded their being granted the full King's commission. A number of honorary King's commissions are still granted annually to a limited number of Viceroy's commissioned officers of the class described in the third category mentioned above. The second of the sources of selection mentioned has since been almost entirely abandoned for the reason that a Viceroy's commissioned officer of this class cannot, as a practical matter, hope to have a normal career as a King's commissioned officer. It is the first of the three avenues of selection mentioned which gives the fullest opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst. It was decided that, in the first instance, ten vacancies at Sandhurst should be reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. These dispositions will render it possible to provide from Dehra Dun sufficient candidates to fill the ten vacancies at Sandhurst which are at present allotted annually to Indians. In February 1923 it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were: 7th Light Cavalry; 16th Light Cavalry; 2/1st Madras Pioneers; 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment; 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry; 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q. V. O. L. I.); 1/14th Punjab Regiment; 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

Training Institutions

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units —

Staff College, Quetta.

Senior Officers School, Belgaum.

School of Artillery, Kakul.

Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms School, Pachmarhi (a).

Army School of Physical Training, Ambala

Machine Gun School, Ahmednagar (a).

Army Signal School, Poona.

Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar

Army School of Education, Belgaum.

Army School of Cookery, Poona.

Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona

Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi

(a) Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arms and Machine Guns Schools were amalgamated in February 1927, the two Schools are not yet located in one place. Hence they are shown as two Schools above, the one for Small Arms at Pachmarhi and that for Machine Guns at Ahmednagar.

The object of these Schools is to ensure to all the units throughout the army a constant formations supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

The King George Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum and Jullandur also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army, and the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through Sandhurst.

Army in India Reserve of Officers.—Previous to the Great War there had been what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not meet the requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1926, had the effect of stimulating recruitment. They provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commission in the Reserve:—

(1) Officers who having held King's commissions and retired from H. M.'s forces, are not liable for further service.

Offi as o h h n M a y ffi ng unde h Go rnment of nd a o ca Government.

(3) Private gentlemen residing in India, ossessing the requisite qualifications and evious training.

The Reserve comprises each arm and branch the Army and the officers are posted to finite branches and units.

All officers are required to undergo periodical aining up to a maximum of 30 days a year nd receive pay and allowances admissible to gular officers of the same rank and arm of the rvice during training.

Members of the Auxiliary Force, India, may come "officers designate" for the grant of mmissions in the A. I R. O., upon the calling army service of that reserve.

Officers and officers designate receive Rs 200 nually as a retaining fee, and an outfit lowance of Rs. 400, on joining.

The strength of the Reserve towards the d of 1927 was 857.

Recruitment for the Reserve has been extended Ceylon, the number to be commissioned in ylon being limited to 50.

The Fighting Races.—The fighting classes at contribute to the composition of the dian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly om the north of India, but the experiences the great war have caused some modifica- ons in the opinions previously held as to the lative value of these and other fighting men. e numbers of the various castes and tribes listed in the Army have since the war un- rgone fluctuations, and it is not possible at esent to give exact information as to their oportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs ntributed very large numbers both to the valry and infantry, and the contribution the Gurkhas was also large; it is probable at these classes preserve their preponder- nce The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab iginated in a sect founded near Lahore by a easant in the early part of the sixteenth cen- ry and in the course of a hundred years grew to a formidable militant power. Muhamma- ns of various races contribute a still larger oportion to both the cavalry and infantry. hese are drawn both from the north and the uth of India, as well as from beyond the Fron- r They are all excellent fighting men, hardy d warlike, who have furnished sodiers to all e great powers of India for many hundreds of ars As cavalry the Muhammadans are per- ps unequalled by any other race in the East, eing good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete attalions, which during the war were con- derably increased. As fighters in the hills ey are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in e North-West Frontier, but the Garhwalis d Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers. The professional military caste of India from me immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabit- g not only Rajputana but the United Provin- s and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial b n the e war s of H ndus n orm d backbone of h o d Benga Army and ha e sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their mar- tial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwalis are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which were all we had in 1914 have since been added to. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak dis tricts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have re- vived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable that their proved effi- ciency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been men- tioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the Pio neer regiments and Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged.

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

Summary of India's Effort in the War—In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are review- ed. His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contri- bution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all bran- ches of the service amounted to 791,000, mak- ing a total combatant contribution of 985,000 Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent over- seas. The total contribution of Indian per- sonnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent over- seas was 175,000.*

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War see "The Indian Year Book of 1920 p. 152 et seq

Effectives, 1927.

	Officers with King's Commissions.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commissions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other civilians.	Followers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Combatant Services (Includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps.) ..	1,137	56,115	3,505	1,34,622	(a)	21,256
II. Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services) ..	349	470	11	130	1,251	456
III. Training Establishments (inclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps.)	120	160	10	113	54	243
IV. Educational Establishments ..	89	156	36	14	245	203
V. Indian Army Service Corps (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in items I, II, and III*)	290	559	285	16,464	1,156	5,688
VI. Indian Army Ordnance Corps. (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II.*	53	546	6	1,748	558	177
VII. Medical Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II.*) ..	886	842	718	1,323	473	4,90[illegible]
VIII. Veterinary Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II.*)	40	4	55	815	43	8[illegible]
IX. Remount Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II.*)	36	24	26	107	46	2,57[illegible]
X. Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department) .	238	177	38	513	5,110	3,16[illegible]
XI. Auxiliary and Territorial Force Forces (Permanent Establishments)	175	426	.	..	12	
Total ..	6,741	59,768	4,783	1,58,139	8,653	39,94[illegible]

(a) Included in column 7.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Marine and Military Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India. Since April 1st, 1920, the accounts have been prepared on the basis of the rate of 2/- per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transactions into rupees. The sterling value of the rupee has, however, stood at a lower level in recent years—the rate adopted for Budget 1927-28 is 1s 6d. per rupee. In consequence of this variation from the 2/- rate, large sums have to be brought to as credits or debits on account of in respect of transactions involving tances to or from India. All these gains or losses are recorded in instance under a suspense heading; tion attributable to the various hea respect of outlay incurred in Engla culated every month on the basis of rate of the daily telegraphic transfer r Calcutta to London, and transferred accounts; and it is considered, with to the circumstances of each year, wh balance remaining under the suspens

after these transfers are made should be written off to revenue or kept in suspense against the possibility of opposite results in succeeding years.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the rece budget. This is especially th receipts of the Military Dep amount to considerable sum

The Provincial Governmen penditure for Military pur

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)

Table 1.

	1925-26. Closed Accounts.	1926-2" Revised Estimates
	Rupees (000's omitte	
Army	55,43,82	55,0. 63
Marine	67,30	67 88
Military Works	4,28,25	4,48 72
Total	60,39,37	60,20,23

NOTES.—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt services.

(2) All Expenditure for M incurred in the United Kingdo Government, as also all cont Imperial Government for the included in the above figur

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of *Army* Expenditure, (gross) and England separately :—

Table 2

	1925-26. Closed Accounts.	1926-27 Revised Estimates
INDIA.	Rupees (000's omitted)	
A. *Standing Army :*		
(1) Effective Services :		
Maintenance of the Standing Army .		
Administrative services		
Manufacturing establishments .. .		
Army Headquarters, Staff or Commands, etc.		
Puchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals		
Special Services		
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous		
Unadjusted expenditure		
Lump cut for probable underspending ..		
Total Effective Services .		
(2) Non-effective Services:		
Non-effective charges		
B. *Auxiliary and Territorial Forces :*		
Effective		
C. *Royal Air Force :*		
Effective		
Non-effective		
Total: India:		
Effective	41,17,75	40,61 9.
Non-effective	4,55,64	4,06 84
Total ..	45,73,39	45,28 79

Table 2—contd.

	1925–26. Closed Accounts	1926–27. Revised Estimates.	1927–28 Budget Estimates
	(Rupees 000's omitted)		
ENGLAND.			
I *Standing Army :*			
(1) Effective Services :			
Maintenance of the Standing Army ..			2,79,23
Administrative Services			40,47
Manufacturing establishments .. .			74,39
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc.			7,00
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			77,90
Special Services			1,60
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			66,90
Total Effective Services ..			5,47,49
(2) Non-effective Services			3,57,89
B *Royal Air Force :*			
Effective			47,95
Non-effective			1,80
Total : England	9,70,43	9,74,84	9,54,33
Total Army Expenditure—			
Effective	47,75,88	46,82,32	43,23,53
Non-effective	7,67,94	8,21,31	8,31,38
Grand Total .	55,43,82	55,03,63	51,54,91

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces, and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, educational establishments in England for Indian Services, leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments, purchase of imported stores, etc. The expenditure on non-effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, and of various gratuities.

Of the sum of Rs 549·2 millions allotted in the Budget for 1927-28 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services (*i.e.*, after deducting Receipts), Rs. 504·4 millions will be available for expenditure under the heading "Army," made up of Rs. 412·0 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 92·4 millions in England. The Indian Expenditure includes Rs. 30·8 millions for exchange on net expenditure in England.

The English expenditure includes £16,000 for payments in England of gratuities and allowances to surplus officers of the Indian Army

The gross working expenses of military establishments, such as bakeries, pasture and dairy farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is shown below :

	1925–26 Closed Accounts.	1926–27. Revised Estimates.	1927–28 Budget Estimates
	(Rupees 000's omitted)		
India (including exchange)	4,24,84	4,44,72	4,33,73
England	3,41	4,00	3,25
Total ..	4,28,25	4,48,72	4,36 98

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS.

lowing table gives the average strength of British troops, and the health in 1925 with comparative figures for the quinquennial pe… 915 to 1926 :—

'eriod.			Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Inval. sent ho
rage	..	..	65,440	39,389	303	
	..	..	44,891	36,952	267	
	..	..	60,737	46,892	397	1
	.	..	80,825	62,372	390	1,
	..	..	87,982	90,637	1,424	2
	..	.	56,561	54,982	438	4
	..	..	67,332	61,429	385	2
	..	..	58,681	60,515	408	
	..	..	60,166	37,836	284	
	..	..	63,139	37,595	237	
	..	..	58,614	38,569	246	
	..	..	57,378	36,069	166	
	..		56,798	36,893	171	

INDIAN TROOPS.

erage strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China a… tside India in 1926 was 135,146.

owing table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths … nnial period 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1926 i…

Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1 0… Admissions.	Deaths
130,261	71,213	578	699	2,632	544·6	4 39
204,298	161,028	3,435	4,829	7,792	788·2	16 81
216,445	164,987	2,124	4,564	9,265	762·3	9 81
175,384	119,215	1,782	3,638	6,031	679·7	10 16
147,840	77,468	1,014	2,659	3,639	524·0	6·86
143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466·7	5 98
134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	423·1	5 73
136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	356 8	4 01
135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,082	388·6	3 75

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

03 a squadron of the Royal Navy, he East Indies Squadron, has been in Indian waters. It has natu- in strength from time to time, and ars in particular there have been nges in its composition, the most g in the direction of strengthening the disappearance of strength in quadrons of the Eastern Fleet. In of one second nree cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906 wh… withdrawal from Eastern wa… ated, it consisted of two sec… third class cruisers, and … strength until 1910: when… cruiser was withdrawn and … substituted, and three cruise… the Mediterranean to assist … of the arms traffic in the C… position of the East Indies … improved The

sure had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been flagship, and a modern second class cruiser replaced the Perseus.

The Squadron in 1927.—The composition of the Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows:—

"Effingham" (Flag), Cruiser: 9,770 tons "Emerald," Cruiser, 7,550 tons; "Enterprise Cruiser: 7,550. Sloops "Crocus," "Cyclamen" and "Lupin". Special Service vessel "Triad" (Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf.) Survey Ship "Ormonde."

The proportion of contributions from the overseas Dominions towards naval expenditure is shown in the following table issued with the last Navy Estimates that gave details.—

Received from	Nature of Service.	Total
		£
India	Maintenance of His Majesty's Ships in Indian Waters..	100,000
	Indian Troop Service (on account of work performed by the Admiralty)	3,400
	Repayment on account of services rendered by His Majesty's Ships engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic in the Persian Gulf	64 000
Australian Commonwealth Dominion of Canada.	Contributions on account of liability for Retired Pay of Officers and Pensions of Men lent from the Royal Navy.	10,800
Australian Commonwealth.	Survey of the N. W. Coast of Australia	7,500
Do	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of a branch of the Royal Navy Reserve..	41,600
Dominion of New Zealand	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of the Imperial Navy generally, also of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve	100,000
Union of South Africa ..	General maintenance of the Navy	85,000
Newfoundland ..	Maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve ..	3,000
	Total ..	415,500

India's Marine Expenditure.

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1896-7, the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid for the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. The expenditure amounts to nearly £400,000 annually.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Marine is being reorganised so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy The R. I. M. Ship "Dalhousie" has been reconditioned for use as a Depot Ship Three of the R. I. M Ships have been or are being reconditioned for use as loops of war in the R. I. M Negotiations are in progress with the Admiralty for the provision of a fourth sloop for the new service. The necessary legislation in Parliament has been undertaken and completed and the consequential Indian Legislation in regard to the discipline of the new force will be introduced in the Indian Legislature as soon as possible.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Royal Indian Marine (The Sea Service under the Government of India) traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Osiander), were despatched from England in 1612 under a Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various lengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea [illegible]ce.

The periods and titles have been as follows —

Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine	..	1612—1686
Bombay "	..	1686—1830
Indian Navy "	..	1830—1863
Bombay Marine ..	..	1863—1877
H. M. Indian Marine ..	..	1877—1892

Royal Indian Marine ..1892. Present day

The Marine has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy

Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Director.

War Service of the Marine.

1612-1717 Continuous wars against Dutch, Portuguese and Pirates for supremacy of West Coast of India. 1744 War with France, capture of Chandernagore, and French ship Indienne In 1756 Capture of Castle of Gheria. 1774 Mahratta War, capture of Tannah. Latter part of the eighteenth century, war with French and Dutch, Capture of Pondicherry, Trincomalee, Jafnapatam, Colombo, etc. 1801 Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. 1803 War with France. 1810 Taking of Mauritius and capture of French ship in Port Louis. Early part of the nineteenth century suppression of Jowasmi Pirates in the Persian Gulf. 1811 Conquest of Tara. 1813 Expedition against Sultan of Sambar. 1817-18 Mahratta War, capture of Forts at Severndroog. 1819 Expedition to exterminate piracy in the Persian Gulf. 1820 Capture of Mocha. 1821 Expedition against the Beni-boo-Ali Arabs. 1824-26 First Burma War. 1827 Blockade of Berbera and Somali Coast. 1835 Defeat of Beni Yas Pirates. 1838 Expedition to Afghanistan and capture of Karachi. 1838 Capture of Aden. 1840-42 War in China. 1843 Scinde War Battle of Meanee, capture of Hyderabad. 1845-46 Maori war in New Zealand. 1848-49 War in Punjab, siege of Mooltan. 1852 Second Burma War, Capture of Rangoon, Martaban, Bassein, Prome and Pegu. 1855 Persian War, capture of Bushire, Muhammerah and Ahwaz. 1856-57 War in China. 1857-59 The Indian Mutiny. 1859 Capture of the Island of Beyt. 1860 China War, Canton, Taku Forts, Fatshan and Pekin. 1871 Abyssinian War. 1882 Egyptian Campaign. 1885 Egyptian Campaign. 1885 Third Burma War. 1889 Chin-Lshai Expedition. 1896 Suakin Expedition. 1897 Expedition to Intirbe, Mombassa E. Africa. 1899-1902 S. African War. 1900-01 Boxer Rebellion in China relief of Pekin, 1902-04 Somaliland Expedition, Suppression of Arms Traffic operations, Persian Gulf 1912-14.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHBROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean North Sea North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

When the War Office assumed full control of Operations in Mesopotamia a large number of Regular and Temporary Officers and men were seconded to the Royal Engineers and General Service respectively for duties in the Inland Water Transport which controlled all River Transport work in that country, and these officers held many important executive appointments in that unit.

The movements of all sea transports between India and the various theatres of War were controlled by Marine Officers.

Trawlers were built in the Bombay and Calcutta Dockyards and mine sweeping operations were carried out with these and launches off Bombay and elsewhere, the trawlers were also used for towing duties

Retired Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on naval transport duties in England and France, and also in very responsible positions with the Inland Water Transport in France.

Service in the War 1914-18—The Royal Indian Marine, though a small Service compared with the Army and Navy, played a very active and conspicuous part in the European War. These are set out in detail in the Indian Year Book for 1922 and earlier editions (*q. v.* pp. 202 *et seq.*).

Personnel, 1927

DIRECTOR.

Captain E. J. Headlam, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.I.M.

(The Director, R.I.M., advises the Government of India on all maritime matters. Is also Principal Naval Transport Officer, East Indies.)

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

Capt. H. Morland, R.I.M.

FINANCIAL ADVISER.

R. E. Odling, Esq.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE DIRECTOR, R. I. M.

E. O. Carey, Esq.

OFFICERS.

Captains	9
Commanders	19
Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen	51
Engineer-Captain	1
Engineer-Commanders	7
Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub Lieutenants	42

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Boatswains, European	11
Clerks	12
Boatswains, Indian	10
Engine Driver [illegible]	1

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are mostly recruited from the Ratnagiri District of the Bombay Presidency.

SHIPS.

Sloop Minesweeping ..	R. I. M. S.	Clive ..	2,100 tons ..	2,422 Horse Power
Sloop	,,	Cornwallis ..	1,740 ,, ..	2,700 ,,
Sloop Minesweeping ..	,,	Lawrence ..	1,412 ,, ..	2,020 ,,
Surveying Ship ..	,,	Investigator ..	1,355 ,, ..	1,500 ,,
,, ...	,,	Palinurus ..	538 ,, ..	486 ,,
Depot Ship	,,	Dalhousie ..	1,650 ,, ..	
Patrol Ship . ..	,,	Pathan ..	832 ,, ..	3,500 S. H. P.
,, ...	,,	Baluchi ..	755 ,, ..	3,500 ,,

In addition to the above there are 37 vessels composed of steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, military service launches, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Rangoon and Karachi.

Dockyards.

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important. The one at Calcutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with factories.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, BOMBAY DOCK YARD.

R. I. M. Officers.

Commander of the Yard, Comdr. R. H Garstin, O B E., R.I.M

Engineer Manager, Engineer-Captain W. A. Williams, R.I.M.

Marine Store Officer, Engineer-Commander W W. Collins, R I.M.

1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander T. Kerr, D.S.C

2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager, Engineer Lieutenant J. H. Mackay, R.I.M.

Maintenance Officer, Lieutenant-Commander G T. D Wells, R.I.M.

Civilian Officers.

Constructor, Mr. W. J. Keushett.

Assistant Constructor, Mr. W. G. J. Francis.

Medical Staff.

Marine Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Thomas, D.S.O., I.M.S.

Warrant Officer in Medical Charge, Dockyard Dispensary, Assistant Surgeon J. B. D'Sousa, I M D.

R. I. M. Warrant Officers.

Boatswain of the Yard, Mr. A. H. Lovett, M B E., Boatswain, R.I.M.

Boatswain-in-Charge, Arsenal Stores, Mr. P. O'Hara, Boatswain, R.I.M.

Master-at-Arms, Dockyard Police, Mr. H. J. Downing, Boatswain, R.I.M.

Master-at-Arms, Dockyard Police, Mr. G. Mattison, Boatswain, R I.M.

Police Boatswain, Mr. Sk. Kadir Sk. Jainoo Boatswain, R.I.M

Police Boatswain, Mr. Sk. Mahamad Sk. Bhicoo, Boatswain, R.I.M.

Marine Transport Appointments,

Bombay.

Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Com-[illegible] M P Cooper R.I.M

Assistant Marine Transport Officer, 1st Grade Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Rattray, R.I.M

Assistant Marine Transport Officer, 2nd Grade, Lieutenant H. R Inigs-Jones, R.I.M

Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Marine, and in the R. I. M. Dockyards, the following appointments under local Governments are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Marine:—

BOMBAY.

Port Officer, Assistant Port Officer, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Engineers and Ship Surveyors to the Government of Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Port Officer, Deputy Port Officer and Deputy Shipping Master, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Engineers and Ship Surveyors to the Government of Bengal

NARAYANGANJ (Bengal).

Engineer Superintendent, Government Dock yard.

BURMA

Principal Port Officer, Burma, 1st and 2nd Assistant Port Officers, Rangoon. Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma Assistant to the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma and Engineer Superintendent of Government Vessels in Lower Burma.

MANDALAY.

Superintending Engineer.

AKYAB.

Port Officer.

BASSEIN.

Port Officer.

MOULMEIN.

Port Officer.

CHITTAGONG.

Port Officer and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

MADRAS.

Presidency Port Officer and Deputy Conservator of the Port.

ADEN.

Port Officer.

KARACHI.

Port Officer, Assistant Marine Transport Officer and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The official announcement of the proposal to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a Government department, to be called the Royal Indian Navy, was made by the Viceroy in the Council of State in February, 1926. He said that the creation of an Indian Navy had been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past, and the intention of Government to take measures was strengthened by the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee to reorganise the Royal Indian Marine on the lines of a combatant naval service. After consulting several naval experts the Government of India appointed a committee to formulate definite proposals.

The following were the members of the Committee: President.—General Lord Rawlinson, [illegible] Sir B. N. Mitra, member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Mr. E. Burdon, Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department; Capt. E. J. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

The Committee met at Delhi during February 1925 and prepared their report which was approved in draft form by the late Lord Rawlinson before his death in March 1925. It stated generally: "The scope of the task entrusted to us is to draw up a scheme for the purpose of putting into effect a policy defined in the following formula: 'The reconstruction of the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the first stage of her own naval development, and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence.'

Our **terms of reference** arranged for convenience in the order in which we shall deal with them are as follows :—

To prepare a scheme for the reorganization of the Royal Indian Marine so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy with special reference to (1) the functions to be ultimately performed by the Indian Navy and the methods of employment with a view to its undertaking those functions. (2) The number and class of vessels that can be maintained with available budget allotment. (3) Recruitment, strength, training and conditions of service of personnel. (4) Relations between the higher command of the Indian Navy, the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, including the proposed employment of a Chief, Naval Staff, India. (5) Provision for and maintenance of vessels including the continuance or abolition of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard."

A Sea-going Force.—The Committee observes that by far the most important aspect of the new force in its early stages will be its duty as a training squadron. The new personnel will need to be thoroughly trained in gunnery, mine sweeping, harbour defence and seamanship. In this connection we cannot insist too strongly on ships of the Indian Navy becoming from the first a sea-going force. Efficiency and enthusiasm alike will melt away if the new navy remains in port and practises nothing but harbour defence. A valuable service which we think that the Indian navy should be able to undertake in the near future will be the responsibility for policing the Persian Gulf in peace time, by which means the three vessels maintained in those waters by the Imperial Government will be set free of other duties at present performed by the Royal Indian Marine. We consider that the Marine survey should be retained, as its work in peace and war is essential for fighting sea service. Control of station ship at Aden, Port Blair Rangoon and the Persian Gulf, to attend to the conveyance of corps and officials and to supervise the work of lighting and buoying in adjacent waters should not be a function of the new navy. Retention of these responsibilities would not be, in our opinion, compatible with development of a fighting force. The work of carrying troops can be contracted for commercially at rates which could hardly fail to be cheaper than existing arrangements. The new service should also be responsible for marine transport at present carried out by the Royal Indian Marine. The cost of storage and maintenance in this connection will be a charge against the Indian Navy.

Peace Time Functions.—The functions of the new Indian Navy in peace time will therefore be as follows: (a) Training of personnel for service in war; (b) Services required by the Indian Government in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf; (c) organization of the naval defences at the ports which are under the control of the Indian Government; (d) survey work in the Indian Ocean; (e) Marine transport work for the Government of India.

We recommend that in accordance with its new functions the service should be known as the Royal Indian Navy and should fly the White Ensign, which is the recognised flag of the naval fighting forces of the Empire.

As regards the number and class of vessels the Committee says: "On the assumption that these will be the functions of the Indian Navy we consider that a squadron of four sloops, two patrol craft vessels, four trawlers and two survey ships, together with one depot ship, as already suggested, would suffice to begin with."

The Committee estimate that the **net annual cost** of maintaining such a force would amount at first approximately to Rs. 63 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of the following items: (1) Rs. 12,50,000 cost of lighting and station ships which should be met from lighting fees and debited to other departments. At present two lakhs of this expenditure is debited to political estimates and the remaining ten and a half lakhs to marine estimates. (2) Rs. 4,00,000 for military launches which will be included in military estimates. (3) Rs. 1,14,000 on account of transport establishment, hitherto debited to His Majesty's Government. (4) Pension charges for ratings which will be a negligible figure for the first few years.

The Committee then refer to the estimates of the last two under marine department and observe that, taking the present cost of the *Royal* Indian Marine to be an average of the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 the annual cost of the proposed forces would compare as follows:

Royal Indian Marine total net cost, Rs. 51,62,000.

Net annual cost of Indian Navy, Rs. 62,60,000.

The cost on lighting and station ships and military launches would remain the same, namely, Rs. 16,50,000. Thus the excess of the annual cost in respect of the Indian Navy over that of the Royal Indian Marine would be Rs. 10,98,000 This excess, however, is likely to be reduced to a considerable extent by the leasing of dockyards and still futher if, as is contemplated, the Government of India institute a system for the levy of fees for lighting on shipping companies.

Apart from recurring expenditure the Committee estimate that there will be initial expenses, assuming that new sloops will be provided by the Home Government on loan to the Indian Navy costing nine lakhs.

The Establishment.—The following establishment of officers and warrant officers will be required:—Flag-Officer Commanding, 1; Captains, 9; Commanders, 18 Lt.-Commanders, Lieuts. and Sub-Lieuts., 48; Midshipmen, 3; Boatswains, 22; Engineer Capt., 1; Engineer Commanders, 7; Engineer Lieut.-Commanders, Engineer Lieut., and Engineer Sub-Lieuts. 42; Assistant Surgeons, 10; Clerks 12.

The figures for the executive and engineer officers include provision for the following port appointments at Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Aden:—Captains, 5; Commanders, 5; Lieut.-Commander, 1; Engineer Commanders, 3; Engineer Lieut.-Commanders, 10; Boatswain, 1.

Commissions for Indians.—The nature of the Commissions to be granted to officers in the Indian Navy is of importance We recommend that King's Commissions similar to those now held by officers in the Royal Indian Marine be granted to British and Indian officers alike. Commissions should confer an authority limited to the force in which they are granted, namely the Royal Indian Navy. We strongly deprecate the use of any form of commission which might convey the impression that the officers of the Indian Navy held a purely subordinate status, such as is held by the Viceroy's commissioned officers in the Indian Army. With the proposed initial strength of the force the recruitment of executive officers will be required at a rate of about three a year We agree generally with Admiral Richmond's recommendation that British and Indian boys should enter by competition at the age of 18 exactly in the same way as public school cadets are now taken into the Royal Navy.

Recruitment of Cadets.—We also agree with the proposal that Indian cadets should be mainly recruited through the Prince of Wales College, Dehra Dun. The examination for the cadetship would be held simultaneously in England and in India. One appointment every year should be reserved for an Indian by either from Dehra Dun or an English public school, subject to reaching a minimum qualifying standard in examination. For some time at any rate standard of education at Dehra Dun will be appreciably lower than at an English public school. It will, therefore, probably be necessary to raise the age limit for Indians recruited from Dehra Dun to the Indian Navy from 18 to 19 years on the analogy of a similar rule which already obtains in the case of Indian cadets for the Army. As the age of study at Dehra Dun is 12 to 18 it is likely that several years will elapse before any Indian cadets enter the navy from that institution. We do not see how this can be avoided. Cadetship should, however, be open to Indian boys at English public schools from the beginning We understand that there is a considerable number of these, some of whom might be attracted towards the service in the Indian Navy On passing the examination British and Indian cadets should undergo a course of two years training in naval technical schools in the United Kingdom. On the completion of their training cadets would be given their commissions in the Indian Navy and would proceed to join a squadron in Indian waters.

Technical Training.—"We have considered the possibility of conducting initial technical training in India but this would entail very great expenditure on establishment, and would reduce to the vanishing point the funds available for ships. It occurs to us that Indian entrants into the navy *via* Dehra Dun will normally have no sea experience whatever before passing their entrance examination into the Navy and that if they are then sent straight to the United Kingdom and made to undergo sea training in small vessels in home waters there is a possibility of undue discouragement. We therefore propose that candidates for the Indian Navy in the last two years of their education at Dehra Dun would be given opportunities for short cruises and some sea training in ships of the training squadron for officers and warrant officers of the new service.

We do not propose any departure from the **rates of pay and pension** now drawn by officers of the Royal Indian Marine. These rates were revised in 1920 and are in our view likely to prove suitable. We need not, therefore, complicate our scheme for reorganization by introducing any proposals under this head. Ratings will be drawn from the same class and in the same manner as lascars are at present recruited for the Royal Indian Marine. The rates of pay will also be the same, but provision will have to be made for pensions and for furlough. We are confident that this class will provide suitable material for manning a combatant force and that if the terms of service are made attractive they will be forthcoming.

It might be found advisable to open up new fields of recruitment on the Malabar coast, Coromandel coast, at Chittagong and elsewhere. The training of recruits which will also include educational training will be carried out at Bombay in depot ship and the training squadron. It will be necessary in the initial stages to obtain the services of two specialist officers, (gunnery and minesweeping) to supervise the training of recruits. We have considered the

question of employing [illegible] officers [illegible] to [illegible] difficult [illegible] their services would be of any value.

We recommend that **engineer officers** should be recruited for the Royal Indian Navy in precisely the same manner as they now are for the Royal Indian Marine, that is to say, appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India. A candidate must have served at least five years as an apprentice in a recognized engineering firm or a Government dockyard. A candidate must not be less than 21 or more than 25 years of age. In order to facilitate the entry of Indians into this branch of the service we recommend that the Government of India should give financial assistance to suitable Indian candidates who are anxious to undergo the necessary training and qualify for selection. This assistance might take the forms, *inter alia* of passage concessions and payments of premia to engineering firms and Government might also exert their influence to induce such firms to take Indians as apprentices. One vacancy in three should also be definitely reserved for an Indian if a suitable candidate is forthcoming. The terms of service should remain as at present. The port engineering appointments mentioned will continue to be available for promotion of these officers."

The report then discusses the important question of the command: "We propose that the command of the force should be vested in a flag-officer with the title of '**Flag Officer Commanding**.' This officer should be appointed from the Royal Navy at first, but later on the appointment should normally be held by an officer of the Indian Navy. We prefer the title of Flag Officer Commanding to that of Chief of the Naval Staff as more descriptive of his status and duties. 'Chief-of-Staff' implies an advisory position without executive powers. The tenure of office in our opinion should be for a minimum period of three years. In the early stages an Indian Navy could be administered by a single commander with a small staff. The simpler the organisation the more economically will it be controlled.

In his relation to the Government of India the officer commanding should be in a position substantially [illegible] that the Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force, that is to say he should be subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief in India in the latter's capacity of minister of defence and responsible to him for the administration and efficiency of the Navy. Like the Air Officer Commanding, he should also have the right of personal access to the Viceroy for the purpose of consultation on important questions relating to the Navy.

His headquarters should be in Bombay but we propose that he should be at liberty to pay periodical visits to the headquarters of the Government of India in order to confer with the marine department.

In war time **unity of command** is essential, and we therefore recommend in war the ships and the personnel of the Indian Navy should automatically come under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies. For this reason as well as others we think it desirable that the post of Flag Officer Commanding should never be held by an officer senior on the navy list to the Naval Commander-in-Chief."

Leasing of Dockyard.—As regards the maintenance of vessels, etc., the Committee state: "We have considered very carefully the question of the dockyard. There are three possibilities open to the Government of India. First to sell the yard outright; second to retain it under their own management, third to lease it for a term of years to a private firm. We have no hesitation in rejecting the idea of a sale."

After examining all suggestions the Committee state: "We recommend that the dockyard be offered for lease, and we consider that the lease should be for a period of fifteen years in the first instance. An essential condition should be that work for the Indian Navy should be given priority whenever required. The refit, however, of ships of the Indian Navy should not be a perquisite of this yard, but should be open to competitive tenders. The existence of other yards in Calcutta and Colombo and of Mazagaon dockyard in Bombay itself should act as a safeguard against monopoly and consequent inflation of charges."

Finance.

Indian finance has undergone such remarkable changes during the last few years that some general introduction of the present position is required. Originally there was one budget for the whole of India, the provinces receiving [illegible] ex- [illegible] and [illegible] power, it was obvious that these conditions could not continue, and there developed a long struggle between the Provinces and the Government of India, the former claiming a larger share of the revenues raised within their borders and greater freedom in the spending of them, and the Government of India, perhaps not unnaturally, striving to retain its control. But by degrees the situation was improved into a working [illegible] made between the [illegible] to the provinces [illegible] an important element in these contracts being the division of certain heads of revenue between the Province and the Government of India, so as to give the Province as the tax collecting agency an incentive to develop revenues to a reasonable extent. Later, the provinces were given the product of certain fixed heads of revenue instead of the

on the Government of India ... But when the balance sheet on these lines was drawn it was found that the Government of India was insufficiently provided with money to carry out its responsibilities. The deficiency was 983 lakhs of rupees. It was very difficult to adjust this contribution equitably amongst the provinces concerned, because under the various settlements effected there was a wide disparity between the conditions of the various provinces. Ultimately the following decision was arrived at, with machinery for the gradual extinction of the provincial contributions, if ever the Government of India was in the happy position to be able to do without the funds.

In the financial year 1921-22 contributions shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below according to the following scale:—

Name of Province.	Contributions (In lakhs of rupees).
Madras	348
Bombay	56
Bengal	63
United Provinces	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Central Provinces and Berar ..	22
Assam	15

From the financial year 1922-23 onwards a total contribution of 983 lakhs, or such smaller sum as may be determined by the Governor General in Council, shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned in the preceding rule. When for any year the Governor General in Council determines as the amount of the contribution a smaller sum than that payable for the preceding year, a reduction shall be made in the contribution of those local Governments only whose last previous annual contribution exceeds the proportion specified below of the smaller sum so determined as the total contribution; and any reduction so made shall be proportionate to such excess:—

Madras	..17—90ths
Bombay	..13—90ths.
Bengal	..19—90ths.
United Provinces	..18—90ths.
Punjab	. 9—90ths.
Burma	..6½—90ths.
Central Provinces and Berar	.. 5—90ths
Assam	2½—90ths

It was from the first recognised by those who took a long view of Indian finance that this arrangement could only be temporary. The allocation of revenues as between the Federal Government and the Provinces created an open sore the Provinces never ceased to protest against contributions to the central revenues which they maintained were inequitable and impracticable in several cases without reducing the whole standard of the administration. Moreover a superficial examination of these contributions and their distribution as between Province and Province, seemed to indicate astounding inequities. In practice these were not so marked as they seemed, for instance although Bombay only contributed Rs. 56 lakhs a year, and Madras Rs. 348, the custodians of the Provincial finances argued that Madras was much better off than Bombay. The point put before the Statutory Commission in 1919, and thereafter pressed on the Government of India was, that there could be no peace until these contributions were abolished altogether. This view was accepted; and as soon as funds became available the Government of India set about the work. First Bengal was excused its contribution altogether. Then in the financial year 1925-26 substantial remissions were made to all the Provinces in accordance with the principle outlined above. As they did not greatly benefit Bombay, and to a lesser extent Burma special contributions were made to the funds of those Provinces. Then in the year 1926-27 no demands were made on the Provinces under this head. The Government of India utilised what it regarded as its permanent surplus revenue largely to reduce the contributions. Then it used its actual budget surplus in order to wipe out the balance. True, no assurance was given that this would be a permanent arrangement, yet for all practical purposes it meant that the Provincial contributions as fixed under the settlements of 1919 were wiped off the slate.

But this did not end the discussion; indeed it was only the first phase. A large issue remains, and despite the extinction of the Provincial contributions the finances of some of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state. Broadly the issue may be put in this way. The Government of India has taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces are left with resources which are either almost static, like land revenue, or which are actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces are confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets. The burden is heaviest in the industrial provinces, such as Bombay and Bengal. The standard of living is high, wages and costs are a good deal above those of the agricultural provinces. This means an expensive administration. On the other hand the industrial progress which induces this costlier administration pours all its taxable product into the coffers of the Government of India. Rules made to give Bombay and Bengal some share in the Income Tax receipts have been inoperative in practice. Whilst therefore relief is felt at the abolition of the Provincial Contributions under the 1919 settlement, it is felt that this does [illegible] there is still this pressure f[illegible] [illegible] from the taxes on [illegible] [illegible] alone can put the industrial Provinces on a satisfactory basis.

Railway Finance The F a 9 4 25 va mark d by ano her s p gre mpo tan e h b te organ on o nda fin n A exp a ned n d[illegible]l under the section Railways (*q.v.*) the Government of India is a great railway owner. It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways; it is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them. Prior to the year in question, the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country. The effects of this were unfortunate. As the finances of a State are not managed on [illegible] 'ys were not conducted [illegible] Then the annual [illegible] railway expenditure were not determined by the needs of the railways themselves but by the amount at the disposal of the Government of India. The evil effects of this policy were forcibly exposed in the report of a strong committee of investigation, usually called after the name of its chairman, the Acworth Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay incurred in giving effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The bases of the settlement were complete separation of finance: a definite annual contribution from the railway revenues to the general revenues; and the creation of a Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to review estimates of railway expenditure before they are placed before the Assembly. The railway contribution was settled on the basis of one per cent. on the capital at charge, plus one-fifth of the surplus profits further, if after the payment of the contributions so fixed the amount available for transfer to Railway Reserves exceed the sum of Rs. 3 crores, one-third of the excess should be paid to the General Revenues. The effects of this change are expected to yield to the General Revenues a fixed contribution from the railway property instead of a varying figure destructive of accurate budgetting, and to give to the railways the usufruct of their operation and secure management and development on commercial principles.

I. Recent Indian Finance.

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very important stage in the finances of India. Those who have studied the history of Indian finance will remember the general trend of the country's balance sheet. Up to the outbreak of the war it was a record of very careful finance, with a general surplus of revenue over expenditure, all such surpluses, save when they were in the nature of "windfalls" going to the avoidance of debt. Throughout the war the finances were carefully handled and with certain moderate increases in taxation the accounts were made to balance. But commencing in 1919 a lamentable change came over the situation. The wanton invasion of India by Afghanistan meant a war which cost the exchequer directly some 34 crores of rupees. Nor was this all. Whilst the military resistance of Afghanistan to the Indian forces was contemptible, and Kabul lay open to easy seizure if it had been thought worth while to occupy it, the effect of this attack was to set a large part of the North-West Frontier ablaze and to thrust on the Government of India a s o c s y exp d ons Whe hes were run d th e ma ned he necess[illegible]y of [illegible]ab[illegible]shing a new Frontier system to take the place of that which collapsed in 1919 This especially in the notoriously troublesome country of Waziristan, (*q. v.* Frontier) involved the occupation of certain dominating posts and of connecting them with each other and with the advanced military stations of India by a series of very expensive roads. This abnormal expenditure dislocated the financial equilibrium of the whole country. Nor is it possible to acquit the Finance Department of the Government of India in the difficult post-war period of a relaxation of that close control of expenditure which in previous years had balanced the accounts, even in the years of famine and plague. The result was that the accumulated deficits of the Government of India reached the very high figure of Rs. 100 crores. This led to two results.

Retrenchment and Taxation.—Bowing to the insistent demand for retrenchment the Government of India appointed in 1922 a retrenchment committee, on the model of the Geddes Committee which overhauled the extravagant post-war expenditure of the British Government. This committee is generally called after its chairman, the Inchcape Committee. It sat in 1923, and presented a report which recommended reductions in expenditure which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 18 crores. Then in the Budget of 1923 it sought for further sources of revenue which would, according to the then estimates, produce funds which would permanently balance the accounts. The source of these additional funds was the Salt Tax, which it was proposed should be doubled from one rupee four annas to two rupees eight annas a maund of 82 pounds. The circumstances were unusual. The Salt Tax is always unpopular in India. The public was so alarmed at the growth of expenditure and the increase in taxation that its representatives in the Legislatures were not disposed to place further funds at the disposal of the Government until the possibilities of economy had been fully explored. Then the first Assembly elected under the Constitution of 1919 was approaching the end of its term of office. That Assembly had voted increased taxes, direct and indirect, amounting to approximately Rs. 69 crores per annum. The members felt that they had done their utmost and that they could not face their constituents after agreeing to a further increase in taxation and that in a most unpopular form. The rise in the Salt Tax was rejected by the Legislative Assembly. It was however accepted by the upper chamber, the Council of State, and acting on the advice of his Financial Ministers, the Viceroy "certified" the higher Salt Duty under the exceptional powers reserved for him in the Government of India Act of 1919. The effect of this measure was seen when the next elections were held. It is not open to doubt that this "certification" of the higher Salt Tax had a powerful influence in returning to the Legislative Assembly towards the end of the year a majority of Swarajists and Independents who were on the whole hostile to the form of Government established in the Act of 1919.

Equilibrium Established.—[illegible] financial equilibrium was established and a su[illegible] [illegible] Budg[illegible] 9[illegible]3[illegible]4. As the Indian Budgets are framed before the financial year has actually expired on the 31st March, there are always adjustments in the accounts. The estimated deficit for 1922-23 was below the actual figure; the deficit estimated was Rs 17½ crores; the actual deficit, owing to reductions in Military expenditure was Rs 15·02 crores. The Budget for 1923-24 was framed in the expectation of a surplus of Rs 81 lakhs. The commercial history of the year however did not realise expectations, for the recovery of trade was slow. The higher duty on salt did not yield the revenue anticipated, and although this is not the official view we maintain that the double duty actually decreased consumption. The revenue fell Rs. 5·38 crores below the estimate. On the other hand there was a considerable saving in expenditure, aggregating Rs. 4·19 crores, with the result that the estimated surplus in the Budget was converted into a deficit of Rs 38 lakhs. Against this the Government benefited from a providential windfall. They had at their disposal a sum of Rs. 4·73 crores profits from the control of enemy ships belonging to India. After various adjustments, this windfall left the Government with a surplus of Rs. 2·39 crores, which was applied to the reduction of debt.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government [illegible]mperial Re[illegible]nu[illegible] and Expend[illegible] [illegible] or the Re[illegible] with the Re[illegible]sed [illegible] [illegible] year [illegible]om 1914 [illegible] 19[illegible]5[illegible]6

[In thousands of Rupees.]

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus(+) Deficit(—)
1914-15 ..	76,15,35	78,83,14	—2,67,79
1915-16 ..	80,00,96	81,79,26	—1,78,30
1916-17 ..	98,53,10	87,31,37	+11,21,73
1917-18 ..	1,18,70,58	1,06,57,52	+12,13,06
1918-19 ..	1,30,40,66	1,33,13,72	—5,73,06
1919-20 ..	1,37,13,98	1,60,79,27	—23,65,29
1920-21 ..	1,35,63,32	1,61,64,17	--26,00,85
1921-22 ..	1,15,21,50	1,42,86,52	—27,65,02
1922-23 .	1,21,41,29	1,36,43,05	—15,01,76
1923-24 ..	1,33,16,33	1,30,77,63	+ 2,39,00
1924-25 ..	1,38,03,92	1,32,35,66	+5,68 26
1925–26 ..	1,33,32,98	1,30,01,80	+3,31 18

II. THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position disclosed at the end of the year 1926-27 was a strong one. Trade was on the whole good, although cotton suffered from variations in prices and the expenditure was kept down. The actual result was at the close of the year the Government was left with a surplus of Rs. 3,10 lakhs

This clears the way for an examination of the Budget for 1927-28. This too was based on the assumption that it would be a normal year. The revenue was estimated at Rs 128·96 crores; the expenditure was placed at Rs 125·26 crores; leaving a surplus on the existing basis of taxation of Rs 3·70 crores.

Changes in Taxation.—Certain changes in the incidence of taxation were however proposed. The first of these was the abolition of the export duty on hides, which had been condemned by competent authority. The second was the abolition of the export duty on tea, but as this was accompanied by an increase in the income tax assessment on profits, the actual yield was expected to be about the same. Next it was proposed to reduce the duty on motor cars from 30 to 20 per cent, and on tyres from 30 to 15 per cent. This dealt with a real grievance No motor car, no motor tyre, is produced in India, and the duty was not therefore protective. Admitting these are commodities which might legitimately pay a contribution to the general revenues, there was a strong feeling that the rate of duty was much too high. A minor change was the placing on the free list of rubber seeds and stumps which was done to meet the case of the rubber industry, especially in Burma And finally the abolition of the stamp duty on cheques and on other Bills of Exchange payable on demand. The purpose lying behind this proposal was to develop the banking habit in India. It has long been recognised that the currency difficulties of the Government of India will be reduced as the banking habit is developed and that this growth will not be as rapid as it should be so long as the cheque duty is retained Then in connection with the general policy of the Government, especially in the direction of [illegible] Bank, it is desirable to [illegible] to make Bills as cheap [illegible]lt it was anticipated that the surplus would be reduced to Rs. 3 64 crores.

Provincial Contributions.—N ... surplus of Rs. 3.64 ... a ... g d d b ... Financial Authorities as ... p o ... was the f de d d to d ote t to the permanent reduction of the Provincial contributions on the fixed scale set out above. The sum was not however large enough to enable the Government to make a clean sweep of these contributions, so they decided to draw on the surplus of the previous year to remit the balance. The effect of this policy is shown in the following table:—

	(Lakhs.) Recurring remission.	Non-recurring remission
Madras	1,16	49
Bombay	19	37
Bengal	9	54
U. P.	99	52
Punjab	60	26
Burma	31	19
C. P.	8	14
Assam	8	7
TOTAL ..	3,50	2,58

But even this did not finally meet the case of Bombay, so a further special allocation was made to that Province of Rs. 28 lakhs. When all these allocations were made, there was left a balance of Rs. 1·01 crores, which was to be kept in reserve to meet any special expenses connected with the establishment of a Reserve Bank and the inauguration of the Gold Bullion Standard.

Ways and Means.—Before proceeding to consider the reception of the Budget there is an important element to be examined, what is called the Ways and Means section of the Budget. As this reflects the very large capital commitments of the Government of India it is in some respects more important than the revenue account. Here again a position of great strength is disclosed in the following figures—

	Revised, 1926-27.	Budget, 1927-28.
Liabilities.		
Railway Capital Outlay ..	27·0	25·0
Other capital outlay (including Delhi, Posts and Telegraph, Vizagapatam Harbour).	2·0	2·2
Provincial Governments' transactions	8·9	6 4
Discharge of debt (net) ..	37·0	20·5
	74·9	54·1
Resources.	Revised 1926-27	Budget 1927-28
Rupee loan n		
Postal Cash Certificates	26·0	27 0
Other unfunded debt (including Postal Savings Bank) ..	6·1	5·4
Debt redemption ..	6·8	6 2
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	5·1	5·2
Exchange (net)	6·1	2·7
Miscellaneous	10·4	—5
Reduction of cash balance ..	4·4 / 10·2	—2·2 / 10 5
	74·9	54·1

Reception of the Budget.—A Budget of this character offered few targets of criticism in itself; consequently the rather acid controversy which arose sprang from extraneous influences. It is explained in some detail in the section on Indian currency and exchange that the Royal Commission on this question recommended the stabilisation of the rupee at one shilling and sixpence. There was in some parts of the country strong opposition to this movement, and a desire for a reversion to the older ratio of one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the pound. The Budget was based on the assumption that the rupee would be stabilised at one and six hence the financial authorities were charged with prejudging the issue—with working on this supposition before the Legislature had had an [illegible] The [illegible] ing its views. was [illegible], mainly on the ground that the duty on hides gave some protection to the indigenous tanning industry. The Legislature also voted the following reductions in the grants provided for in the Budget—Railway Board Rs. 9,42,902, Executive Council Rs. 59,999; Army Department Rs. 5,89,000. This action needs a little explanation.

The cut in the provision for the Railway Board was the expression of [illegible] dissatisfaction with [illegible] body in the [illegible] rk of that the failure to [illegible] t against cut in the vote for the Executive Council was a protest against the failure of the Government to expedite the progress of the Indian constitution. The reduction in the Army vote was made to register a protest against the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief, and to a lesser extent of the Finance Member, that military expenditure had been reduced to the lowest possible point. The Governor-General therefore, in the exercise of his powers under the Government of India Act, decided, as essential to the discharge of his responsibility, to restore the following amounts.—

Demand		Rs.
1.	Railway Board ..	9,42,900
28.	Executive Council ..	59,999
88.	Army Department ..	5,78,000

In the Budget, as finally passed, the Net Revenue and Expenditure were estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Net Revenue	86,67,63,000
Net Expenditure	86,67,63,000

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1926-27, these figures show a decrease of Rs. 93,45,000 in net revenue and expenditure, respectively.

		(In crores of rupees)			
In India.—					
Loans	339 83	358 81	370.38	368.29	374.48
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	21 59	2 12	....	....	....
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	49 65	49 65	49.65	49.65	41.4'
Other Obligations—					
Post Office Savings Banks	23.20	24 79	25.64	27.23	29.18
Cash Certificates	3.13	8.12	13.12	20.96	27.04
Provident Funds, etc.	36.17	39 00	42.30	46.36	51.03
Total Loans, etc.	111.07	410 58	420.03	117.94	415.98
Total Other Obligations	62 50	72.21	81.15	94 55	107·10
Total in India	473 57	482.79	501.18	512.49	523 14
		(In millions of £)			
In England:—					
Loans	222 92	244 53	263.39	266.35	265.04
War Contribution	19 71	19·27	18.81	18.32	17.8'
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	61.31	60.10	58.84	57.53	56.18
Provident Funds, etc.	.04	.13	.16	.21	.27
Total in England	303 98	324 03	341.20	342.41	339.30
		(In crores of rupees)			
* Equivalent at 1*s*. 6*d*. to the Rupee	405.31	432.04	454.93	456.55	452.40
Total Debt	878.88	914.83	956.11	969.04	975.54
Productive { for Central Government	536.65	557.09	600.05	623.38	654.42
Productive { for Provinces	87.49	97.56	106.43	114.60	119.41
Total Productive	624 14	654 65	706 48	737 98	773 83
Unproductive	254 74	260 18	249 63	231 06	201 7

Th f w ng du m d by tl L gis a A mb n tl d m nd, p.e- n ed o th m.—

Demand.	Amount. Rs.
1925-26.	
40.—Archæology	50,00,000
1926-27.	
1.—Railway Board	9,68 000
4.—Working Expenses—Administration	20,01,200

Of the demands for the year 1926-27, the Governor-General in Council has, under Section 67-A(7) of the Government of India Act, decided that the whole amount reduced under Demand No 1 and Rs 20 lakhs out of the amount reduced under Demand No. 4 are essential to the discharge of his responsibilities.

3. The estimates of revenue and expenditure now stand as follows:—

	Revised, 1925-26.	Budget, 1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ..	1,31,35,25,000	1,30,42,97,200
Expenditure charged to Revenue ..	1,30,04,87,000	1,30,37,66,200
Surplus ..	1,30,38,000	5,31,000

4. As regards the Ways and Means position, apart from the increased surplus in 1925-26 due to the abandonment of the proposed ndown n h A a balance at the close of the be increased owing to the remittances to England hav anticipated The amount of India in the current year to t was estimated at £50 milli million on account of the Reserve. The present ester millions lower One of the that, in order to enable the to have an adequate closing b it will be necessary to rem t larger amount than previ The total remittances requir now estimated at £29 500,000 from Cash Certificates in t e been unusually high and the is now expected to be about J latest information available possibility of further reductio ments of Provincial Governme of these and other changes, th of the year is now estimated at in India and £14.49 millions

5. Taking the two years 1 27 together, the present est improvement of about Rs. 2 earlier estimates presented to The closing balance on the 31 taken as Rs 15.62 crores in millions in England.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1925-26.	Revised Estimate, 1926-27.
REVENUE— Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	47,77,95,049	47,69,71,000
Taxes on Income	15,85,93,439	15,85,48,000
Salt	6,32,06,778	6,70,00,000
Opium	4,14,09,681	4,18,31,000
Other Heads	2,12,59,871	2,26,42,000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS ..	76,24,44,718	76,70,11,000
Railways: Net Receipts (as per Railway Budget)	34,40,12,775	32,81,90,000
Irrigation: Net Receipts	12,08,397	9,73,000
Posts and Telegraphs: Net Receipts	86,35,229	48,92,000
Interest Receipts	4,21,95,320	3,81,48,000
Civil Administration	89,97,693	82,00,000
Currency and Mint	4,63,89,101	4,17,69,000
Civil Works	12,85,165	14,91,000
[illegible] ..	54,17,372	55,97,000
[illegible] ..	4,39,51,391	4,65,23,000
[illegible] and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	6,24,08,843	5,17,61,000
Extraordinary Items	63,57,154	52,03,000
TOTAL REVENUE ..	1,33,32,98,658	1,29,97,48,000
DEFICIT	....	....
TOTAL ..	1,33,32,98,658	1,29,97,48,000

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure—*contd.*

—	Accounts, 1925-26.	Revised Estimate, 1926-27.	Budget Estimate, 1927-28.
EXPENDITURE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Demands on the Revenues ..	5,37,50,207	4,34,41,000	4,30,30,000
Salt and other Capital outlay charged to Revenue.	7,18,044	8,39,000	18,79,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as per Railway Budget) ..	28,91,09,208	26,80,93,000	29 49,05,000
Irrigation ..	20,15,352	16,52,000	18,70,000
Posts and Telegraph ..	—1,01,85,731	78,90,000	84,61,000
Debt Services ..	18,34,24,692	16,68,69,000	15,74,24,000
Civil Administration ..	10,76,48,431	11,27,53,000	11,31,39,000
Currency and Mint ..	70,11,413	77,91,000	74,85,000
Civil Works ..	1,69,41,708	1,90,25,000	1,68,98,000
Miscellaneous ..	4,25,39,909	4,02,26,000	3,97,15,000
Military Services ..	63,39,27,045	60,20,23,000	56,72,49,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	15,08,198	4,72,000	....
Extraordinary Items ..	25,70,834	2,87,04,000	7,00,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE ..	1,30,01 80,471	1,29,97,48,000	1,25,25,65,000
SURPLUS ..	3,31,18,187	....	....
TOTAL ..	1,33,32,98,658	1,29,97,48,000	1,25,25,65,000

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strictly theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras.

Temporary Settlements.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911):—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's proceedings, and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the settlement officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers; the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become finally binding; and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the settlement officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists."

The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement land tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord-holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in Ryotwari tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, ryotwari tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment." The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent and only rarely is the proportion of one-half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit; below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly. About sixteen years ago the Government of India were invited in an influentially signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is ev[illegible] on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of ... [illegible] be established by [illegible] following points are not [illegible] tracts progressive moderation is the key-note of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords: (3) in *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(*a*) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (*b*) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people (*c*) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legislation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces; and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where under the Permanent Settlement (in the words of the Resolution quoted above), "so far from being generously treated by the Zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was rack-rented, impoverished, and oppressed."

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to

he agr ultural c as e g ne a y of h ab ate sy em of Land Su ey and Reco s o R c ts carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report o Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated :—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual, whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases" On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of dis- u p n ns and m s ons a e e gran d af p p r nquir

Land revenue is now a provincial head o revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurungzebe from a much smaller Empire.

The literature of the subject is considerable The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information :—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing) Baden Powell's "Land Systems of British India"; Sir John Strachey's "India, its Administration and Progress, 1911," (Macmillan & Co.); M. Joseph Chailley's "Administrative Problems of British India" (Macmillan & Co., 1910), and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Government.

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a commonplace amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice, beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc, locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete. There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be w very cautionary Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision, and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements

Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the key note lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is y disposed of The District

monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Since the issue of the report of the Excise Committee 1905-06, no less than 213,000 square miles of territory were transferred from the out-still to the distilling system. In 1905-06 39 per cent. of the total excise area and 28 per cent. of the population of that area were served by out-stills, the proportions in 1912-13 were only 15 and 8 per cent respectively.

Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation. In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21. From that consumption reduced to proof gallons. 10 per cent. is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent. elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920-21. This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption. Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for and ump-tion. The uniform fee of 8 annas per gallon is levied all over India at the time of issue.

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (*q.v.*). It can only be sold under a license.

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

Drugs.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

Opium —Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April, 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports are totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

[illegible] Provincial Governments [illegible] India at a fixed price [illegible] duction. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province

The estimated opium revenue in 1927-28 is Rs 18,88,00,000

SALT

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply; rock salt from the Salt range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contains an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras

Broadly, one half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the remainder under license and excise systems In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactories are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactories are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs 2 8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Re. 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Re. 1-4-0. The estimated salt revenue in 1926-27 is Rs. 7,00,00,000.

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent. but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were re-imposed, yarns and cotton fabrics being excluded. Continued financial stringency brought piece goods within the scope of the tariff, and after various expedients the demands of Lancashire were satisfied by a general duty of 3½ per cent. on all woven goods—an import duty on goods by sea, an excise duty on goods produced in the country. The products of the hand-looms are excluded. These excise duties are intensely unpopular in India, for reasons set out in the special article dealing with the subject. In 1910-11, in order to meet the deficit threatened by the loss of the revenue on opium exported to China, the silver duty was raised from 5 per cent. to 4d. an ounce, and higher duties levied on petroleum, tobacco, wines, spirits; and beer. These were estimated to produce £1 million annually.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war. The general import tariff, which had been at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894 was raised to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, except in the case of sugar; as India is the largest producer of sugar in the world the import duty on this staple was fixed at 10 per cent. There was also a material curtailment of the free list. The principal article of trade which was not touched was cotton manufactures. For the past twenty years the position has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds are free of duty while a duty at the rate of 3½ per cent. is imposed on woven goods of all kinds whether imported or manufactured in Indian mills. The Budget left the position as it stood. The Government of India would have been glad to see the tariff raised to 5 per cent. without any corresponding alteration of the excise, but were over-ruled by the Cabinet on the ground that this controversial matter must come up for discussion after the war. Finally the Budget imposed export duties on tea and jute. In the case of tea the duty was fixed a Re. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs.; in the case of jute the export duty on raw jute was fixed at Rs. 2-4-0 per bale of 400 lbs., approximately equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.; manufactured jute was charged at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton on sacking and Rs. 16 per ton on Hessians

The Customs Tariff was further materially modified in the Budget for 1917-18. In the previous year an export duty on jute was imposed at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per bale of 400 lbs. in the case of raw jute and Rs 10 per ton on sackings, and Rs. 16 per ton on Hessians; these rates were doubled, with a view to obtaining an additional revenue of £500,000. The import duty on cotton goods was raised from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent without any alteration in the Excise, which [illegible] at 3½ per cent. This change was

expected o p od c an add on nu of £1 000 000 The qu t on of the Fxc e was of untou h d o he rea.on, amongst o.h.rs, that the Government could not possibly forego the revenue of £320,000, which it was expected to produce. With these changes in operation the revenue from Customs in 1920–21 was Rs. 32,37,24,000.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced. The general *ad valorem* duty was raised from 7½ to 11 per cent.; a special duty was levied on matches of 12 annas per gross boxes in place of the existing *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent. the duties on imported liquors was raised to 5 annas per degree of proof per gallon; the *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent. was raised to 20 per cent. in the case of certain articles of luxury; the import duty on foreign sugar was increased from 10 to 15 per cent. and the duty on manufactured tobacco was raised by 50 per cent. The Customs duties were further increased in the Budget of 1922-23. The Government proposals in this direction have been described in an early passage. They were to raise the general Customs duty from 11 to 15 per cent., the cotton excise duty from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., the duty on sugar from 15 to 25 per cent., a duty of 5 per cent. on imported yarn, a rising duty on machinery, iron, steel and railway material from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. together with the general duty on articles of luxury from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. In the course of the passage of the Budget through the Legislatures the cotton excise duty was retained at 3½ per cent., the duty on machinery was retained at 2½ per cent. and the duty on cotton piece-goods at 11 per cent, the other increases being accepted. In 1925 the Cotton Excise duties were finally abolished. Full details with regard to the customs duty are set out in the section on Indian Customs Tariff (*q. v.*). The estimated revenue from the customs in 1927-28 is Rs. 48,73,27,000.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 900 S n e t a da o h fi e C n to..h ps at he prin .pa.p . .s (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I. C. S. (*i.e.*, "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (*a*) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (*b*) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

Income Tax.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860 in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. or a little more than 9½d. in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6½d. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue. The last revision was in the Budget of 1922-23, when the scale was fixed as follows:—

RATES OF INCOME-TAX.

	Rate.
A. In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every undivided Hindu family:—	
(1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000	*Nil.*
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000	..Five pies in the rupee.
(3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000	..Six pies in the rupee.
(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000	..Nine pies in the rupee.
(5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000	..One anna in the rupee.
(6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000	..One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards	..One anna and six pies in the rupee.
In the case of every company, and every registered firm whatever its total income	.One anna and six pies in the rupee.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income:—Rate.

(1) In the case of every company .. ..One anna in the rupee.

(2) (*a*) In the case of every Hindu undivided family—

(*i*) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess .. .. .. *Nil.*

(*ii*) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess .. ..One anna in the rupee.

(*b*) In the case of every individual and every unregistered firm, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..One anna in the rupee.

(*c*) In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family—

(*i*) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..One and a half anna in the rupee.

(*ii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Two annas in the rupee.

(*iii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Two and a half annas in the rupee.

(*iv*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Three annas in the rupee.

(*v*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Three and a half annas in the rupee.

(*vi*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Four annas in the rupee.

(*vii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Four and a half annas in the rupee.

(*viii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Five annas in the rupee.

(*ix*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .. ..Five and a half annas in the rupee.

(*x*) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess ..Six annas in the rupee.

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissal is, under section 5 (4) "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council," but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1926-27 is Rs. 16,95 05,000.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

The silver coinage executed for the Government of India during 1925-26 consisted of Rs. 20,59,729 of half rupees and Rs 10,13,750 of quarter rupees coined from silver obtained from melting uncurrent coins.

Nickel and Bronze Coinage.—The coinage during 1925-26 consisted of single pice two-anna pieces and 34,090,544 nickel one-anna pieces. Bronze coinage consisted of 90,059,400 half pice and pies pieces of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,52,970.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees; but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900. the Government purchasing the silver and paying for it y with the gold acc ed in the Paper Reserve In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold e Fund was then the Gold S an dard e. It was ordered in 1907 that only

one half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways. The Gold Standard Reserve was called into action before the year 1907-08 was out. Exchange turned against India, and in March 1908, the Government of India offered bills on the Secretary of State up to half a million sterling, while the Secretary of State sold £1,000,000 Consols in order to meet such demands. During April to August, further sterling bills were sold for a total amount of £8,058,000. On a representation by the Government of India, the Secretary of State agreed to defer the application of coinage profits to railway construction until the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. On the outbreak of the war in August 1914 the Reserve was drawn upon to meet the demands for sterling remittances, and Government offer to sell £1,000,000 of Bills weekly.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay.** It stated :—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (*a*) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (*b*) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (*c*) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may [illegible] suspended and remove[illegible] and salaries awarded [illegible] the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and sixpence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of [illegible] from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling and fiv[illegible] [illegible]orty nine

sixty-fourths was notified [illegible] selling rate for sterling to meet the

With the receipt of large co[illegible] gold, the Bombay Mint made sp[illegible] ments for the **refining of gold** [illegible] process and at the end of the ye[illegible] Refinery Department was capabl[illegible] a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of [illegible] Refinery turned out 16,62,466 fine [illegible] gold in 1920-21.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of th[illegible] are :—

—	FINE SILVER grains
Rupee	165
Half-rupee	82½
Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece	41¼
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece ..	20⅝

One rupee = 165 grains of [illegible]
One shilling = 80 [illegible] grains o[illegible]
One rupee = shillings 2 04[illegible]

Copper and Bronz[e]

Copper coinage was introduc[illegible] Bengal Presidency by Act XVII[illegible] into the Madras and Bombay Pr[illegible] Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coin[illegible] Act XXIII of 1870 remained the [illegible] in 1835. It was as follows :—

Double pice or half-anna
Pice or quarter-anna ..
Half-pice or one-eighth of an ann[a]
Pie being one-third of a pice or twelfth of an anna ..

The weight and dimensions o[illegible] are as follows :—

	Standard weight in grains tro[y]
Pice	75
Half-pice	37½
Pie	25

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provides [illegible] of a nickel coin. It was directed [illegible] one-anna piece should thencefort[h] [illegible] the Mint and issue. The notific[ation] [illegible] scribed the design of the coin, whic[h] [illegible] edge with twelve scollops, the gr[illegible] of the coin being 21 millimetres [illegible] diameter 19·8 millimetres. The [illegible] issuing a half anna nickel coin [illegible] by the Government of India in [illegible] consultation with Local Gover[nments] [illegible] decided not to take action in this [illegible] the people had become thorough[ly] [illegible] the present one-anna coin [illegible] nickel coin was introduced in 191[illegible] four-anna and eight-anna nickel [illegible] The eight-anna nickel is now be[illegible] from cir[illegible]

The Currency System.

The working of the Indian currency system [illegible] tuations caused by the war. These assumed so much importance, and they continue to bulk so largely in all Indian economic questions, that we propose to give here a short summary of the Indian currency system in non-technical language.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell [illegible] ment of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the *Herschell Report*. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and fourpence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having [illegible]

II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India: that the Indian mints should be [illegible] condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cos[t] of coining rupees [illegible] halfpenny, and [illegible] one and fourpe[nce] [illegible] able; they were [illegible] to be freely av[ailable] [illegible] support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government o[f] India professed to accept all the recommenda[tions] of the Fowler Committee; actually only [a] portion of them was put in practice. The offi[cial] rate of exchange was fixed at one and four pence. The sovereign and the half sovereig[n] were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soo[n] came back to the treasuries, no effort was mad[e] to support the gold standard by an active gol[d] currency. The gold mint was not set up. Th[e] Gold Standard Reserve was established, bu[t] instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it wa[s] invested in British securities. These practic[es] [illegible] which were never conten[illegible] [illegible] ommittee. Reference ha[s] [illegible] Charges of the Gover[n]ment of India, which at the time amounted [illegible]

about s ven een m ons s ng a year Th are met by sa e of wha are ca ed Coun B s That to sa *the* Sec e a y of Sta e actin *on beha of the* Go e nm nt o. India [illegible] Bank of E [illegible] sented in [illegible] Treasuries. *Now* if the *Secretary* of State sold *Council* Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in *other* countries, by the importation *of bullion* or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the *failure* of the policy of encouraging an *active* gold circulation to support *the* gold standard, gold tended *to accumulate* in *India* in embarrassing *quantities*. *In 1904* therefore the Secretary *of State* declared his intention of selling *Council* Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence *one-eighth*—that is to say gold *import point*. The effect of this policy was to *limit* the import of gold to India, *for it was* generally more convenient to *deposit* the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns [illegible] and more convenient [illegible] Egypt, or even from [illegible] *Council Bills*. Considerable quantities *of sovereigns* found their way into India and *circulated* freely, particularly *in the Bombay* Presidency, the Punjab and *parts* of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.—*This system* worked until 1907-08. *A partial failure* of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency *all over* the world which followed *the* [illegible] when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy c n ng o r pees n India nd the amoun in the hese e was amp e But the Reserve was n s cu s not n go.d, and was therefore not in a liquid *form, nor was* the time an opportune one *for the realisation* of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is *for use* in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times *of* weakness it would be sufficient *for the* Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, a [illegible] would finance [illegible] in the Gold St [illegible] parent that the *stoppage of the sales of* Councils was *not* enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent *of gold*. The Government of In [illegible] fell to one *and* threep [illegible] *seconds*. *Ultimately* [illegible] way. It was decided [illegible] quantity of sterling bills on *London* at one and threepence twenty-*nine thirty* seconds, representing *gold export* point, and the equivalent of the *export* of gold. These were met in London *from* the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees *and* rupee notes in India, with the *sovereign* and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees *to the* sovereign, or one and fourpence. *The rate* of exchange was *prevented* from rising above gold *import point by the* unlimited sale of Council *Bills* at gold point in London; it was *prevented* from falling below gold *point by the* sale of Sterling Bills (*commonly called* Reverse Councils) *at gold export* point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was *no gold mint* and only a limited *gold circulation*; *some* people invented *for it the* novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by *one of* the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to *the year 1913*. There were many critics *of* the system. Some hankered *for* a *return* to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited *sales of Council Bills* as forcing rupees into *circulation* in excess of the requirements *of the* country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, *and the* trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to [illegible] chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard *Reserve in* securities instead of keeping it in *gold* in India; at a raid on that *reserve* in [illegible] of [illegible] time [illegible] Con [illegible] holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in *silver in order* to facilitate the coining of *rupees*; and at the unlimited sales of *Council* Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus *forcing* token rupees into circulation *in quantities* in excess of the requirements *of the* country. The cumulative *effect* of this policy was to transfer from *India to* London an immense block of India's *resources*, aggregating *over seventy millions*, where they were *lent out* at *low* rates of interest to the London *bankers*, whilst India was starved *of money* until at one point money was *not* available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *dicta* of a [illegible] Office, fro [illegible] excluded, a [illegible] ence was s [illegible] ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public

opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling, that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one half of which should be held in gold; that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt inconclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, £8,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control, confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence:—

Date of Introduction.	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 4¼
28th August 1917 .	1 5
12th April 1918 ..	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919 .	1 10
15th September 1919 .	2 0
22nd November 1919 ..	2 2
12th December 1919 .	2 4

Purchase of Silver S ve for coin ng was purchased n arg q tab e show ng he amount acqu ed by he Go ernment of India n the

—	In open Ma. (Standard Ounces)
1915–16	8,636,00
1916–17	124,535,00
1917–18	70,923,00
1918–19	106,410,00
1919–20 (to 30th November 1919)	14,108,00
Total ..	324,612,00

The total amount is thus 538,005,000 standard ounce

Gold and silver were taken under control and measures taken to preve Gold went to a premium and ceased to function as currency. The Note i small Notes of one and two and a half rupees were specially prepared to silver rupees. The nature of this expansion is shown below :—

Date.	Lakhs of Rupees			
	Gross Note Circula-tion.	Composition of Reserve.		
		Silver.	Gold.	Securities
31st March 1914 ..	66,12	20,53	31,59	14,00
„ 1915 ..	61,63	32,34	15,29	14,00
„ 1916 ..	67,73	23,57	24,16	20 00
„ 1917 ..	86,38	19,22	18,67	48,49
„ 1918 ..	99.79	10,79	27,52	61,48
„ 1919 ..	153.46	37,39	17,49	98 58
30th November 1919 ..	179,67	47,44	32,70	99,53

The facilities for the encashment of Notes were reduced. In these ways the Government were able to maintain the broad convertibility of the Note issue and finance the essential trades and expenditure for the Im often meant sailing ver these measures carried i war.

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and currency. It sat in 191 the end of the year It are summarised below

(*i*) It is desirable to rupee and to re-establis o fthe Indian currency s

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3 rupee coin of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11·30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (*a*) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (*b*) abstention from purchase of silver; (*c*) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary; but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce without previous notice to the Secretary of State on each occasion their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous: an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses:—

(*a*) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(*b*) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(*c*) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins

(*d*) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As [illegible]ong a[illegible] the p[illegible]ce of silve[illegible] [illegible]n New Yo[illegible]k is over 92 cents Go[illegible]e[illegible]nment should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secretary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold [illegible] State at a rate not below 1s. 4 [illegible]d. per rupee.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence: all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted.—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919; but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting [illegible] Report and [illegible] action woul[illegible] [illegible]vered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of [illegible] the greatest fluctuations i[illegible] [illegible]y solvent country and [illegible] of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the Currency [illegible] ges were [illegible] between th[illegible] of official [illegible] the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold mark[illegible] factor in the situation. [illegible] exchanges were considera[illegible] below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accept[illegible] [illegible] Report was issued [illegible] two shillings and [illegible], the gold rate was abou[illegible] two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eightpence.

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the me[illegible] The only Indian stap[illegible] were foodstuffs, and [illegible] over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled an important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance [illegible] which made the stabilisa- [illegible] high ratio attempted a [illegible]

Confession of Failure.—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence half penny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions [illegible] profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold.—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale, and the market rate for exchange was always twopence or threepence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and seven pence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and th[illegible] of tendering them at [illegible] gold value of these coin[illegible]es only a limited number was tendered, although there [illegible] ed proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed [illegible] Currency [illegible] Issue, the [illegible] 20 crores [illegible] in British [illegible]nths cur- [illegible] Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results.—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that [illegible] policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the [illegible] orders was strong. The [illegible] the Currency Com- [illegible] which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

a [illegible] y hig[illegible] x[illegible]ng [illegible] d[illegible] thes[e] forc[es] [illegible] a[ttempt by administrative] [illegible] and [illegible]y to rais[e] the [rat]e o[f] exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade; the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning [illegible] [the] difference b[et]ween the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs. 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question.—

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note

(ix) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed

(xii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(xiv) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(xv) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, *i.e.*, into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(xviii) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(xxi) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or d[illegible] in the number of silver [illegible] n issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(xxiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(xxv) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929 and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (*i.e.*, the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested

(xxviii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6*d*.

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent.—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas did so subject to a minute of dissent In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view [illegible] which was often called the Gold

[illegible] Standard [illegible] no standard [illegible]. On the question of the Gold Standard [illegible] the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold, Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms :—

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1*s*. 6*d*. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1*s*. 6*d*., the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete [illegible] gold re[illegible] t[illegible] o[illegible] [illegible] n[illegible] [illegible]ate [illegible] may shake the confidence of her people in the currency system recommended."

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the Minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section but this is unavoidable, if the full bearings of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked:

What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a "limping standard." The Royal Commission declares that "in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange." Later, they show that "the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency......Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic."

However, the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable; prices adjusted themselves to the ratio; Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three g[illegible] did not inspire public [illegible] Indian currency at th[illegible] market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment: "when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections."

There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else [illegible] the

n rt bility of the N t u W s k h rm na he pr e C n D s oved th pr f d I ff ot this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920 on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its "permanent" ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, "The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control."

The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability, to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion

Scheme for a Gold Currency.—In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the di po a o 00 cro of sil e p 687 m li fin im n t n y a th a is ion a 03 m ll s g d d h tabli h ment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1·12 crore.

This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc. would powerfully react on the supplies of credit the rates of interest, and gold prices, throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs. 3 crores a year.

The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency bills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them

A Gold Bullion Standard.—The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever.' In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity for safeguarding the

[illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible]ving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetisation of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense

We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. "The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless . . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard: and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify." It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereunent.

The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are twofold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows:—

Paper Currency Reserve.

	Rs. Crores.
Silver coin	77·0
Silver bullion	7·7
Gold coin and bullion .. .	22·3
Rupee securities	57·1
Sterling securities	21·0
	185·1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee

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In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee." In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the whole with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12 8 per cent should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. in ten years. Generally, they [illegible] period no favour [illegible] the gold holding [illegible] allowed to escape

The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise, an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that th[e] currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August, 1917.

One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act will command general acceptance But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell the attempt to [illegible] the rupee

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tember, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in October, 1924, one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shilling had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that "the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country."

It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. It this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the Commission base their recommendation on the "conviction which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and, as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage." Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ... could be operative for over a year without

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of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house, the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion: there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade: there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six, the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Currency Authority.—A feature in the Indian currency system little appreciated in Great Britain is the predominance of the Government. The Commission lay special stress on the disabilities this entails. "India is perhaps the only country, among the great trading countries of the world, in which the Government exercises direct control over currency in general and over the note issue in particular. The banking and currency reserves of the country are thus separated. . . . The Government controls the currency. The credit situation is controlled as far as it is controlled at all, by the Imperial Bank."

A volume might be written on this subject and on the controversy, the prejudice, and political harm which it involved. However, there is no useful purpose to be served by raking amongst these ashes, though the curious will find much food for thought in the historical retrospect, drawn entirely from official sources which forms the first part of Sir Purushotamdas Thakordas's minute of dissent. The Commission propose to establish harmony between these hitherto diverse interests—though there has been a close working arrangement between the Government and the Imperial Bank of recent years, and the Government has developed the note issue with skill and enterprise—by the establishment of a new Reserve Bank. A detailed scheme for the constitution and working of the Bank, understood to be the handiwork of Sir Henry Strakosch, is embodied in the Report. The Reserve Bank, with a capital of five crores of rupees, is to have the sole right

t e I p h main taining he b th y, the cus-tody of the cash balances of the Government and the duty of carrying through its remittances; it is to act generally as a bank of the banks, and its principal function will be to re-discount bankable bills held by the commercial banks. Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits is to be paid over to the Government. In return for making over the note issue and the reserves, the Government is to nominate the managing-governor and deputy managing-governor, and three members of the Board—five members from a Board of fourteen. In order to free the Bank from political pressure, the Commission think it desirable to provide that no person shall be appointed President or Vice-President of a Local Board, or shall be nominated as a member of the Central Board, if he is a member of any of the legislatures.

The main principle underlying this recommendation is not open to question. It is of paramount importance to remove the Indian currency system from official management and to link the control of currency with the control of credit. This connotes the establishment of a Central Bank. But it is not the complete essential; far from it.

India is sometimes spoken of as the sink for the precious metals. So long as she chiefly absorbed silver the West looked on with benevolent approval; now she is turning to gold the attitude is different. Indian capital is sometimes described as inadequate and timid. But critics do not realise that the banking organisation of the country is so hopelessly inadequate that hundreds of millions of people have no secure refuge for their store of value other than gold and silver bullion in their own possession. The Exchange Bank cling to the seaports. The [illegible] ample. The [illegible] which can [illegible] e mofussil. The old Presidency Banks were lamentably slow in exercising this responsibility. The pace has been quickened, and as the price of the free use of the Government balances the Imperial Bank was called upon to open a hundred new branches The total number of its branches is yet only a hundred and sixty-four, and it was stated by a competent banking authority in evidence before the Commission that India needed at least five thousand.

This extension of banking facilities is of transcendental importance. In an address to the University of Delhi last year Sir Basil Blackett committed himself to a remarkable statement. "To some it may sound fantastic, in view of this historic habit—reliance on external capital—to talk of India's not supplying the whole of her own capital requirements but also becoming a lender of capital for the development of other countries. Yet, I believe firmly that, given the necessary development of banking and credit facilities and goodwill and readiness to profit by the counsel and assistance of European businessmen, the time is not very far distant when India will be doing both these things. India would seem by nature to be destined to be a creditor country, if only her people will it so."

t d n ir ... ll not be mobilis d without the vehement development of branch banks.

As matters stand this work can only be done by the Imperial Bank, and though it is moving it is with desperate slowness. There are one or two features common to most of the hundred new branches it has opened. They attract deposits: they facilitate the investment habit but they do not pay. To many who are in close touch with Indian conditions it seems that any measure which would weaken the capacity of the Imperial Bank to prosecute this unremunerative, but imperatively necessary, work by the diversion of the Government balances to the Indian Reserve Bank, or the division of these balances between the two banks, would be a retrograde measure. There are other considerations. The amount o[illegible] in India is not large [illegible] which finance the ex[illegible] London, which is alw[illegible] market. The number [illegible] act on the directorate of banks is small Are there enough to constitute the reliable directorates for two great banking institutions? The Commission rather gloss over these difficulties. They think that the Reserve Bank will be able to spare for the Imperial Bank sufficient funds from the Government balances to enable it to prosecute the work of opening new branches: also that a bill market will rapidly develop. But their arguments wear an aspect of special pleading. However, the issue can be put in a nutshell. India must have a Central Bank. If it is found impossible to develop, even as a temporary measure, the Imperial Bank into a Central Bank, then there must be a Reserve Bank on the lines sketched in the Report. But if a new Reserve Bank is established, it is essential that provision shall be made for the Imperial Bank to enjoy the free use of a sufficient share of the Government balances to enable it vigorously to develop banking facilities in the mofussil and this obligation should be made compulsory.

The Note Issue.—Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900: it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market; and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48d. an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or [illegible] the termination of [illegible] is likely to be so [illegible] then, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached

[illegible] can be accepted in their entirety.

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself: it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small denomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, "and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them." There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions, from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option: but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs. 400 crores. There are Rs. 86 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank [illegible] functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit. In Bombay there was started a Currency League with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The new Ratio.—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twentyone rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling fivepence fortynine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Although mutterings are still heard, and the textile interests of Western India that the depression from which they are suffering is in considerable part the outcome of the new rate, exchange was firm for the remainder of the year, the fluctuations being of little account. So far as outward signs are conspicuous, the new rate is well established.

The character of the **Reserves** which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below:—

MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes.	Silver coin in India	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold coin and bullion in His Majesty's Dominions	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Sterling securities in England.*	Rupee securities in India.*	Inte Bill o E cha †
1926.												
April ..	1,85,13	77,04	22,32	7,66	.	..	..	..	..	21,00	57,11	..
May	1,87,08	78,85	22,32	7,75	..	..	..	..	..	21,00	57,16	..
June	1,91,41	83,05	22,32	7,87	.	.	.	..	..	21,00	57,20	..
July . ..	1,97,48	88,91	22,32	7,94	..	.	.	..	..	21,00	57,31	..
August ..	2,00,58	91,96	22,32	7,57	..	.	.	..	..	21,00	57,38	..
September ..	1,96,45	94,86	22,32	7,87	..	..	..	..	.	14,00	57,40	..
October ..	1,93,79	96,83	22,32	8 04	..	.	..	..	..	14,00	52,60	..
November .	1,89 15	97,52	22,32	8,04	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	51,27	..
December ..	1,81,18	95,32	22,32	8,20		.	..	..	..	5,57	49,77	..
1927.												
January ..	1,80,47	94,47	22,32	8,34	..	.	..	..	..	5,57	49,77	..
February .	1,82,71	94,64	22,32	8,44	..	..	..	.	..	5,57	49,77	2,00
March .. .	1,84,13	95,94	22,32	8,53	..	..	..	..	..	5 57	49 77	2 00

d up

	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rupees securities—		
Government of India securities maturing within twelve months.	41,47,00,000 0 0	39,76,59,000 0 0
Other Government of India securities	10,20,81,500 0 0	9,99,99,945 10 0
	51,67,81,500 0 0	49,76,58,945 10 0
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sterling securities— British Treasury Bills	5,825,000 0 0	5,371,688 12 3

Statistics, etc., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profits on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1927, were as follows.—

	£
Profits on Coinage—from 1900-01	28,573,608
Interest and discount	23,312,554
Profit by exchange	194,917
	52,081,077

Of this sum, £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder, out of which £2,866,217 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created Rupee securities and £6,471,738 has been transferred to Revenue, has been credited to the Reserve. The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 192 and the composition of the Reserve on that date :—

Summary of transactions.

	£	£
Profits on Coinage paid to Gold Standard Reserve—		
Total Profits realized since 1st April, 1900	28,573,608	
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways ..	1,123,655	
		27,443,951
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1927 ..	23,312,554	
Profit by exchange ..	194,917	
Profit through appreciation	444,924	
		23,952,395
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March 1927		51,402,346
Deduct—		
Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities. ..	2,042,817	
Transferred to Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created securities	2,866,217	
Transferred to Revenue	6,471,738	
Miscellaneous Charges .	20,574	
		11,402,346
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1927 ..		£40,000,000

State of Reserve, 31st March, 1927.

	£
Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value):	
National War Loan ..	1,996,013
National War Bonds ..	8,275,343
Treasury Bonds	22,187,849
Treasury Bills ..	5,810,478
	38,269,683
Gold deposited at Bank of England .	1,730,134
Cash held in England	183
	£40,000,000

THE RESERVE BANK.

A essential part of the scheme formulated by Currency Commission was the formation of a Reserve Bank, to take over the Note Issue, custody of the Government remittances, and act as a true banker's bank. The Commission pointed out that India was one of the few great countries where the control of currency was divorced from the control of credit, and where Government carried out immense financial transactions through its own agency, and propose the Reserve Bank as the apex of the new financial system.

The Government accepted these recommendations, and in January 1927 introduced a Bill to give effect to the Commission's advice. They proposed a shareholder's bank, with a commercial directorate tempered by Government nominees, and a new agreement with the Imperial Bank freeing it from some of the restrictions imposed. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, when a marked divergence of opinion was manifested. A majority of the Committee carried recommendations for the transference of a shareholder's bank into a State Bank, with a strong element of directors selected by the legislatures. This changed Bill was before the legislature in September, and was withdrawn by the Government for further consideration, it being understood that the Secretary of State for India objected to the drastic changes made in the original scheme.

These objections to the original scheme have been summarised under the following heads. That a Reserve Bank in charge of the credit and currency should be responsible to the legislature: that only a State Bank would carry the confidence of the people, that a Reserve Bank does not require much capital, and therefore there was no need to create a body of shareholders: and that if a bank with share capital was created, there was the risk of it falling under the domination of foreign capitalists, or of Indian capitalists in the big cities.

The real ground of objection was the first; the legislature sought to make the Bank responsible to the legislature: that opened the great question whether the Reserve Bank should be commercial or political.

The New Bill. After conferring with the authorities in London, the Finance Member published in January 1928 the draft of an entirely new Bill. On the main point it was uncompromising. It provided for a shareholder's bank, with a capital of five crores of rupees, and it entirely excluded political interest in the management by stipulating that members of the legislatures were precluded from becoming directors. On all other points it sought to meet the objections to the original scheme. The provisions in this respect governed the directorate and the qualifications for shareholders. As these are important they are set out here :—

The Shareholders.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) No amount in excess of twenty thousand rupees shall be issued to any one person or to any two or more persons jointly, and no person shall be allowed to acquire an interest in the share capital of the Bank, whether held in his own right, or held jointly with others, or held partly in his own right and partly jointly with others, to a value in excess of twenty thousand rupees

(3) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Rangoon and Delhi, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers,as hereinafter defined,andshares shall not be transferable from one register to another save in accordance with conditions to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council

(4) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register or as a holder of an interest in the share capital of a total nominal value exceeding twenty thousand rupees; and no person who is not—

(a) domiciled in India, or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India, or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any of His Majesty's dominions and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share.

Management.—The essential clauses of the Bill relating to the management of the Bank are :—

The general superintendence of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

Save as expressly provided in this Act —(a) no person may be a Director who is not or has not at some time been—(i) actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance or industry, or (ii) a director of any company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of a corporation or company incorporated by or under any law for the time being in force in any place outside British India: and (b) no person may be a Director who is—(i) a government official, or (ii) an officer or employee of any bank or (iii) a director of any bank, other than a registered society as defined in clause (e) of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

The election or appointment as Director of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void, unless within one month of the date of his election or appointment he ceases to be such member and if any Director is elected or nominated as

[illegible] or nomina[illegible] he case ma[illegible]

The Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely:—(*a*) a Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of any recommendation made by the Board in that behalf; (*b*) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council; (*c*) two Directors to be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce; (*d*) two Directors to be elected by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, (*e*) one Director, representing the [illegible] provincial [illegible] nominal [illegible] rupees; (*f*) eleven Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers. (*g*) one government official to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

The shareholders registered on the various registers shall elect delegates for the purpose of electing Directors to represent them on the Board, and the numbers of delegates shall be as follows, namely:—(*a*) for the Bombay register—twenty-four members; (*b*) for the Calcutta regsiter—twenty-four members; (*c*) for the Madras register—ten members; (*d*) for the Rangoon register—ten members; (*e*) for the Delhi register—twenty-four members.

Th[illegible] a register shall be held once in every five years, at a convenient time before the expiry of the term of office of the retiring Directors for the election of whose successors the delegates are to be elected.

(5) Delegates shall hold office for a period of five years.

Reception of the Bill.—When the Bill was published many of those who were opposed to the original scheme seemed to be chary of committing themselves to an opinion. But the general attitude may be fairly indicated in these terms. By those who accepted the idea of a shareholders bank, the Bill was regarded as a considerable improvement, inasmuch as it safeguarded the country against either alien or capitalist control, and gave every part of the country, and every important interest, representation on the directorate. Those who wanted a State, or in other terms a political bank, stood fast in [illegible] root an[illegible] that t[illegible] Select [illegible] legislature, it was unconstitutional to withdraw it and substitute a fresh measure; the correct procedure, they maintained was for the original Bill, as amended by the Select Committee and the legislature to be proceeded with. That was the position on the eve of the meeting of the legislature early in February 1928.

Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant food and moisture in the soil, so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the production of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions.

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till October. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons, the *Kharif* or Monsoon and the *Rabi* or Winter Season each bearing its own distinctive crops. From early June till October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North-Western India benefits from showers in December and January. The distribution of the raintall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, *viz.*, mid-summer and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. The distribution of rainfall such as is common in England, for example, would be of little use to Indian soils

Soil.—For the purpose of soil classification India may be conveniently divided into two main areas in (1) The Indo-Gangetic plains, (2) Central and Southern India. The physical features of these two divisions are essentially different. The Indo-Gangetic plains (including the Punjab, Sind, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Assam) form large level stretches of alluvium of great depth. The top soil varies in texture from sand to clay, the greater part being a light loam, porous in texture, easily worked, and naturally fertile. The great depth of the alluvium tends to keep down the soil temperature. Central and Southern India on the other hand consist of hills and valleys. The higher uplands are too hot and too near the rock to be suitable for agriculture which is mainly practised in the valleys where the soil is deeper and cooler and moisture more plentiful The main difference between the soils of the two tracts is in texture and while the greater part of the land in Northern India is porous and easily cultivated, and moist near to the surface, large stretches in Southern and Central India consist of an intractable soil derived from the Deccan trap, sticky in the rains, hard and crumbly in the dry weather and holding its moisture at lower levels.

Agricultural Capital and Equipment.—India is a country of small holdings and the vast majority of the people cultivate patches varying in size from one to eight acres. Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries. Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital, there being practically no outlay on fencing, buildings, or implements. The accumulation of capital is prevented by the occurrence of famine and the high rate of interest, and extravagance of expenditure in marriage celebrations. The organization of co-operative credit which has been taken in hand by Government and which has already proved successful in many provinces will undoubtedly lead to an increase in Agricultural capital.

Equipment.—For power the ryot depends chiefly on cattle which, as a rule, are light and active but possess little hauling power. The necessary tilth for crops is brought about by frequency of ploughings, the result being that the soil is seldom tilled as it should be. This is not chiefly due to want of knowledge on the part of the people but through want of proper equipment The Indian agriculturist, as a rule, possesses an intimate though limited knowledge of the essentials of his own business, and fails, not only through ignorance, but also through lack of ways and means.

Implements are made of wood although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design. The introduction of iron ploughs has made much progress in the last few years and many hundred thousand are now in use. The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller; and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator

In the heavier soils of the Deccan trap a cultivating implement consisting of a single blade, resembling in shape a Dutch hoe, is much used Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay and Madras but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in. Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes, the best known of which are the *kodal* or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does not use his feet in digging, and the *khurpi* or small hand hoe Of harvesting machinery there is none, grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand, and winnowing by the agency of the wind.

Cultivation.—Cultivation at its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country it has plenty of room for improvement As in any other country success in agriculture varies greatly with the character of the people depending largely as it does on thrift and industry. In most places considering the large population cultivation is none too good. Agriculture suffers through lack of organization and equipment. Owing to the necessity of protection against thieves, in most parts the people live in villages, many of them at considerable distances from their land. Again holdings, small though they are, have become sub-divided by the Indian laws of inheritance without any regard for convenience, although very definite attempts are now being made by some of the Provincial Governments to remedy this evil by new legislation. Preparatory tillage

Province.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley	Other Food Grains and Pulses.	Total Food Grains and Pulses.	Oilseeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Jute.	Total Area sown.	Net so Area a deduc g Area sow more t an on
Madras . ..	11,322,646	24,1.2	3,578	17,086,508	28,36,939	4,491,658	104,356	2,887,110	..	38,788,406	4,05 1
Bombay	3,109,540	1,590,789	27,503	16,857,500	21,495,332	1,157,731	71,527	5,471,080	..	32,086,510	801 8
Bengal	21,133,100	130,500	83,400	1,163,900	22,514,200	1,053,000	271,800	59,600	2,523,700	28,303,800	4,16 6
United Provinces ..	7,450,300	6,047,412	4,110,971	18,24.,362	36,751,017	834,857	1,118,961	990,003	..	42,646,524	7,846 4 4
Punjab	968,026	9,481,990	804,342	9,575,535	20,829,893	912,832	389,927	2,701,836	..	39,709,855	3,69 4
Burma	12,236,919	69,202	..	1,427,910	13,731,061	1,674,517	11,843	461,168	..	17 942,550	66 8
Bihar and Orissa ..	14,113,100	1,161,700	1,322,300	9 469,800	26,066,200	2,035,800	200,400	84,000	263,200	30,609,200	5,46 9
Central Provinces and Berar.	5,197,368	3,521,207	16,612	9,978,460	18,717,186	2,155,.95	22,942	5,885,097	..	27,116,461	2,24 80
Assam	4,530,140	..	..	177,159	4,707,599	394,926	40,636	47,303	136,503	6,393,780	58
N. W. Frontier Province.	25,836	1,081,223	181,718	995,218	2,283,995	121,073	48,12 .	32,416	..	2,660,277	45
Minor Areas	83,181	57,907	56,623	320,165	524,870	57,597	8 167	5,936	..	728,874	8 6
Total	0 171 558	23,979,057	6 610 07?	85 305 644	116 666 3 1	15 156 008	2,502 006	18,180,166	2,123,408	256,987 375	31 14

generally consists of repeated ploughings, followed as seed time approaches by harrowings with the levelling beam The *Rabi* crops generally receive a more thorough cultivation than the *Kharif*, a finer seed bed being necessary owing to the dryness of the growing season. Manure is generally applied to more valuable crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, etc. Seeding is either done broadcast or by drilling behind a wooden plough or drill. Thinning and spacing are not nearly so well done as they might be, and interculturation is generally too superficial. Harvesting is done by sickle where the crops are cut whole, and there is little waste involved. On the whole the methods of the ryot if carried out thoroughly would be quite satisfactory, but it is doubtful if this could be done with the number and quality of cattle at his disposal.

Irrigation is necessary in order to grow full crops on the land, over a large part of the country owing to insufficient rainfall and the vagaries of the monsoon. Canal irrigation has been greatly extended over the Punjab, Sind, United Provinces and Madras through Government canals which, in addition to securing the crops over existing cultivated land, have converted large desert tracts into fertile areas. The Punjab and parts of the United Provinces are naturally well suited to canal irrigation owing to the frequency of their rivers. The water is generally taken off at a point a little distance from where the rivers leave the hills and is conducted to the arid plains below The main canal splits up into diverging branches, which again subdivide up into distributaries from which the village channels receive their supplies. Water rates are levied on the matured areas of crops. Government thus bearing a part of the loss in case of failure. Much of the land is supplied by what is termed flow irrigation, *i.e.*, the land is directly commanded by the canal water, but a great deal has to be lifted from one to three feet the canal running in such cases below the level of the land. Rates for lift irrigation are, of course, lower than those for flow.

Irrigation canals are generally classed into (1) perennial and (2) inundation canals. Perennial canals, which give supplies in all seasons generally have their headworks near the hills, thus commanding a great range of country. Farther from the hills, owing to the very gradual slope of the land and the lowness of the rivers in the cold weather, perennial irrigation is difficult and inundation canals are resorted to. These canals only give irrigation when the rivers are high. As a rule, in Northern India they begin to flow when the rivers rise owing to the melting of the snow on the hills in May and dry up in September.

At the present time the Bombay Presidency possesses the most spectacular irrigation schemes in India—if not in the world. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 190 feet high, will have the greatest cubical contents of any masonry wall in the world: the Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus will irrigate a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers

Irrigation from Wells.—About one-quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

The Bombay Government have lately decided to mark time more or less on major irrigation schemes, however, and to concentrate on the construction of new wells and tanks and the repairing of old and disused ones. An official Water Diviner with wide experience has been appointed to locate underground water supplies especially in the "dry" or famine areas, and is meeting with excellent success.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year The system of distribution is the same as that by canal.

Manures.—Feeding of animals for slaughter being practically unknown in India, the amount of farm yard manure generally available in other countries from this source thus does not exist. This is partially if not entirely made up for by the large numbers required for tillage and the amount of cows and buffaloes kept for milk. Unfortunately fuel is very scarce and a greater part of the dung of animals has to be used for burning Most of the trash from crops is used up for the same purpose and the net return of organic matter to the soil is thus insignificant. In some parts cakes of oil seed are used as manures for valuable crops like tea and sugarcane but in the greater part of the country the only manure applied is the balance of farm yard manure available after fuel supplies have been satisfied Farm yard manure is particularly effective and its value is thoroughly appreciated but the people have much to learn in the way of storage of bulky manures and the conservation of urine.

Though much of the cultivated land in India is naturally fertile, the soil over large areas has been impoverished as a result of its being cropped year after year without manure. Various kinds of natural and artificial manures have been tested on Government farms and a small demand for them created by demonstrating their use in villages. The demand for artificial fertilizers is on the increase, and although a large portion of them goes to tea and coffee plantations, larger quantities are now being applied also to such valuable crops as sugarcane, cotton and tobacco The chief artificial fertilisers now in use are sulphate of ammonia, calcium cyanaide and nitrate of soda.

Rice—A reference to the crop statistics shows that rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, although it preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, *viz.*, in Bengal, Bihar and Burma and Madras. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are n us, differing in qua-

Net Area by professional survey ..	625,149,442	621,226,065	666,760,557	667,097,157	667,719,983	667,661,018	667,610,031
Area under forest ..	98,223,320	88,246,141	86,413,111	85,591,925	85,970,312	86,614,012	86,937,005
Not available for cultivation	145,760,969	141,504,616	153,178,429	152,815,021	151,841,176	150,971,049	150,194,44
Culturable waste other than fallow	113,414,708	114,848,090	151,173,040	154,420,158	154,602,297	152,893,343	151,874,55
Fallow land	52,134,792	61,346,523	50,653,524	47,070,238	49,619,703	47,178,964	49,305,848
Net area sown with crops	222,825,487	212,269,506	223,183,648	224,915,489	222,490,718	226,980,248	225,846,78
Area irrigated ..	48,963,033	48,956,511	47,789,679	47,874,704	41,921,626	45,298,891	47,565,78
Area under Food-grains—							
Rice ..	78,706,103	78,120,270	79,690,670	80,576,926	77,200,711	79,306,299	80,171,5 8
Wheat ..	23,529,300	20,307,787	22,403,559	21,407,679	24,291,647	24,248,667	23,979,0 7
Barley ..	7,518,736	6,268,171	7,356,429	7,401,220	7,181,144	6,069,792	6,610,0
Jowar ..	22,488,240	22,690,318	24,214,263	22,834,938	21,138,172	22,470,373	20,616,751
Bajra ..	14,582,455	12,002,023	15,900,820	18,923,669	13,674,670	11,965,420	12,269,381
Ragi ..	4,222,366	4,238,957	4,211,067	4,262,040	4,220,442	3,960,093	3,881,397
Maize ..	6,656,118	6,206,020	6,334,705	5,954,653	5,811,693	5,347,964	5,504,307
Gram ..	12,940,469	9,463,432	15,054,855	16,776,936	14,437,912	16,551,817	14,325,194
Other grains and pulse ..	29,022,910	27,593,165	29,616,281	28,889,277	29,010,771	28,775,200	28,708,554
Total Food-grains ..	199,667,194	186,890,043	204,700,808	206,027,338	197,000,162	200,215,034	196,066,331
Area under other food-crops (including fruits, vegetables, spices, &c.).	8,484,656	7,610,459	8,194,791	8,226,438	7,954,130	7,783,034	7,757,486
Area under—							
Sugar ..	2,813,428	2,705,773	2,522,176	2,865,491	3,044,711	2,654,670	2,602,006
Coffee ..	95,815	95,501	96,611	97,006	95,095	94,206	95,166
Tea ..	701,443	690,751	713,379	710,244	713,161	715,346	728,857

ty and [illegible] su[illegible]ab[illegible] f[illegible]r variou[illegible] c[illegible]nd[illegible]ons o[illegible] and [illegible] an[illegible] h[illegible] p[illegible] possess an [illegible] acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in lowlying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rices grow quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked in a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply dibbled into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Where available, irrigation water is given at frequent intervals and the fields are kept more or less under water until the crop begins to show signs of ripening.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total outturn in India. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the Species Triticium Vulgare. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. The grains are generally plump and well filled but the samples are spoiled through mixtures of various qualities. Indian wheat is generally adulterated to some extent with barley and largely with dirt from the threshing floor and although there is a good demand in England and the Continent for the surplus produce, prices compare unfavourably with those obtained for Canadian and Australian produce. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. In good years the surplus crop is bought up at once by exporters and no time is lost in putting it on the European market as other supplies are at that time of year scarce. In years of famines the local price is generally sufficiently high to restrict exports.

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important group of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) tall growing with a large open head, and Bajra with a close rat-tail head and thin stem. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure [illegible]al[illegible]y app[illegible]d and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat, the main objective being to produce a fine seed bed. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. In the case of jowar, however, very large areas are sown as a *rabi* crop. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses and other crops in which case thin seedings are resorted to. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses are commonly grown throughout India and the grain forms one of the chief foods of the people. Most kinds do well but are subject to failure or shortage of yield owing to a variety of [illegible] which rain at the time [illegible] be one of the most im[illegible] [illegible]erefore more suitable to grow as mixed crops especially with cereals, and are generally grown as such. Being deep rooted and practically independent of a Nitrogen supply in the soil they withstand drought and form a good alternation in a cereal rotation. The chief crops under this heading are gram, mash, mung and moth, gram forming the main winter pulse crop while the others are grown in the summer. The pulses grow best on land which has had a good deep cultivation. A fine seed bed is not necessary. For gram especially the soil should be loose and well ærated. Indian pulses are not largely exported although they are used to some extent in Europe as food for dairy cows.

Cotton is one of the chief exports from India and the crop is [illegible] the country. Th[illegible] erally speaking [illegible] suited for English mills. Japan and the Continent have, in the past, been the chief buyers. The crop is grown during the summer months and requires a deep moist soil and light rainfall for its proper growth. Rain immediately after sowing or during the flowering period is injurious. In parts of Central Western and Southern India the seed is sown in lines and the crop receives careful attention but over Northern India it is sown broadcast (often mixed with other crops) and from the date of sowing till the time of picking is practically left to itself. The average yield, which does not amount to more than 400 lbs. per acre of seed cotton, could doubtless be greatly increased by better cultivation.

Sugarcane.—Although India is not naturally as well suited for sugarcane growing as many other tropical countries, some 3¼ millions of acres are annually sown. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India. The common varieties are thin and hard, yie[illegible] fair quality, [illegible] [illegible]eld is grown [illegible] is not made by the grower who simply boils down the juice and does not remove the molasses. The product called gur or gul is generally sold and consumed as such, although in some parts a certain amount of sugar-making is carried on. The profits, however, are small owing to the cheapness of imported sugar and there appears to be some danger to the crop if the present taste for gur were to die out. The

Area under Oilseeds—							
Linseed	2,247,805	1,496,189	2,058,858	2,372,649	2,045,126	2,659,473	2,524,078
Sesamum (til)	3,490,864	3,591,919	3,707,067	3,155,442	3,335,249	3,525,417	3,409, 8
Rape and Mustard	3,679,789	2,979,484	4,232,822	3,809,180	3,652,040	3 940,035	3,098,9 8
Other Oilseeds	3,155,346	4,302,850	4,202,824	4,576,280	4,722,107	5,009 894	6,133,85
Total Oilseeds	12,571,304	12,370,392	14,196,571	13,913,557	14,254,616	15,013,819	15,156,009
Area under—							
Cotton	15,318,089	14,111,276	11,665,295	13,587,820	15,385,978	17,414,249	16,186,168
Jute	2,799,037	2,472,938	1,505,527	1,446,427	2,329,232	2,737,931	2,923,408
Other fibres	748,140	728,815	683,521	657,645	703,432	829,620	910,098
Indigo	242,816	241,461	328,829	277,182	176,676	107,231	133,0
Opium	181,787	123,834	122,868	147,191	142,152	127,452	83,030
Tobacco	1,101,231	982,482	1,050,695	1,032,687	1,025,474	1,005,656	1,064,882
Fodder crops	8,206,286	8,108,016	8,098,219	8,711,642	8,764,333	8,526,438	8,032,358
Yields of—							
Rice (Cleaned) .. tons.	32,024,000	27,658,000	33,143,000	33,702,000	28,198,000	30,100,000	30,637,000
Wheat .. "	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,747,000	7,160,000	8 704,000
Coffee .. lb.	21,325,000	22,454,000	20,423,000	25,380,000	22,716,000	18,157,900	22,108,700
Tea † .. "	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,039,000	375,355,700	347,862,000†	363,506,800
Cotton .. 400 lb. bales	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,495,000	5,078,000	5,979,000	3,812,000	6,250,000
Jute † .. " "	8,481,300	6,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	7,088,000†	8,910,000
Linseed .. tons.	410,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	461,000	401,000
Rape and Mustard .. "	1,153,000	859,000	1,168,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,189,000	910,000
Sesamum (til) .. "	449,000	382,000	518,000	481,000	441,000	427,000	426,000
Groundnut .. "	822,000	1,022,000	939,000	1,236,000	1,086,000	1,438 000	1,999,000
Indigo .. cwt.	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	36,200	17,800	23,200
Cane-sugar .. tons.	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,459,000	° 97 ‹ 00
Rubber † .. lb.	13,615,000	13,784,000	9,056,000	11,013,000	14 462 000	8 322 000†	10 970 200

qu t on has b n taken up by Gove nmen and a cane breeding station has been recently opened near Coimbatore in Madras with the object of raising seedling canes and otherwise improving the supply of cane sets. A number of sugar factories of a modern type have been set up within recent years in Bihar and the United Provinces and more recently in Bombay. The chief difficulty seems to be the obtaining of a sufficiently large supply of canes to offset the heavy capital charges of the undertakings.

Oilseeds.—The crops classified under this heading are chiefly sesamum, linseed and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature—they cover an immense area.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is thus grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 or 600 lbs. of seed per acre. The seed is mainly exported whole but a certain amount of oil pressing is done in the country.

Sesamum (or Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. The seed is largely exported.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. They are one of the most useful crops in the rotation. They occupy the land for a few months only, and owing to their dense growth leave the soil clean and in good condition after their removal. A number of varieties are grown differing from each other in habit of growth, time of ripening, and size and quality of seed. The best known are rape, toria, and sarson. The crop is generally sown in September or early October and harvested from December to February. The crop is subject to the attack of aphis (green fly) at the time of flowering and sometimes suffers considerable damage from this pest. The seed is subject to injury from rain and great care has to be taken in the drying. The produce is largely exported whole, but there is a considerable amount of local oil-pressing—the cake being in demand for feeding purposes.

Jute.—Two varieties of the plant are cultivated as a crop, Capsularis and Olitorius. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Eastern Bengal, in the Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta. The crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once established requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is cut and retted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. At the recent high range of prices jute may be considered to have been, for the last few years, the best paying crop in India.

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Area according to Survey.	Deduct Indian States.	Net Area.	
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Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
91,705,413	....	91,705,413	90,605,116
97,361,244	18,561,280	78,799,964	78,799,964
52,601,158	3,477,760	49,123,398	49,123,398
72,648,741	4,348,232	68,300,509	68,013,615
65,546,586	3,286,700	62,259,886	60,255,184
155,652,667	....	155,652,667	155,652,687
71,415,378	18,334,720	53,080,658	53,080,658
83,913,945	19,960,727	63,953,218	64,094,295
41,229,430	8,061,449	33,167,990	(a) 33,167,990
8,524,252	140,800	8,383,452	8,514,436
1,802,267	....	1,802,267	1,802,267
1,012,260	....	1,012,260	1,012,260
368,349	....	368,349	368,349
743,781,690	76,171,659	667,610,031	664,490,249

Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Forests.
Net Area actually Sown.	Current Fallows.	Culturable Waste other than Fallow.	Not available for Cultivation.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres
33,838,765	10,143,823	12,351,551	21,117,168	13,158,789
31,285,312	11,606,710	6,959,898	19,701,205	9,246,839
23,841,200	4,656,769	5,824,662	10,217,179	4,583,588
34,800,050	3,388,563	10,197,481	10,063,305	9,264,216
26,015,019	4,159,987	15,359,263	12,549,507	2,171,712
17,273,801	3,764,080	60,123,352	54,530,268	19,961,160
25,146,300	5,553,827	7,060,772	7,762,335	7,557,924
24,870,181	3,266,520	14,724,474	4,516,316	16,416,804
5,828,473	1,384,958	15,864,150	5,510,500	3,747,246
2,304,531	471,801	2,723,582	2,655,447	359,125
299,939	212,622	311,301	665,991	112,411
136,982	172,358	11,690	331,045	357,185
210,197	24,330	62,374	71,458	....
225,845,734	49,305,848	151,874,855	150,104,447	86,937,005

...of 332,660 acres of the Balipara Frontier tract for which details are not

question has been taken up by Government and a cane-breeding station has been recently opened near Coimbatore in Madras with the object of raising seedling canes and otherwise improving the supply of cane sets. A number of sugar factories of a modern type have been set up within recent years in Bihar and the United Provinces and more recently in Bombay. The chief difficulty seems to be the obtaining of a sufficiently large supply of canes to offset the heavy capital charges of the undertakings.

Oilseeds.—The crops classified under this heading are chiefly sesamum, linseed and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature—they cover an immense area.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is thus grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 or 600 lbs. of seed per acre. The seed is mainly exported whole but a certain amount of oil pressing is done in the country.

Sesamum (or Gingeily) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. The seed is largely exported.

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24,870,181	3,266,520	14,724,474	4,816,316	16,416,904
5,828,473	1,854,958	15,864,153	5,510,500	3,747,246
2,304,531	471,801	2,723,582	2,655,447	359,125
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of 332,560 *acres of the* Balipara Frontier tract for which details are not

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The Agricultural Departments in India as they now exist may be said to be a creation of the last twenty years. There have for a good many years past been experimental farms, under official control, in various parts of India, but they were in the past to a large extent in the hands of amateurs, and the work of the Agricultural Departments, with which all the major provinces were provided by about 1884, was in the main confined to the simplification of revenue settlement procedure and the improvement of the land records system. In 1901 the appointment of an Inspector-General of Agriculture give the Imperial Agricultural Department for the first time an expert head, and placed the Government of India in a position to enlarge the scope of their own operations and to co ordinate the work being done on independent lines in various provinces. At that time the staff attached to the Government of India consisted of an Agricultural Chemist and a Cryptogamic Botanist, while trained Deputy Directors of Agriculture were employed only in Madras, Bombay and the United Province and the Economic Botanist in Madras was the only provincial representative of the more specialised type of appointments. Within the next few years a number of new appointments were made, so that by March 1905 there were altogether 20 sanctioned agricultural posts; of [illegible] a number [illegible] the Agri[illegible] ollege, the establishment of which at Pusa in Bengal was sanctioned in 1903. A great impetus was given to the development of the Agricultural Departments by the decision of the Government of India in 1905 to set apart a sum of 20 lakhs (£133,000) a year for the development of agricultural experiment, research, demonstration and instruction. Their ultimate aim, as then expressed, was the establishment of an experimental farm in each large tract of country in which the agricultural conditions are approximately homogeneous, to be supplemented by numerous small demonstration farms; the creation of an agricultural college teaching up to a three years' course in each of the larger provinces: and the provision of an expert staff in connection with these colleges for purposes of research as well as education. The eventual cost, it was recognised, would largely exceed 20 lakhs a year. The Pusa Research Institute and College alone has cost nearly £150,000 including equipment. A part of the cost was met from a sum of £30,000 placed at Lord Curzon's disposal by Mr. Phipps, an American visitor to India. This example of munificence has recently been followed by Sir Sassoon J. David, who placed the sum of £53,300 at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the establishment of vernacular agricultural schools and the improvement of agricultural methods, in commemoration of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India.

Prior to 1921, the policy of agricultural development in India as a whole was guided by the Government of India, but with the inception of the [illegible] in 1921 [illegible] a transferred subject and provincial Governments were granted autonomy in respect of the policy of agricultural development in their provinces The Central Government, however, still concerns itself with agricultural problems of all-India importance and maintains the following institutions under the administrative control of the Agricultural [illegible] India:—(1) [illegible] Pusa; (2) th[illegible] Research, Muktesar, (3) and (4) the Imperial Institutes of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Bangalore and Wellington, (5) the Imperial Cattle Breeding Farm, Karnal; (6) the Creamery at Anand; (7) the Imperial Cane breeding Station Coimbatore and (8) the Sugar Burea Pusa.

The net annual expenditure of the Imperial Department of Agriculture is about Rs. 9,50 000 or about £ 70,000 while that of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture is Rs 73,66,000 or about £, 545 000. The total net expenditure of the agricultural departments in India is therefore about £ 6,15,000 or about one half penny per acre per annum.

Recent Progress.—A survey of the results of the activities of the Agricultural Department —including the Central Research Institute at Pusa and the Pro[illegible] to the chief crops [illegible] Of all the grain c[illegible] in importance and its yield is a vital factor in the welfare of the land. The Department is devoting much attention to the evolution and introduction of improved varieties. An area of 150,000 acres is now grown with the heavy yielding races of Indrasail, Dudsar and Kataktara in Bengal alone, while some of the selected strains are steadily gaining ground in other provinces. The hybridisation of a race of transplanted rice shows promising results.

Wheat is the next important crop. The types evolved by the Agricultural Departments possessing high yielding and rust resisting qualities and good milling and baking properties are becoming very popular all over the land and give satisfactory results even under adverse conditions Some of the new series of bearded wheats evolved at Pusa for tracts of country where the crop is liable to damage by birds possess equally satisfactory milling and baking qualities and yield as heavily as the popular Pusa wheat (12 and 4)

With a view to meeting India's requirements of refined sugar, which are greater than her [illegible] Department is [illegible] elding canes. [illegible] Coimbatore Cane Breeding Station are doing remarkably well and Coimbatore 210, 213 and 214, the demand for which far exceeds supply, have well established their superiority over the old indigenous canes. Experiments are also, with the aid of the Indian Sugar Producers' Association being made with field and factory tests on all the more promising seedlings.

There has recently been a considerable increase in the area under cotton, especially roseum, a high ginning quality. The Indian Central [illegible] Committee, [illegible] of all

of cotton growing, manufacturing and trading interests, is co-operating with the Departments of Agriculture in the Provinces and with allied institutions, to which it has given grants-in-aid for the investigation of scientific problems relating to cotton. It has also established a Technological Laboratory, including an experimental spinning plant and research laboratory in Bombay. The laboratory will, it is hoped, prove of great value to cotton workers in furnishing accurate information regarding the spinning qualities of new strains. At the instance of the Committee, a Cotton Transport Act has been passed by the Indian Legislature, to regulate the transport of raw cotton and thus prevent the adulterations of long-staple crops by the admixture by merchants of coarse varieties before marketing. An accompaniment to this law is another for the control of gins and presses in order to prevent fraudulent malpractices in them.

The Agricultural Department have selected strains of jute which maintain their superiority over the older varieties used by the cultivators and they are rapidly spreading. Progress has been made in the extraction of fibre from sann hemp.

The Department has been experimenting in the selection of a tobacco plant which will result in an increase in the outturn of the better qualities of Indian cigars and thus assist home grown tobacco better to hold its own in competition with imported cigars, tobacco and cigarettes.

Departmental investigations have meanwhile been conducted in regard to the reclamation of saline lands, the conservation of soil moisture, the movement of nitrates in the soil, the storage of farmyard manure, the efficiency of different methods of green manuring, the solubilization of mineral phosphates, the control of insect pests and diseases of crops and problems relating to animal nutrition

Improvements are being attained by the Depar[illegible], of cattle by [illegible] and by cro[illegible] famous mil[illegible]terilised milk is now being carried over distances up to 1,000 miles and should the experiments being made in this connection prove successful it will open a new vista of possibilities for the dairy industry in India. Much attention is being paid to the question of cattle feeding. For instance, extensive trials have been made with different methods of storing silage Public interest in dairying and cattle breeding appears to be growing throughout India.

The introduction of improved tillage implements from the West has already done much to raise the standard of farming in India and work in this direction is being pressed forward. Thousands of improved implements are now to be seen in the countryside. A great difficulty in the introduction of improved drills, mowing machines, fodder cutters, threshers, winnowing machines, cane mills and so on, suitable to the different needs of various parts of the country [illegible] of the people and the [illegible] the Provinces have [illegible]ricultural engineers [illegible] encourage and facili[illegible]y the invention of simpler and cheaper implements of the necessar kinds than those imported from overseas

The past two or three years, however has seen tremendous strides made in the popularisin of modern implements and at the Bomb Presidency Agricultural Show held in Poon in October 1926, (the largest show ever held in Asia) the machinery section alone contain exhibits of farm machinery valued at man lakhs of rupees demonstrating that there is fast increasing demand for modern implements

Expansion of Work.—It has long been increasingly evident that the agricultural revivalis activities which have thus grown up in the past two decades have reached a stage when their processes need overhauling and reorganisation on broad lines. The achievements of research require better means for their applications and to secure their popular adoption. Agricultural interests have for some years been demanding as much official effort for their improvement as has lately been given, by the utilisation of fiscal measures and in other ways, for the institution and fostering of Indian industrial ventures. The awakening of popular intelligence during recent years has almost certainly in an important degree prepared the mind of the cultivating classes for a more advanced policy of agricultural improvement than was previously practicable. The Government of India have been aware of the development of this new phase in the situation, but post-war financial stringency has prevented their making funds available for its proper development The financial position has, however, during the past two years considerably eased and consequently proposals have been formulated for an important expansion of agricultural policy. These were, in particular, discussed between Lord Reading the then Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State for India during the former's visit to England in 1925. As a result, and as anticipated, a Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed on January 4th, 1926, with the Marquis of Linlithgow as President and consisting of the following members :—

Marquess of Linlithgow.

H. Calvert, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab.

Professor N. Ganguli, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy, Calcutta University.

Dr. L. K. Hyder, M.L.A., Professor of Economics, Aligarh University.

B. S. Kamat, Esq.

Sir H. S. Lawrence, K.C.S.I.

Sir James Mackenna. Kt. C.I.E., I.C.S.

Sir Thomas Middleton, K.B.E., C.B.

Raja Sri Krishna C. G. N. Deo Raja of Parlakimedi.

Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O. (Since deceased).

The following are the terms of reference:— Generally,

To examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population ;

In particular to investigate—

(*a*) the measures now being taken for the promotion of agricultural and veterinary research, experiment, demonstration and education, for the compilation of agricultural statistics, for the introduction of new and better crops and for improvement in agricultural practice, dairy farming and the breeding of stock;

(*b*) the existing methods of transport and marketing of agricultural produce and stock;

(*c*) the methods by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists;

(*d*) the main factors affecting rural prosperity and the welfare of the agricultural population; to make recommendations.

It will not be within the scope of the Commission's duties to make recommendations regarding the existing system of land-ownership and tenancy or of the assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges, or the existing division of functions between the Government of India and the local Governments. But the Commission shall be at liberty to suggest means whereby the activities of the Governments in India may best be co-ordinated and to indicate d[illegible] in which the may usefully supplement Governments.

The Commission comn October 1926 and durng year heard evidence in and Madras Presidencies return from England in its investigations It is n report will be available 1928.

Another milestone in th in India was the Bombay at Poona in October 1 more than 135,000 peop sixty per cent. were cultiv scheme of the Bombay (possible by the formation of rupees, and the residu turned into a Trust Fun being made an annual or The Show as generally pror ever held in Asia, and w tatives from all the prov bers of the Royal Commis- that at least two of the decided to hold annual large a scale.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1925-26 IN EACH PROVINC

Provinces.	Total Area Sown.	AREA IRRIGATE[D]		
		By Canals.		By Tanks
		Government.	Private.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Madras	38,788,496	3,616,988	244,083	3,295 175
Bombay	32,086,540	3,081,324	66,994	136 503
Bengal..	23,303,800	142,495	187,246	474 748
United Provinces ..	* 42,646,524	2,231,399	26,949	67,679
Punjab	29,709,855	9,490,141	471,674	20,293
Burma	17,943,559	637,034	278,894	181 482
Bihar and Orissa ..	30,609,200	872,010	870,535	1,615,388
Central Provinces & Berar	27,116,461	† ..	1,084,041	† ..
Assam	6,393,789	120	193,007	710
North-West Frontier Province	2,660,277	383,058	401,679	..
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana ..	335,988	..	..	15 709
Coorg	138,193	2,488	..	1,389
Delhi	254,893	30,861	..	542
Total ..	256,987,375	20,531,918	3,827,002	5,809 618

(x) Includes 343,245 acres for which details are not available.

(a ncluded unde

AREA IRRIGATED	CROPS IRRIGATED *				
Total Area Irrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or cholum (great millet).	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet.)
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
9,248,946	8,061,301	4,537	90	466,599	309,322
4 011,971	1,400,018	371,740	21,332	643,029	517,060
1,368,108	1,173,433	15,276	3,234	10	10
9,764,511	380,897	5,559,547	2,029,453	21,158	2,237
18,810,281	742,455	5,039,725	301,058	167,139	258,087
1,427,127	1,273,472	379	..	182	..
5,223,448	3,534,940	249,498	105,227	3,050	555
1,256,772	1,109,308	30,495	1,789	161	..
433,927	423,900	..	..	..	..
896,881	25,822	331,907	66,344	18,713	6,100
79,457	17	6,283	24,546	153	2_9
3,877	3,877	..	..	..	..
51,115	20	23,272	5,737	405	132
47,565,781	18,229,473	9,672,658	2,558,403	1,341,599	1,091,322

CROPS IRRIGATED *

Provinces	Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other Food crops.	Cotton.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Madras	4,307	1,243,782	108,936	282,117	224,356
Bombay	23,987	250,231	67,262	208,554	390,043
Bengal..	2,823	99,452	27,404	123,342	550
United Provinces ..	50,928	2,343,234	985,248	297,744	289,360
Punjab	378,984	1,097,608	302,179	233,027	2,421,080
Burma	74	4,530	1,745	63,364	37
Bihar and Orissa ..	82,122	348,948	157,148	184,438	1,304
Central Provinces and Berar	14	2,069	21,216	65,264	623
Assam	..	1,845	..	6,974	..
North-West Frontier Province	228,086	19,108	48,071	28,418	24,400
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana ..	17,509	10,017	17	5,916	23,959
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	254	3,902	5,232	5,603	2,57[illegible]
TOTAL ..	701,178	5,983,816	1,724,458	1,724,458	3,379,295

* Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.
(a) Includes 35,900 acres for which details are not available.

ARFA UND R D FFERENT C O S CULT T D N E CH RO C

Provinces.	Food Grains.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (Great Millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (Spiked Millet)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Madras	11,322,646	24,122	3,578	4,540,213	3,071,173
Bombay	3,109,540	1,700,789	27,503	8,315,203	1,661,292
Bengal	21,133,400	130,500	86,400	4,000	2,100
United Provinces	7,150,302	6,347,412	4,110,971	1,989,655	1,574,128
Punjab	963,026	9,481,990	504,342	923,141	2,563,225
Burma	12,236,919	68,223	....	725,789	....
Bihar and Orissa	14,719,400	1,161,700	1,022,300	59,400	66,600
Central Provinces and Berar ..	5,197,808	3,524,207	16,042	3,837,993	113,766
Assam	4,550,440	....	....	....	....
North-West Frontier Province ..	21,236	1,031,228	*181,713	51,057	156,068
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana.	287	8,109	36,156	63 340	27,010
Coorg	82,867	....	....	....	....
Delhi .. .	27	49,708	20,168	20,757	41,019
Total	89,171,558	23,979,957	6,510,072	20,616,771	12,209,[illegible]81

Provinces.	Food Grains.				
	Ragi or Marua (Millet)	Maize.	Gram (pulse).	Other Food Grains and Pulses.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Madras	2,330,782	137,834	118,629	6,[illegible]73,967	28,[illegible]76,953
Bombay	171,714	208,558	[illegible]586,17[illegible]	2,529,560	21,495,532
Bengal	9,100	78,300	135,600	935,900	22,514,200
United Provinces	158,743	1,615,512	6,641,267	6,263,052	33,731,047
Punjab	17,462	931,014	3,709,597	1,431,093	20,829 893
Burma	...	221 388	163,166	317,602	13,734,061
Bihar and Orissa	779,900	1,676,600	1,412,100	3,434,800	25,066,200
Central Provinces and Berar ..	9,641	138,953	1,277,394	4,600,522	18,717,186
Assam	....	....	*	177,159	4,707,599
North-West Frontier Province ..	....	435,093	277,515	98,180	2,286,995
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana.	343	65,024	7,319	31,465	239,142
Coorg	3,507	....	129	1,167	87,670
Delhi	....	1,693	46,305	11,087	200,007
Total	3,881,397	5,501,367	14,825,194	28,709,554	196,066,331

* Included under "other food grains and pulses."

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1925-26 IN EAC

Provinces.	Oil-Seeds.					
	Linseed.	Sesamum (til or jinjili).	Rape and Mustard.	Ground-nut.	Cocoa-nut.	Castor
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Madras	12,279	789,859	12,171	2,598,609	555,465	377,86
Bombay	120,935	226,594	147,338	595,588	45,239	77 20
Bengal	133,700	152,900	731,200	400	600	
United Provinces ..	381,217	254,748	146,641	14,410	..	16,50
Punjab	29,438	124,661	751,585	..	..	104
Burma	16	1,152,862	4,540	498,587	11,040	2
Bihar and Orissa ..	686,700	218,100	753,000	200	28,500	44 400
Central Provinces and Berar ..	1,147,600	433,054	61,261	59,686	..	58,30
Assam	11,413	20,405	358,268	..	..	4 834
North-West Frontier Province.	11	4,085	118,050	..	..	
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana.	769	31,554	366	..	..	
Coorg	..	125	6	..	..	
Delhi	..	181	4,513	..	..	
TOTAL ..	2,524,078	3,409,128	3,088,948	3,767,480	640,844	579,212

Provinces.	Condi-ments & Spices.	Sugar-cane.	Sugar Others. †	Fi	
				Cotton.	Jute.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Madras	667,108	112,821	81,535	2,887,410	
Bombay	178,552	68,426	3,401	5,474,080	
Bengal	151,200	215,000	56,300	59,600	2,523,700
United Provinces ..	98,671	1,418,964	..	990,099	
Punjab	33,873	389,927	..	2,701,836	
Burma	90,723	23,276	21,587	464,168	
Bihar and Orissa ..	56,500	290,200	200	84,000	263,200
Central Provinces and Berar	84,841	22,942	..	5,385,097	..
Assam	..	40,636	..	47,303	136 508
North-West Frontier Province.	1,801	48,124	..	32,416	.
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana ..	1,817	369	..	54,271	..
Coorg	3,562	32	..	1	.
Delhi	1,157	7,766	..	5,935	
TOTAL ..	1,369,805	2,638,483	163,523	18,186,166	2,923 408

† Area under sugar-yielding plants other than ————

E DIF CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1925–26 N EAC PROVINCE.

Dyes and Tanning materials.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder Crops.
Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics.c	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
77,627	2,983	..	50,445	54,987	244,339	145,731	388,484
1,025	552,088	..	18	9	121,557	31,222	2,104,979
300	..	..	187,700	..	293,400	4,200	96,700
14,818	601	31,008	6,655	..	79,094	2,058	1,208,808
20, 28	5,888	2,022	9,635	..	70,800	714	4,273,436
385	..	..	55,105	40	86,165	67,619	235,418
18 900	3,000	..	2,100	..	132,500	..	39,100
28	73	..	..	..	16,905	1,577	464,375
.	..	..	416,577	..	9,161	..	..
.	27	..	..	..	9,943	16	92,333
7	..	..	..	..	37	..	2,039
.	..	..	622	40,130	19	206	..
	1	..	..	..	883	..	26,656
133,618	564,611	33,030	723,857	95,166	1,064,862	253,403	8,932,358

	Fruits and Vegetables, including Root Crops.	Miscellaneous Crops.		Total Area Sown.	*Deduct* Area Sown more than once.	Net Area Sown.
		Food.	Non-Food.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
..	678,792	57,354	162,920	38,788,496	4,954,731	33,833,765
	467,424	1,413	44,132	32,086,540	801,228	31,285,312
.	701,600	267,900	103,700	28,303,800	4,462,600	23,841,200
.	470,314	91,901	9,073	42,646,524	7,846,474	34,800,050
	287,019	115,607	4,046	29,709,855	3,694,842	26,015,013
.	1,266,460	24,786	196,590	17,943,559	669,758	17,273,801
.	674,700	604,100	313,200	30,609,200	5,462,900	25,146,300
Berar.	105,691	2,791	843	27,116,461	2,246,280	24,870,181
.	493,056	(a)	148,029	6,393,789	565,316	5,828,473
Pro-	16,726	45,947	609	2,660,277	355,746	2,304,531
a and	639	2,293	2,555	335,988	36,049	299,939
	5,296	..	..	138,193	1,211	136,982
	5,589	283	1,025	254,693	44,506	210,187
.	6,173,306	1,214,375	986,722	256,987,375	31,141,641	225,845,734

r non-food crops.
245 acres for which details are not available.
n na and Indian hemp also.

Provinces.	Mileage in Operation: Main Canals.	Mileage in Operation: Distributaries.	Area Irrigated.	Total Capital Outlay	Gross Receipt.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue: Amount.	Net Revenue: Percentage on Total Outlay.	Interest on Mean Capital Outlay	Percentage of Working Expenses to Receipts.
Productive Works.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Madras	4,083	8,344	2,243,130	7,54,90,546	1,34,76,904	42,89,651	91,87,253	12·17	21,08,575	31·82
Bombay	5,733	799	2,603,247	7,58,36,227	66,86,918	30,01,418	26,95,500	3·55	23,05,239	59·69
United Provinces	1,459	8,810	2,579,725	15,32,41,076	1,30,79,742	48,14,218	82,65,524	5·39	56,43,483	36·80
Punjab	3,022	12,826	10,456,359	27,64,16,936	6,32,32,131	1,56 70,433	4,75,61,698	17 20	98,73,349	24·78
Burma	322	838	396,988	2,52,96,186	25,01,696	9,94,778	15,06,918	5·96	8,82,366	39·76
Central Provinces	220	804	189,533	2,00,10,632	75,84,794	5,51,849	—1,54,517	..	8 47,802	..
N. W. F. Province	88	200	207,805	55,76,304	10,07,279	2,33,243	7,74,036	13 88	1,84,355	23·15
Total	14,927	32,717	18,678,787	63,19,06,907	10,03,82,002	3,05,45,390	6,98,36,112	11·07	2,21,45,269	30·42
Unproductive Works										
Madras	718	664	160,610	3 98,43,394	7,80,094	3,70,442	4,12,652	1·01	13,14 472	47 81
Bombay	1,983	1,130	619,850	10,17,17,189	33,68,095	22,17,177	11,50,918	1.13	30,37,743	65·82
Bengal	69	251	75,698	84,96,213	2,81,623	2,20 774	60,849	0.72	2 76,405	78·39
United Provinces	428	1,362	216,234	2,97,39,571	6,88,429	8,65,319	—1,76,890	..	10 20,292	125 73
Punjab	573	150	300 439	39,14,462	8,64,813	9,89,473	—1,24,660	..	1,31 019	114·41
Burma	..	..	....	5,90,335	67,059	1,07,576	—40,517	..	19,287	160 41
Behar and Orissa	764	2,752	901,222	6,27,29,069	36,60,525	17,21,175	19,39,850	3·09	20,42,583	47·01
Central Provinces	69	1,472	214,687	3,40,57,074	6,04,347	5,78,162	26,185	0·08	13,80,177	95·66
N W F Province	146	249	160 676	2 31 45 672	7 44 167	3 95 144	3 49 023	1 57	7 92 276	53·09
Rajputana			11 679	35 47 933	1 08 381	73 758	34 623	0 97	1 15 141	68 0
Baluchistan	8	71	22 859	31 66,712	46 627	53 584	—6 [illegible]		1 1 261	114 4[illegible]

a summa y of the va ous **crop foreca ts** re at ng to the season 8
tment o Comme a In en e and S a India

s omp. sed .a .he figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them.	Estimated Area.	Per en .. o. preceding year (100= figure of same date preceding year.)	Estimated outturn.	Per cent. of preceding year (100= figure of same date preceding year.)
	Acres.		Acres.	
ngal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam (100 per cent. of the otal Jute area in India)	3,630,000	116	10,849,000 bales.	121
P., †Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and ind†, Assam, N.-W. F. Province, C. P. and Berar, Delhi, Mysore and Baroda (About 95 er cent of total sugarcane rea of India.)	2,920,000	109	3,208,000 tons.	108
cotton growing tracts ..	21,976,000	89	4,073,000 bales.	80
Provinces, Burma, Madras, C. P. and Berar, Bombay and ind†, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Hyderabad, Baroda and Kotah‡ 39 per cent. of total sesamum rea of India.)	4,764,000	95	407,000 tons.	97
dras, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, and Sind† (about 85 per cent. of total indigo area of ndia.)	100,400	75	20,000 cwts.	71
dras, Burma, Bombay† and Hyderabad (93 per cent. of otal groundnut area of India).	4,163,000	105	1,931,000 tons.	97
actically All castor growing tracts).	1,372,000	98	132,000 tons.	92
ngal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, United Provinces,† C. P. and Berar,† Assam, Bombay, and Sind†, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda (97 per ent. of total rice area of India).	79,132,000	96	29,479,000 tons.	96
ited Provinces, Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, Assam, Bombay†, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Baroda, Hyderabad and Alwar ‡ (94 per ent. of total rape and mustard area of India.)	5,491,000	99	983,000 tons.	103
ntral Provinces and Berar, † United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay, † Punjab, Hyderabad and Kotah‡ (about 93 per cent. of the total linseed area of India).	3,348,000	93	437,000 tons.	101
njab, † United Provinces, † Central Provinces and Berar, † Bombay (including Sind), † Bihar and Orissa, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (98 per cent. of total wheat area of India)	31,244,000	102	8,948,000 tons.	103

Director of Agriculture, Bengal, the outturn figure includes Nepal.
lian States. ‡ Rajputana.

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation; in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity.—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works.—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment costructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20 000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1925-26 to Rs. 99,84 lakhs..

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly a fifth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

Growth of Irrigation.—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works. From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 28 million acres in 1919-20, the record year up to that date. This record was, however, again surpassed in the year 1922-23, when the total area irrigated by all classes of works in India, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 28¾ million acres. During the year 1925-26 the total area irrigated by Government works of all classes in British India amounted to some

28.1 million acres which almost approaches the record area of 28¼ million acres irrigated in 1922-23 and is nearly a million acres more than in the preceding year. The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 19,475,838 acres in 1925-26. The area irrigated by unproductive works at the end of 1925-26 was 2,716,171 acres.

The area irrigated in 1925-26 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 10,418,000 acres were irrigated during the year. In addition nearly 670,000 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7.4 million acres, followed by Sind with 3.3 million acres and the United Provinces with nearly 2.8 million.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs. 42,36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs. 99,84 lakhs in 1925-26, an average increase of Rs. 180 lakhs a year. As regards revenue, the Government irrigation works of India, taken as a whole, yield a return of from 7 to 8 per cent. on the capital invested in them; this is a satisfactory result as Rs. 34,87 lakhs of the total have been spent on unproductive works, which return less than 1 per cent. The capital outlay also includes expenditure on a number of large works under construction, which have not yet commenced to earn revenue.

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. No extra charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Triennial Comparisons.—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1922-25 was nearly 27¼ million acres, which is slightly less than in the previous triennium. The areas for each of the three years were 28,302,303 acres in 1922-23 26,539,890 in the 1923-24 and 27.2 million in 1924-25. The area irrigated in 1922-23 was the highest on record.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1918-21.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1922-25.
Madras	7,276,257	7,112,062
Bombay (Deccan)	338,575	432,000
Sind	3,040,020	3,600,000
Bengal..	108,618	96,040
United Provinces	3,501,848	2,800,069
Punjab	9,278,009	10,345,215
Burma..	1,461,465	1,398,587
Bihar and Orissa	988,368	836,914
Central Provinces	331,551	135,858
North-West Frontier Province	341,809	371,732
Rajputana	20,947	20,543
Baluchistan	24,833	24,297
Total ..	26,787,300	27,325,297

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was over a million acres more than in the previous period.

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1918-21.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1921-24.
Madras	3,755,814	3,681,940
Bombay Deccan	2,073	2,851
Sind	1,950,811	2,546,065
United Provinces	3,115,207	2,243,989
Punjab	8,480,798	9,714,815
Burma	951,975	1,065,402
Central Provinces	127,374	181,632
North-West Frontier Province	204,808	216,814
Total ..	18,589,760	19,652,514

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1925-26, Rs. 64,96 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 712 lakhs giving a return 10·97 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in 1818-19 and 3½ per cent. in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which are under construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue; moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below.—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1918-21.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1921-24.
Madras	281,608	290,654
Bombay-Deccan	242,388	268,863
Sind	1,047,268	838,891
Bengal..	87,169	79,121
United Provinces	228,418	180,838
Punjab	46,149	65,844
Burma..	3,868	6,379
Bihar and Orissa	985,955	958,607
Central Provinces	175,235	202,220
North-West Frontier Province	137,001	174,035
Rajputana	20,947	19,422
Baluchistan	24,833	23,635
Total ..	3,280,839	3,108,509

Non-capital Works The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1918-21.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1921-24.
Madras	3,238,835	3,179,338
Bombay-Deccan	158,214	137,036
Sind	41,941	52,365
Bengal	21,449	21,371
United Provinces	158,223	8,768
Punjab	746,062	684,745
Burma	505,622	559,012
Bihar and Orissa	2,413	1,898
Central Provinces	28,942	47,728
Total ..	4,896,701	4,712,311

The drop in the area irrigated by non-capital works in the United Provinces and Punjab is due to the exclusion of certain works owing to a change having been made in their original classification.

Capital Outlay.—The total capital outlay, direct and indirect, on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of 1925-26 to Rs. 99,84 lakhs. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 11,46 lakhs, and the working expenses Rs. 4,06 lakhs; the net return on capital was therefore 7.41 per cent. Of the several provinces, the return on the capital outlay invested in productive works was highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 17·2 per cent. In Madras the percentage of return was 12·17, while in the United Provinces a return of 5·39 per cent. was realised.

Irrigated Acreage.—*A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1925-26 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below :—*

Provinces.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area.	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1924-25 In lakhs of rupees.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation. In lakhs of rupees.
Madras	38,788,000	7,413,000	19·11	1,247	3,705*
Bombay-Deccan	25,761,000	454,000	1·8	950	514
Sind	3,376,000	3,296,000	97·6	828	894
Bengal..	23,841,000	100,000	0·42	420	124
United Provinces	34,191,000	2,791,000	8·2	1,830	1,880
Punjab	29,710,000	10,418,000	35·07	2,804	5,453
Burma..	15,920,000	1,900,000	11·93	385	886
Bihar and Orissa	24,745,000	904,000	3·6	627	554
Central Provinces	17,867,000	443,000	2·5	541	235
North-West Frontier Province	2,660,000	368,000	13·9	287	300
Rajputana	225,000	12,000	5·2	35	5
Baluchistan	222,000	23,000	10.3	32	4
Total ..	217,311,000	28,122,000	12 9	9,984	14,554

* Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non-capital works

New Works Two [illegible] under construction [illegible] the Sukkur Barrage [illegible] and [illegible] Su[illegible] V[illegible]y C[illegible] in the Punjab. The Sukk[illegible] B[illegible]age, when completed, will be the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4,725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The *total cost of the scheme* is estimated at Rs. 1,835 *lakhs*, of which the barrage accounts for about Rs. 560 lakhs and the canals for Rs. 1,268 lakhs. A gross area *of 7½ million acres is* commanded, of which 6¼ *million* acres is culturable and an annual area of irrigation of 5¼ million acres is anticipated, of which 2 million acres represent existing inundation irrigation which will be given an assured supply by the new canals. The ultimate annual net revenue forecasted as obtainable from the project, after paying working expenses, is Rs. 194 lakhs, which represents a return *of* 10½ *per cent.* on capital. This is *the return* from water rates alone, but a *further* large increase in general revenues may safely be reckoned upon from the area of 3 million acres of waste which *will* be brought under cultivation. There will be increases on this account under practically every head of revenue, such as railways, customs, stamps, excise and the like, not to mention the addition to the country's wealth owing to the production, on land at *present* barren, of crops to the value of Rs. 2,500 lakhs per annum.

The Sutlej Valley Works consist of four weirs, three on the Sutlej and one on the Panjab, as the Chenab is called *below its* junction with the Sutlej, *with twelve* canals taking off from above *them*. The *total* area to be irrigated *is 5,108,000* acres, or nearly *8,000 square* miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres [illegible] and 033,000 [illegible] in British territory, [illegible] 9[illegible],000 a[illegible] 82[illegible]00 [illegible] in Baha[illegible]pur and [illegible],000 acr[illegible] in Bikaner.

The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 1,460 *lakhs*. Upon this a return of 12¾ *per* cent. is anticipated from *water-rates alone*. But the scheme has *another*, and even more *important source* of revenue. On the introduction of irrigation, no less than 3¾ million acres of desert waste, the property of the three parties concerned, at *present* valueless, will become available *for colonisation* and sale. It is *customary*, in the *pro-forma* accounts of irrigation projects, to credit a scheme with the interest on the sale proceeds *of* Crown waste lands rendered *culturable by* its construction, if this is *included*, the annual return on the works will amount to nearly 38 per cent. It bids fair, indeed, to rival the Lower Chenab Canal, the return from which during the *past seven* years has averaged over 41 per cent.

The Cauvery Reservoir project, which will cost over 6 crores of rupees and will extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925. In *Bombay* Presidency the Bhandardara Dam, 270 feet in height, was completed at the end of 1925 and the Bhatgar Dam at the end *of* 1928. The Damodhar River (Canal) *project* was sanctioned in 1921, but has been re-cast in view of the rise in *the price of* labour. Excellent progress *has been* made with the Sarda-Oudh canals in the United *Provinces*. A comprehensive irrigation programme extending over a period of 14 years has been commenced in the Central Provinces.

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They *are essentially* exotic, the products *of British rule*; the real eastern *instrument is the well*. The most recent figures *give thirty* per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. *Moreover the* well is an extremely efficient *instrument* of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is *generally* used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands *produce* at least one-third more than *canal-watered* lan[illegible]. Although the huge areas brought under culti[illegible]tion by a *single canal* scheme tend to reduce [illegible] disproportion between the two systems, it m[illegible] be remembered that the spread *of* canals increases the possibilities *of* well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and *raising* the level.

Varieties of ***Wells.***—*Wells* in India are of every *description*. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or kacha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a *few rupees* to the masonry well, *which will run* into thousands, or in the *sandy* wastes of Bikanir, where the water *level* is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *picottah*, or *weighted* lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater *lifts* bullock power is *invariably used*. This is generally harnessed to the *mot*, or leather bag, which is *passed over* a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk *down* a ramp of a length approximating to *the* depth of the well. Sometimes *the mot* is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, [illegible] water into a sump auto[illegible] the surface. By this [illegible]rty gallons of water are [illegible] its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour, the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. *There* is also the Persian wheel, an *endless chain* of earthenware pots *running round a* wheel. Recently attempts *have been* made, particularly in *Madras*, *to* substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where *the* water supply is sufficiently large, *especially* where two or three wells can be linked. Government have *systematically* encouraged well irrigation by **advancing funds** *to* the purpose and [illegible] well watered lands

rom ex ra as s ment du o mp m n I s ad an e t med a a e y made o app d app a en ra a e of n e ... b... of p... ent ...n ...adra. and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—*Next to the well, the indigenous* instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said o be o e 00 y o d Tank ...a n s p a unkn wn n th Punjab nd n S nd on ...nd n me o m o o her u a othe provinces, including Burma, and finds ... h.g est development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

Bibliography.—Triennial Review of Irrigation in India, 1925-1927. Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing. Price One Rupee. The annual irrigation reports in India used to be as arid as the Sahara, consisting of a dull statistical record. They have been greatly improved of recent years and have now assumed a quite satisfactory form. The major review appears once every three years. The first of these triennial reviews was issued in 1922. Between the triennial reviews there is issued a briefer statement recording the progress of each particular year.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails

Monsoons.—The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the middle of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are:—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India, to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, *viz.*, the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and, blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, *i.e.*, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15·36 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 29·48 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months.

De embe to Mar h amounts to 5 26 nche whi e h total fa o he four mon hs Jun o Sep mbe s 4 78 n hes showing that the a nfa of the w nt ab o u e y g ea e n h remon than that of he summ mon soon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100, occur in the Deccan; in April the area of maximum temperature; between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat; in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures exceeding 110° occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana; the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 126° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1897. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° south the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 30°-35° south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, *i.e.*, between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation on the rema ns of the no th east trades tha s to say abou L t 20° No h h e a n rth ea t w nd wh ch b ows southwa d t ll ache he th ma equa o whe d by d w h h sou h ea I ad s men oned above th air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the south-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the **south-west monsoon** proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma; East Bengal and Assam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four

months, *viz.*, from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy to heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then deflected westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and almost daily rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is:—

Month		
May ..	.. 2·6	inches.
June ..	.. 8·3	"
July ..	..11·9	"
August ..	..10·5	"
September	.. 7·2	"
October ..	.. 3·2	"

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, *viz.*, May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution —

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
Bay of Bengal	..	..	1	4	13	28
	July	**Aug.**	**Sep.**	**Oct.**	**Nov.**	**Dec**
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	54	22	8
	Jan.	**Feb.**	**Mar.**	**Apl.**	**May**	**June**
Arabian Sea	..	..	..	2	15	
	July	**Aug.**	**Sep.**	**Oct.**	**Nov.**	**Dec.**
Arabian Sea	2	..	1	1	5	..

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces **variations from the normal**, and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are:—

(1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.

(2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.

(3) Early termination of the rains; which may occur in any part of the country

(4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward, the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region; fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year.

(*For* ——— *of* 1927 *see page* 350)

	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Hill Stations.														
*Shillong	4,020	49.5	51.8	60.4	65.2	66.6	68.8	70.0	69.2	69.4	63.1	56.5	50.7	61 7
Darjeeling	7,376	40.1	41.6	49.7	56.2	58.3	59.9	61.5	60.9	59.4	55.2	47.8	41.8	2 7
Simla	7,224	38.8	40.6	51.6	59.3	60.0	66.9	64.3	62.8	60.9	56.7	50.1	43.4	55 1
Murree	6,333	40.5	41.1	51.1	61.2	68.3	72.3	69.4	67.2	65.9	61.3	52.8	46.0	58 0
Srinagar	5,204	30.7	33 0	46.1	56.7	63.9	69.9	73.0	70.8	64.0	58.2	44.0	38.3	5[illegible] 3
Mount Abu	3,945	59.2	61.0	69.9	78.0	79.8	74.0	69.6	67.6	69.6	71.8	65.2	60.0	68 8
*Ootacamund	7,327	54.0	55.5	58.6	61.5	61.8	58 2	56.9	57.4	57.3	57.2	55.4	54.3	57 3
*Kodaikanal	7,688	55.0	56.7	59.6	61.5	61.9	59.4	57.6	57.3	57.6	56.9	54.9	55.0	57 8
Coast Stations.														
Karachi	49	65.3	68.4	75.0	80.0	84.7	86.8	84.3	82.4	82.0	80.0	74.0	67.4	6
Veraval	18	69.4	70.2	74.0	79.1	81.5	82.5	80.0	79.1	79.0	79.5	77.2	72.3	77 0
Bombay	37	74.5	74.8	78.0	82.1	84.6	82.4	79.5	79.4	79.4	80.7	79.3	76.4	79 3
Ratnagiri	110	75.2	76.0	78.5	82.8	84.8	80.7	78.3	78.4	78.2	79.8	79.5	77.0	4 2
Mangalore	65	78.2	79.3	81.1	83.9	83.5	78.8	77.1	77.3	77.6	78.9	79.8	79.0	79 6
Calicut	27	77.8	79.8	81.6	83.6	83.1	78.5	76.7	77.4	78.3	79.1	73.5	78.3	75 9
Negapatam	81	75.5	77.4	80.5	84.8	87 7	87 0	85.6	84.4	83.4	80.9	78.3	76.0	8 8
Madras	22	75.3	76.6	79.5	84.1	88.7	88.4	85.7	84.5	83.9	80.8	77.9	75.7	81 8
Masulipatam	15	73.6	76.7	80.3	85.2	89.8	87.8	83 9	83.1	83.0	81.2	77 4	74 0	8 4
Gopalpur	21	70.0	74.8	78.3	81.6	84.1	83.7	81.8	82.0	82.2	79.6	74 3	69.8	78 6
Rangoon	57	74.7	77.3	81.2	85.0	82.2	79.5	78 8	78 7	79 1	80 0	78 3	75 6	79 2

		°	°	°		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Stations on the Plains														
Toungoo	183	70.0	74.7	81.9	86.7	85.3	81.3	80.1	80.1	81.3	81.4	77.4	71.6	79.3
Mandalay	250	68.8	73.8	82.1	89.2	88.5	85.4	85.2	84.7	83.5	82.6	75.9	69.5	80.8
Silchar	104	63.8	67.0	73.9	78.0	80.1	81.4	82.6	82.4	81.7	79.7	73.1	66.1	75.9
Calcutta	21	65.2	70.3	79.3	85.0	83.7	84.5	83.0	82.4	82.6	80.0	72.1	65.3	77.9
Burdwan	99	65.7	70.0	80.4	86.7	86.5	84.9	83.6	82.8	83.1	80.7	73.0	66.3	78.6
Patna	183	60.8	65.3	76.9	86.2	88.0	86.4	83.6	83.1	83.3	79.6	70.1	62.2	77.1
Benares	267	60.0	65.3	76.6	86.8	91.3	89.4	84.1	83.1	83.0	77.8	67.8	60.2	77.2
Allahabad	309	59.5	64.9	76.8	87.6	92.5	90.8	84.5	83.2	83.0	77.6	67.5	59.8	77.3
Lucknow	368	58.7	63.7	75.2	86.4	90.6	90.2	85.3	83.4	83.2	77.1	66.3	58.9	76.6
Agra	555	60.1	64.8	76.7	88.1	94.0	93.4	86.0	84.3	84.2	79.4	68.7	61.2	78.4
Meerut	738	56.0	60.1	71.1	82.7	89.4	89.4	85.0	83.2	81.7	74.7	63.5	56.7	74.4
Delhi	718	57.9	62.2	74.1	86.2	91.7	92.3	86.4	84.3	83.9	78.5	67.6	59.6	77.1
Lahore	702	53.0	57.3	69.0	80.9	88.9	93.0	89.1	87.1	84.8	75.7	63.2	54.8	74.7
Multan	420	55.6	59.8	71.6	82.9	91.4	94.9	92.7	90.4	88.0	78.6	67.1	57.7	77.5
Jacobabad	186	57.3	62.4	74.5	85.5	94.5	97.7	95.0	91.6	88.8	79.2	67.5	58.9	79.3
Hyderabad (Sind)	90	63.6	67.1	77.0	86.2	91.6	91.7	88.0	86.0	86.0	82.7	73.4	65.0	78.9
Bikaner	771	59.2	63.6	76.6	88.4	94.1	94.7	90.4	87.3	87.4	82.4	70.5	61.4	79.5
Rajkote	429	66.8	70.0	77.4	85.1	89.2	87.5	81.7	80.6	80.8	80.4	74.1	68.4	78.5
Ahmedabad	163	70.3	74.0	82.7	91.2	92.9	89.4	83.7	83.0	83.5	81.3	73.3	72.9	82.1
Plateau Stations.														
Akola	930	68.5	73.7	81.9	90.1	93.3	86.2	80.6	78.9	79.7	77.9	71.7	66.8	79.2
Jubbulpore	1,327	61.8	66.8	76.5	86.2	91.0	85.7	79.0	78.0	79.6	74.8	66.6	60.3	75.6
Nagpore	1,025	68.8	74.2	82.4	90.6	94.5	86.6	80.4	79.4	80.4	78.4	72.2	67.1	79.8
Raipur	970	67.7	73.6	81.9	90.3	93.6	86.0	79.6	79.0	80.3	78.1	71.5	66.0	79·0
Ahmednagar	2,162	67.1	71.3	77.5	83.5	83.8	79.2	75.2	71.9	74.5	75.1	70.6	67.1	75.0
Poona	1,840	68.8	73.9	80.1	83.9	83.8	78.7	74.9	73.7	74.4	76.2	72.5	68.9	75.9
Sholapur	1,590	72.7	77.7	84.2	88.4	88.9	81.8	78.0	77.7	77.3	77.7	74.0	71.3	79.3
Belgaum	2,539	69.3	73.0	77.5	79.3	78.0	72.8	70.1	69.7	70.4	72.9	70.9	69.3	72.8
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,690	70.4	77.1	83.1	88.0	90.1	82.6	77.9	77.2	77.4	76.6	72.3	69.1	78.5
Bangalore	3,021	67.5	73.0	78.7	79.9	78.5	74.0	72.0	71.8	71.8	71.3	69.6	67.5	72.8
Bellary	1,475	73.2	79.6	85.6	89.2	89.0	83.4	80.9	80.6	80.2	79.1	75.3	72.5	80.8

		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong	4,920	0.49	0.81	1.85	4.29	10.00	16.46	13.48	12.79	14.75	6.23	0.98	0.25	8 4
Darjeeling	7,376	0.76	1.08	2.01	4.08	7.83	24.19	31.74	25.08	18.34	5.35	0.24	0.20	2 80
Simla	7,224	3.21	3.07	2.48	2.32	3.71	7.84	18.42	17.87	6.17	1.19	0.41	1.28	67 97
Murree	6,338	3.73	4.14	3.96	3.62	2.09	3.41	12.51	13.40	5.04	1.86	1.27	1.37	57 90
Srinagar	5,204	3.38	4.24	3.10	3.30	2.72	1.77	2.78	1.95	1.18	1.14	0.41	1.08	27 03
Mount Abu	3,945	0.27	0.31	0.15	0.08	0.97	5.59	22.05	21.51	9.58	1.46	0.28	0.24	62 49
Ootacamund	7,327	0.35	0.38	1.00	3.40	5 93	6.18	5.94	4.70	4.44	8.57	4.00	1.65	46 60
Kodaikanal	7,688	1.17	1.48	3.59	5.29	6.47	4.01	3.89	5.09	6.70	12.49	8.17	5.57	64 82
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	49	0.64	0.30	0.15	0.13	0.03	0.43	3.16	1.77	0.66	0.04	0.10	0.19	7 66
Veraval	18	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.31	8.92	7.27	2.40	0.81	0.66	0.10	2 53
Bombay	37	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.55	20.56	24.56	11.01	10.93	1.76	0.47	0.05	73 99
Ratnagiri	110	0.60	0.02	0.05	0.15	1.27	31.32	31.25	20.19	12.53	3.62	0.65	0.06	104 71
Mangalore	65	0.13	0.07	0.11	2.06	7.26	38.47	37.89	22.88	11.09	7.90	1.97	0.50	1 9 83
Calicut	27	0.17	0.16	0.79	3.70	9.04	39.46	29.36	14.80	7.39	9.12	3.80	1.32	116 29
Negapatam	31	1.15	0.72	0.32	1.02	1.81	1.30	1.74	3.29	3.55	10.08	15.02	11.23	5 23
Madras	22	0.83	0.28	0.37	0.65	1.96	2.06	3.80	4.66	4.84	10.93	13.[illegible]	5.25	48 93
Masulipatam	15	0.17	0.16	0 26	0.40	1.34	4.33	5.67	6.09	6.56	8.36	4.43	0.53	38 30
Gopalpur	21	0.28	0.43	0.56	0.73	2.01	5.76	6.11	7.20	6.86	9 84	3 50	0 72	43 95
Rangoon	57	0.11	0.23	0.16	1.74	11.73	18.30	21 37	19 65	15 89	7 12	2 52	0 07	98 69

Stations on the Plains		in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in
Toungoo	183	0.06	0.12	0.08	1.90	6.43	13.63	17.48	18.53	11.46	6 95	1.25	0.10	78.05
Mandalay	250	0.06	0.08	0 21	1.19	5.26	5.71	3.26	4.16	6.21	4.54	1.67	0.28	32.08
Silchar	104	0.64	2.32	7.98	13.56	15.72	20.39	19 98	18.69	13.95	6.40	1.31	0.54	121.48
Calcutta	21	0.29	1 02	1.14	1.54	5.60	11.04	12.31	12.69	10.40	3.87	0.62	0.31	60.83
Burdwan	99	0.38	0.89	1.24	2.20	5.56	10.17	12.82	11.49	8.59	3.93	0.61	0.13	57.54
Patna	183	0.72	0 53	0.35	0.30	1.70	7.76	11.41	10.72	7.82	2.89	0.20	0.14	44.54
Benares	267	0.74	0 51	0.33	0.15	0 50	5.45	12.54	11.19	6.54	2.24	0.17	0 17	40.50
Allahabad	309	0.82	0.48	0.38	0.14	0.29	5.09	12.24	10.88	6.32	2.40	0.25	0.23	39.52
Lucknow	368	0.90	0.45	0.32	0.11	0.91	5.34	11.39	11.32	6.01	1 33	0.08	0 44	39.30
Agra	555	0.55	0.33	0.25	0.16	0.64	2.84	9 07	7 11	4.41	0.39	0.06	0.29	26.70
Meerut	728	1.05	0.83	0.63	0.34	0.70	3.60	9.37	7.64	4.55	0.43	0.08	0.40	29.04
Delhi	718	1.02	0.61	0 67	0.35	0.71	3.18	8.38	7.44	4.42	0.39	0.10	0.43	27.70
Lahore	702	0.87	1.13	0.80	0.51	0.80	1.86	6.65	4.88	2.10	0.43	0.11	0.47	20.70
Multan	420	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.27	0.39	0.43	2.19	1.66	0.60	0.07	0.06	0.27	7.1
Jacobabad	186	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.10	1.18	1.25	0 19	0 01	0 10	0.15	4.10
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	0.24	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.41	2.61	2.77	0.54	0.00	0.10	0.05	7.28
Bikaner	771	0.38	0.24	0 18	0.14	0.84	1.05	3.20	3.14	1.08	0.09	0.00	0.18	11.37
Rajkote	429	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.31	5.21	10.89	6.41	3.75	0.67	0.33	0.06	27.80
Ahmedabad	163	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.46	3.94	11.49	8.26	4.42	0.55	0.19	0.05	29 52
Plateau Stations.														
Akola	930	0.45	0.18	0.43	0.16	0.31	5.12	8 74	6.48	6.24	2 14	0 44	0.58	31.37
Jubbulpore	1,327	0.72	0.52	0.48	0.22	0 47	8.53	18.82	15.13	8.88	1.55	0.37	0.26	55.45
Nagpore	1,025	0.58	0.42	0.57	0.46	0.68	5.44	13.49	9.79	8.11	2.14	0.51	0.45	45.62
Raipur	970	0.30	0.33	0.59	0.59	0.76	9.38	14.01	12.72	7.75	2.09	0.62	0.20	50.37
Ahmednagar	2,152	0.27	0.12	0.15	0.40	1.10	4.73	3.03	3.60	6.75	3.12	0.89	0.44	24.66
Poona	1,840	0.18	0.05	0.13	0.58	1.45	6.35	6.90	4.03	4.43	4.11	0.85	0.20	28.26
Sholapur	1,590	0.06	0.08	0.29	0.63	1.09	4.41	4.10	5.42	7.77	3.63	0.87	0.30	28.74
Belgaum	2,539	0.06	0.03	0.49	2.05	2.73	9.32	15.87	9.15	4.05	5.09	1.33	0.24	49.9
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,690	0.05	0.12	0 87	0.73	0 78	4 44	6 22	6 76	7 10	2 98	1 53	0 17	31 55
Bangalore	3,021	0 06	0 22	0 72	1 19	4.53	3 13	4 13	6 00	7 11	6 74	2 61	0 59	36 83
Bellary	1,475	0 10	0 03	0 42	0 83	1 93	1 84	1 41	2 18	4 12	4 04	1 20	0 20	18 30

MONSOON OF 1927.

The S. W. Monsoon of the year was not normally vigorous; but, though feeble in its initial onset, its progress on the whole over the country improved as the season advanced and finally approximated near enough to normal conditions The distribution however was seriously affected by several storms which, as usual rising off the Bay drew marked concentration of rainfall over certain regions along the tracks of these storms, flooding the country. Guzrat, Sind, and Rajputana West thus returned heavy excesses respectively of 46, 40, and 29, per cent. over the normals of the season, at the expense of precipitation over other portions of the Continent. The Current on the Arabian Sea side was established on the Malabar coast practically about its normal time—27th May—and advancing northwards somewhat tardily, confined its activity only to the southern half of the Peninsula for over a week. It reached the Konkan coast on the 13th June and the Bombay coast on the 14th, about a week later than the normal date, and thereafter advanced well in time, to Guzrat and into the Deccan and the Central Provinces Though the pulses continued fairly active over the Peninsula during the rest of the month they were too feeble to penetrate further northwards into Sind and Rajputana, and North-west and Central India.

The Bay branch of the current was established and was fairly pronounced in the South and Centre of the Bay about the last week in May, and under the stimulus of a small depression it extended well up into Chota Nagpur and Bihar early in June. And further strengthened about the middle of the month by a storm rising off the Orissa coast, the current was well helped in its advance past the Central Province into West United Provinces giving fairly widespread rains over the central parts of the Continent. On the whole however indications of the feebleness of this branch also during the month were fully apparent over the whole of its field of activity except in Assam. Thus the total rainfall in June averaged over the plains of India was in defect by 16 per cent. Hyderabad, Central Provinces, and Assam however returned fairly large excesses while marked defects were noted all over the tract of the country extending from Bihar and Orissa to the North-West Frontier with the exception of Guzrat.

Conditions in July improved but mainly under the influence of cyclonic circulation. A small depression off the Konkan coast followed by another over west Punjab helped the extension of the Arabian Sea current well into Sind, Rajputana and Punjab and the rise of other storms in the Bay later sustained the activity of the branch during the month. The Bay current likewise struggling feebly to advance along the Gangetic plains into the Punjab, was strengthened during the month by no less than three storms rising off the Orissa coast, which following the usual north-westerly course determined heavy downpour all along their tracks. The storm of the 23rd July especially, which intensified on its passage as it approached Guzrat, concentrated heavy downpour of rain causing disastrous floods in Guzrat and Kathiawar. While yet a fourth storm off the Bay about the end of the month moving inland and disappearing after a short run over Bihar, caused heavy floods in parts of Bihar and Orissa. The rainfall averaged over the plains of India thus gathered for July was in excess by 12 per cent.

During August both branches continued weak their activity being influenced in the main by three Bay disturbances which concentrating the rains on tracks along their courses contributed to the large excesses returned by Rajputana Central India, and United Provinces West Averaged over the plains of India the month's contribution however remained in defect by 7 per cent.

The severe weakness of the monsoon current of the year was evidenced by its retreat from North-west India early in September. In the Peninsula the retreat was for the time retarded by yet another depression which rising off the Bay and traversing now in the westerly direction crossed the Deccan and merging itself into a low pressure area off the Konkan coast, invigorated the Arabian Sea pulses which once again extended the rains into Guzrat and Rajputana The activity of the Bay current was in the main confined during the month to Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal influencing to a certain extent Bihar and Orissa also. The total fall for September was 12 per cent. in defect, though Malabar, Assam, and Bengal returned fairly large excesses.

During the month of October the activity of the Bay current was restricted to Burma and Assam in the main. A depression off the Orissa-Ganjam coast early in the month helped to extend the pulses over North-east India. The appearance of the North East Monsoon current about the 20th October confined at first to the extreme south of the Peninsula, determined the final recession of the S. W. Monsoon of 1927. The total fall for October was 7 per cent. in excess. The total fall averaged over the whole of India for the season June to September was 4 per cent in defect

The following table gives detailed information of the rainfall of the period June to September :—

DIVISION.	Rainfall, June to September.			
	Actual.	Normal.	Departure from Normal.	Percentage departure from Normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	72.8	83·8	— 11·0	— 13
Assam	79.3	[illegible]1·1	— 18·2	— 30
Bengal	57.0	60·9	— 3·9	— 6
Bihar and Orissa	40.1	45·5	— 5·4	— 12
United Provinces	35.3	36·1	— 0·8	— 2
Punjab	12.0	15·7	— 3·7	— 24
North-West Frontier Province	2.8	5·0	— 2·2	— 44
Sind	6.6	4·7	— 1·9	— 40
Rajputana	20.4	18·1	— 2 3	— 13
Bombay	38 9	37·9	— 1·0	— 3
Central India	29.5	33·8	— 4·3	— 13
Central Provinces	40.8	40·5	— 0·3	— 0
Hyderabad	26.6	26·7	— 0·1	— 0
Mysore	12.9	15·5	— 2·6	— 17
Madras	28.9	26.3	— 2 6	— 10
Mean of India	38.1	39.7	— 1·6	— 4

Famine.

To th ud n o I n admn a n no h ng s m ma kab e ha he man e n wh ch g ea p ob ms an p du e a orre pond ng o burs offi a a y o me h m ud h n fa n h ba kgr nd Th general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for th s is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. The spread of manufacturing enterprise has lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties: it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

Fam ne under Nat ve Rule

Fam n s we e quent und Na ru an gh fu when h y am In 16 0 ays S V am Hunt n the Hi to y of B s Ind a a alam y f upo Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons; but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such a thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but late food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost 95 lakhs The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population, died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900; it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 84 lakhs

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69 500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1¼ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs. 1¾ crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 1¾ crore, of which Rs 1½ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750 000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute: it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected; the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised; the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able bodied workers; payments by results were recommended; and proposals were made for saving cattle.

The Government of India is now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops; programmes of suitable relief works are kept up to date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera

w ch o often a comp n s fam n and ma a a wh h n al y super enes when he a n b eak

Famine Protect on

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans; protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant; the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loans and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot ne all e mmands some sto c of alue of n mste med a h a d The balan e of expo ts n avo o Ind a n normal times s approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, re present small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. Then the natural growth of the population has been reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza pandemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This has not only prevented the increase of congestion, but has brought some areas particularly in the Indian States below their former population-supporting capacity. The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year. Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920–21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0·45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
1911		1,17,652	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1912	(a)	1,45,537	....	....	1,36,000	....	....	....	....	....	1,36 000
1913		1,21,635	....	....	23,500	....	....	....	....	....	: 00
1914		1,22,695	....	....	....	....	....	1,00,000	....	....	1,00 000
1915		1,21,499	....	....	....	....	....	(c) —38,593	....	....	(c) —38 93
1916		1,20,206	....	....	....	....	....	(c) —3,305	25,000	....	2 69
1917		1,56,125	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1918		1,26,862	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1919		1,34,092	30,500	....	3,00,000	....	....	3,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	8,30 5 0
1920		1,16,917	....	....	....	....	50,000	(c) —21,180	....	....	28, 20
1921	(b)	1,23,221	....	....	....	....	....	50,000	....	50,000	1,00,000
1922		1,19,825	25,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25,000
1923		1,22,996	(c) —2,503	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(c) —2,503
1924		1,33,518	1,50,000	45,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,05,000
1925		1,21,225	(c) —479	....	30,000	....	....	....	....	....	29,5: 1
1926		1,28,000	....	....	....	11,000	....	....	....	....	11,000
1927		1,58,033	....	....	3,00,000 (c) —1,837	....	1,00,000	....	....	....	3,98,16
.		22,057	2,02,518	45,000	7,87,663	11,000	1,50,000	3,86,622	1,25,000	1,50,000	18,57,50

(a) Includes a bequest of Rs. 26,545.
(b) Includes Rs. 3,366 refunded from the grant made in 1900 for the maintenance of Rajputana Orphans

nd h ah a Ja pu ga n 900 s um o t 5 hs n C nm rou es to be h n u p rq s s f ha r f n sas rs g d tr 1hs Tru t a no ...... to over Rs. 30 lakhs.

This Trust in a few years became swollen to Rs. 28,10,000 and has ever since been maintained at that figure. The money is invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1927 stood at Rs. 6,14,600 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs 24,328-10-11, so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of this year was Rs. 6,38,928-10-11.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other

ie ns n a m n p pm o r wi nd m p a and Go nm n h p ...ns given direct or throug Societies to tide them over the pe The experience of success in scarcity in different parts of th proves that the general economic people makes them able to n periods of stress in a mann f cinable. Famine in the old term term has in fact ceased to occur illustrated by the events of 1919 suffered from a failure of the rai throughout India and worse in d previously recorded by the Met partment but the crisis was bor mum of suffering. The dema Famine Trust have consequen diminished in their original s n any money is now distributed relief of famine, in the proper ser resulting from rain failure and mainly become grants of assist from floods. The total expen famine in the old sense has been lakhs since 1919. The terms of tunately permit of management ing with modern needs.

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces, are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

It is confidently anticipated that in the Boy Scout Movement will be found a natural means of bridging the gulf between the different races existing in India. The movement is non-official, non-military, non-political and non-sectarian. Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes. Every boy admitted as a Scout makes a threefold promise to do his best; (1) to be loyal to God and the King; (2) to help others at all times; and (3) to obey the Scout law. The law referred to lays down—

1. That a Scout's honour is to be trusted;
2. That he is loyal to God and the King, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him;
3. That he is to be useful and to help others;
4. That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs;
5. That he is courteous;
6. That he is a friend to animals;
7. That he obeys orders;
8. That he smiles and whistles under all difficulties;
9. That he is thrifty;
10. That he is clean in thought, word, and deed.

INDIAN HEAD-QUART

Patron.—H. R. H. The Prince

Chief Scout for India.—His E Irwin.

Chief Commissioner.—(Vacant.)

General Secretary.—Sir Geoff morency, K.C.V.O., &c.

General Council for India—

Ex-officio.—The Chief Commissi
The Provincial Co
The Presidents
Councils.

Elected.—(Not completed.)

Nominated.—(Not completed.)

Provincial Commissioner for dency—Sir Chunilal Mehta, Kt

Provincial Secretary for Bo Venkateswaran, M. A.

Scout Strength.

Province.	Scouts.
Assam	542
Baluchistan	80
Bangalore	184
Bengal	1,704
Behar and Orissa ..	1 232
Bombay	10,779 *
Central India ..	38
Central Provinces ..	2,662
Delhi..	222
Madras	3,209
Punjab	2,107
Rajputana	179
United Provinces ..	1,949
Burma	2,062
Affiliated Associations—	
Cochin State Boy Scouts Association.	334
Marwar State Boy Scouts Association.	..

* Indi 428 vers

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with [illegible] roughout the year [illegible] in India. Water [illegible] use during the dry [illegible] this exist in many [illegible] and hilly regions [illegible] occur and the [illegible] already made in [illegible] opportunities by the [illegible] power affords high [illegible] of future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the present state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India now absorb over a million horse power, of which only some 285,000 h. p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water. The water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1¼ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest water-power undertakings in India—and in some respects the greatest in the world—are the Tata hydro-electric schemes recently brought to fruition, and constantly undergoing expansion, for the supply of power in the city of Bombay. [illegible] the most populous city [illegible] and it is the largest manufacturing town in Asia. Its cotton mills and other factories use over 100,000 horse power of mechanical energy and until a year or two ago this was almost entirely provided by steam, generated by coal coming from a distance—mostly Bengal. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, now an accomplished fact, marked one of the big steps forward made by India in the history of its industrial development. It was the product of the fertile brain of Mr David Gostling, one of the well known characters of Bombay, nearly a generation ago. The exceptional position of the Western Ghats, which rise 2,000 feet from sea-level within a very short distance of the Arabian Sea, and force the monsoon as it sweeps to land, to break into torrential rain at the mountain passes was taken full advantage of, and the table lands behind the Ghats form a magnificent catchment area to conserve this heavy rainfall in. Mr. Gostling pressed the scheme on the attention of Mr. Jamsetji Tata for years, and with perseverance collected data which he laid before that pioneer of the larger Industries in India. He summoned the aid of experts from England to investigate the plan. The scheme was fully considered for six long years. Meanwhile both Mr. J. N. Tata and Mr. David Gostling passed away, but the sons of the former continued the work of their father and on Mr. Gostling's death, Mr. R. B. Joyner's aid was sought to work out the Hydraulic side of the undertaking.

The scheme completed, a syndicate secured the license from Government and an endeavour was made to enlist the support of financiers of England who tried to impose terms which were not acceptable. Meanwhile, the attention of Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham), then Governor of Bombay, and an engineer of distinction himself, was drawn to the scheme. The interest shown by him drew the attention of Indian Chiefs in the Presidency of Bombay

H dro Electric Development

It to po b s fu d low d o np n w h an a capita o 0 Rup was star d

/d c n in ng wo k in w h h p are situated at and navla above the Bhor Ghat. The stored in three lakes at Lonavla, and Shirawta. whence it is conveyed y canals to the forebay or receiving The power-house is at Khopoli, ot of the Ghats, whither the stored nveyed through pipes, the fall being 23 feet. In falling from this height develops a pressure or 750 lbs per ch and with this force drives the r water wheels. The scheme was restricted to 30,000 electrical horse the Company, in view of the increas d for power from the Bombay mills, extend the works by building the Dam and issued further shares bring- oital to Rs. 3,00,00,000, the capacity eme being increased to more than ctrical horse power. Issued Capital Preference 8,735 shares fully paid and 18,000, out of which 10,000 are fully 8,000 new shares, on which Rs. 400 called up. There is also a Debenture s. 35 lakhs. The works were formally H. E. the Governor of Bombay on ebruary 1915. At present there are mills with motors of the aggre- . P. of 55,000 H. P. in service. In to the cotton and flour mills which racted to take supply from the Com- a period of ten years, an agreement completed whereby the Tata Hydro- ompany, the Andhra Valley Power ompany and the Tata Power Com- een them supply the whole of the wer required by the Bombay Electric nd Tramways Company, Limited. the power for the electrification of our Branch and Bombay-Kalyan the G. I. P. Railway. There remain spective buyers of electrical energy completion of the Company's full ll not suffice for all such demands. e Bombay cotton mills, which alone quire about 100,000 horse power for instance, tramways, with possi- suburban extensions. The probable nand is roughly estimated at about P. Recently the Company has em- on a considerable scheme of exten- e involving the impounding of a fourth undley, near Lonavla, the duplication line and the installation of additional at the power house at Khopoli.

stations undertaken by Mr. H. P th a view to further developing the supply led to the discovery of a omising water storage site in the the Andhra River, situated near the kes previously overlooked, as alto- fferent treatment and design were In this instance the draw off point is pstream from the dam and at a level ove the lowest river bed level at the e water is taken through a tunnel ong driven in solid trap rock through of the ghauts of which the pressure an extension. Seventy feet of the upp water n the la e an be d awn off mp n 5 p nt f th t ta am un of wat stor d b h above and b w draw off e A ch me was prepared to be carried out by a separate company and providing for holding up the Andhra River by a Dam, about a third of a mile long and 192 feet high, at Tokerwadi. This dam holds up a lake nearly twelve miles long, the further end of which approaches the brink of the Ghats at Khand. Here, a tunnel, a mile and a quarter long, carries the water to the surge chamber, whence it enters the pipes for a vertical drop of about 1,750 feet to the generating station at Bhirpuri, about 17 miles from the generating station at Khopoli. The scheme is designed to yield 100,000 horse power in its full development. A new company to operate the scheme was formed on the 31st August 1916, with an initial [illegible] divided into 160,000 [illegible] each and 5,000 Pre [illegible] each, this being the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited. This Company will pay annually to the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company 15 per cent. upon the profits (after making certain deductions), or a sum of Rs. 50,000, whichever shall be the larger sum, the intention being that the new company shall pay annually to the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company a minimum sum of Rs. 50,000. Power is being supplied to some thirty factories in Bombay absorbing roughly 40,000 electrical horse-power, as well as to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and to the G. I. P. Railway for the first stage of their electrification scheme.

Just as the Andhra project has been developed as a northward extension of the original scheme, so a southward development also originated by Mr. Gibbs and developable on lines similar to those of the Andhra project in now Practically Completed under the name of the Nila-Mula scheme, the name arising from the fact that the valleys of the Nila and Mula rivers are being dammed for the conservation of water for it. A company entitled The Tata Power Co., Ltd., was floated in the autumn of 1919 for the purpose, having a capital of Rs. 9 crores, divided into 30,000 7½% cumulative preference shares of Rs 1,000 each and 60,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, the first and present issue being of 10,000 preference shares and 35,000 ordinary shares. A lake having an area of sixteen square miles and a catchment area of 112 square miles has been formed at Mulshi by the erection of a masonry dam 4,100 feet in length and 158 feet in height. At the end of the lake opposite to the site of the dam, a tunnel has been cut through the Western Ghats to a total length of 14,500 feet, at the further end of which the water enters the pipe line and descends to the turbine power house at Bhira, 1,750 feet below. The head of water is sufficient to generate 150,000 electrical horse-power at 11,000 volts, and after being transformed up to 110,000 volts the current is transmitted to the receiving station at Dharavi, Bombay, through an overhead line approximately 80 miles in length. Five generating units each of 30,000 electrical horse-power are being erected, and of these two are already in commercial operation. The power will be absorbed by mills, factories and local area not

get electrified in Bombay and suburbs as well as by the B. B. & C. I. Railway's suburban service, the G. I. P. Railway's electrified service within thirty miles of Bombay and the evergrowing needs of the B. E. S. & T. Company.

Nearly 100 miles southward of this Messrs. Tata propose to erect two dams in the huge valley of the Koyna river, proposed by Mr. A. T. Arnall and developable on lines similar to the two projects by Mr. Gibbs above mentioned [illegible] and partly to [illegible]-chemical in-[illegible] The preliminary investigations for this scheme are still proceeding. The catchment area for the lake will be 346 square miles and there will be a total storage after the rains of 112,600 million cubic feet, which will be sufficient to supply a normal load of 350,000 horse power for 8,000 hours per year. The preliminary estimates provided for a capital of Rs. 810 lakhs to carry out the scheme.

Mysore Installation.

The first hydro-electric scheme undertaken in India or, indeed, in the East, was that on the River Cauvery, in Mysore State, which was inaugurated, with generating works at Sivasamudram, in 1902. The Cauvery rises in the British district of Coorg, and flows right across Mysore. The first object with which the installation was undertaken was the supply of power to the goldfields at Kolar. These are 92 miles distant from Sivasamudram and for a long time this was the longest electrical power transmission line in the world. Current is also sent to Bangalore, 59 miles away, where it is used for both industrial and lighting purposes.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded since its inauguration, so that its total capacity, which was at first 6,000 horse power, is now approximately 25,000 h.p. This is the maximum obtainable with the water which the Cauvery affords and, therefore, with the number of consumers, large and small, rapidly increasing, the necessity of a completely new installation elsewhere, to be operated in parallel with or separately from that at [illegible] recognised. Two [illegible] The first would [illegible] Shimsha, a tributary of the Cauvery which has natural falls and the second, known as the Mekadatu project, would have its power house on the Cauvery, 25 miles down-river from Sivasamudram and just within the borders of Mysore State, adjacent to the Madras Presidency. The head of water available at Sivasamudram is 400 feet, that on the Shimsha 618 feet net, which would generate 39,600 e. h. p. At Mekadatu the Cauvery runs in rapids and a dam and a channel 20,000 feet long with a 22½ feet bed would be necessary. There would be three generating units, each giving an output of 4,000 e. h. p. Future extensions yielding an additional 8,000 h. p. could be made. The progressive spirit which has marked the management of the works since their inception now characterises the manner in which the problem of further extensions are being considered.

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent. overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation, but these operations have temporarily been curtailed, so that only one dredger is now in operation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and during the past year a motor load of over 100 k.w. has been connected with the mains, motors being hired out to consumers by the Electrical Department. This step was taken with a view to educating the people in the use of electric power and it has been entirely successful.

Recent Progress.

Apart from the development of the three projects in the Bombay Presidency the past four years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric works. A small plant was completed and put into operation at Naini Tal during 1923, and the erection of another small plant was commenced at Shillong, but otherwise there is nothing to record. It is interesting to note, however, that preliminary investigations are proceeding with a view to the erection of hydro-electric plants in various parts of India. In the tea districts of Kalimpong and Kurseong, for example, it is proposed to harness a promising water-power site and to supply current to an important area in which are situated more than two hundred tea factories.

Th Sut j Hyd o E e P c one n Ind a ha the wa er m e u b n me appea ed t he o he mo p o w b m d a a able fo agricultural purposes a g p opos o in h ntry bu wing o and not allowed to run to waste.
fin n l considerations it has now been indefinitely shelved. In Southern India a large number of sites have been investigated, and of these one on the Pykara river in the Nilgiris and another on the Kallar river on the borders of Travancore have been selected for development if and when the financial considerations can be satisfactorily settled. The Pykara river scheme is of sc. [illegible] timated that upwards [illegible] will be available for [illegible] which it is proposed [illegible] on the West Coast. The Kallar river project is very much smaller, but it is interesting in being a scheme in which the Government of Madras and the Travancore Darbar will be jointly responsible, for the power house will be located on the British side of the river and the current transmitted to and distributed in Travancore State. Finally, there is a big combined project of [illegible] irrigation in Hyderal [illegible] s still very much in [illegible] it is under consideration is worthy of being placed on record in view of the somewhat unusual circumstance

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam-driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies has been recorded above, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has put forward a similar proposition with effect from the time when power is available from the Tata Power Company's installation at Nila Mula. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Local Self-Government.

No field of the administration of India is likely to be more profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 than local government. This is one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and there are many signs that the power will be freely used for the purpose of experiments in the direction of building up stronger and more [illegible] local bodies. On the whole, the progres[s] [illegible] government in India for the past qua[rter] [illegible] century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. [illegible] ment to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring; inasmuch as this being a transferred subject it is entirely provincial there will be the widest variation between province and province according to the special needs of each. We can indicate here only the broad tendencies, with the expression of opinion that this field will be one of the most important in the growth of nation-building forces in British India.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative entities—tahsils, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central [illegible] with an open space for a pond [illegible] stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting.... The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with i[ts own] [illegible] ment, which diff[ers] [illegible] types of villages, [illegible] rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India.*)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, *viz.*—

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or raiyatwari village, which is the prevalent form

n Ind . H...e the revenue is
lividual cultivators. There is
nsibility among the villagers,
the non-cultivated lands may
a common purpose, such as graz-
and may be brought under the
n the permission of the Revenue
on payment of assessment. The
ent vests in a hereditary head-
v an old vernacular name, such
, who is responsible for law and
he collection of the Government
presents the primitive headship
r clan by which the village was
d."

it or landlord village, the type
; United Provinces, the Punjab
.r Province. Here the revenue
sessed on the village as a whole,
ing distributed by the body of
itors, and a certain amount of
nsibility still, as a rule, remains.
s owned by the proprietary body,
ences to the tenantry, artisans,
ers. The waste land is allotted
nd, if wanted for cultivation, is
ng the shareholders. The village
s originally by the punchayet or
of superior families. In later
ire headmen have been added to
t to represent the village in its
e local authorities; but the arti-
f this appointment, as compared
obtains in a raiyatwari village
the title of its holder, which is
rdar, a vernacular derivative
a word 'number.' It is this type
ich the well-known description
's Village Communities is alone
here the co-proprietors are in
oligarchy with the bulk of the
on as tenants of labourers under

tonomy.—The Indian villages
sed a large degree of local au-
the native dynasties and their
ives did not, as a rule, concern
the individual cultivators, but
lage as a whole, or some large
sponsible for the payment of
revenues, and the maintenance
This autonomy has now dis-
to the establishment of local,
nal courts, the present revenue
anisation, the increase of com-
e growth of individualism, and
the individual raiyatwari system,
ing even in the north of India
ie village remains the first unit
on the principal village func-
headman, the accountant, and
chman—are largely utilised and
ment, and there is still a certain
non village feeling and interests.

—For some years there was
ganda in favour of reviving the
tribunal, or Punchayet and the
Commission of 1908 made the
al recommendations:—

fore, we desire the development
system, and consider that the
d thereto are far from insur-
mountable, we recognise that such a system
can only be gradually and tentatively applied
and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform
and definite method of procedure. We think
that a commencement should be made by giving
certain limited powers to Punchayats in those
villages in which circumstances are most favour
able by reason of homogeneity, natural intelli
gence, and freedom from internal feuds. These
powers might be increased gradually as results
warrant, and with success here, it will become
easier to apply the system in other villages
Such a policy, which must be the work of many
years will require great care and discretion,
much patience, and judicious discrimination
between the circumstances of different villages
and there is a considerable consensus of opinion
that this new departure should be made under
the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of
future possibilities, and for present purposes it
is unnecessary to refer at greater length
to the subject of village self-government.
Various measures have been passed, but it
is too early to say what like they have. The
Punjab Government has passed a Village
Punchayat Act, which enables Government to
establish in a village, a system of councillors
to whom certain local matters, including judi-
cial power, both civil and criminal of a minor
character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village
Administration Act has been passed for the
administration of village affairs by villagers
themselves, including minor civil and criminal
cases. Other Governments are taking steps
in the same direction.

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns
had some form of Municipal administration,
first under Royal Charters and later under
statute, from comparatively early times, but
outside of them there was practically no attempt
at m[illegible] 1842. An Act
passe[illegible] which was prac-
ticall[illegible] in 1850 by an
Act [illegible] India. Under
this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a
large number of municipalities was formed in
all provinces. The Acts provided for the
appointment of commissioners to manage muni-
cipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various
taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners
were all nominated, and from the point of view
of self-government, these Acts did not proceed
far. It was not until after 1870 that much pro-
gress was made. Lord Mayo's Government,
in their Resolution of that year introducing
the system of provincial finance, referred to the
necessity of taking further steps to bring local
interest and supervision to bear on the manage-
ment of funds devoted to education, sanitation,
medical charity, and local public works. New
Municipal Acts were passed for the various
Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among
other things, extended to the elective principle,
but only in the Central Provinces was popular
representation generally and successfully in-
troduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government
issued orders which had the effect of greatly
extending the principle [illegible]
Acts were passed in 188[illegible]
the constitution, powers, [illegible]
cipal bodies, a wide extension being given to
the elective system, while independence and

r pons b y w co rred on e omm es o many owns by p m n h m e a p a e citi n as ch irman A ang m nts w e mad also o s m nl p re s and financ... responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

The Present Position—There are some 757 Municipalities in British India, with something over 18 million people resident within their limits. Of these municipalities, roughly 687 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of particular province ... t within municipal lim... where it amounts to 20 ... Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent. of the total population. Turning to the composition of the Municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent. and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction For the discharge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs. 14·02 crores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous ... income of ... of Calcutta ... ther provid- ... otal. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 15 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively, "Water-supply" comes to 13 per cent., "Drainage" to 6 per cent. and Education" to no more than 8 per cent In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent. of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar is is over 17 per cent.

District Boards.—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards; while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 221 district boards with 556 sub-district boards and more than 800 Union Committees. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was some 213 millions in 1919-20. Leaving aside the Union Committees the h numb e a o 4 9 2 3 who d p w d A n m...palities in ...dency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians who constitute 96 per cent. of the whole membership Only 11 per cent of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind The total income of the Boards in 1922 amounted to Rs 11·82 crores, the average income of each district board being Rs. 5,00,000. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates, which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N W. F. Province to 63 per cent in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the Lion's share of the available revenue.

Improvement Trusts.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay and Calcutta the Improvement Trusts are continuing their activities which are described in a separate chapter (q v.) In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is being developed by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities and Improvement Trusts have been constituted in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad in the United Provinces and in several of the larger cities of the Provinces of India. Their activities have, however, been severely curtailed by the financial stress.

Provincial Progress.—There was passed in *Bengal* in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In *Bombay* the development of village self-government is also proceeding, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees, which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council. In this presidency, some 75 out of 157 municipalities had a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1920; and a distinct step forward has been ... the direction ... all municipal ... ing a non- ... ded both to ... a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards. In *Madras* also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. The number of district boards in the Presidency was 24, with 882 members. The number of sub-district boards rose from 119 to 121. The total number of Municipal Councils rose from 78 to 80 and the ... of Indian

[illegible] ... entirely of Indian members, as against 41 in the previous year. The average imposition of taxation per head of population is still very low, being only about Rs. 2. Nonetheless, 28 towns in the presidency possess a protected water-supply and water works schemes are either under execution or in contemplation in a number of others. The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils rose to 1,016 which was 99 more than in the previous year; while the net educational charges amounted to Rs. 12·61 lakhs.

In the *United Provinces* the new District Boards, which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official Chairmen, were plunged straight-way into financial difficulties. In some cases the necessity for retrenchment was immediate resulting in the curtailment of medical relief and of allotments for the ordinary repairs of roads. Additional taxation has so far not been generally imposed and the Boards are still suffering from inexperience in husbanding public money and obtaining the full value for their expenditure. In the case of Municipal Finances, there has been some change for the better. The new Municipalities have shown a great interest in all forms of civic activity but they are still hampered in their work by political and communal obsessions. They are reluctant to impose new taxation but a considerable programme of expenditure lies before them. The restoration of municipal roads, the abatement of the dust nuisance and the renewal of water-works plant are problems calling almost everywhere for immediate solution. On the whole, the position is more hopeful since the rapid progress which was being made towards Municipal insolvency has been arrested.

In the *Punjab* municipal administration continued to show improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future. Generally speaking the finances are in a more satisfactory position than was the case in previous [illegible]. [illegible] expenditure on water-supply schemes is steadily increasing and the capital cost of schemes executed during 1924-25 amounted to over Rs. 21 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11 lakhs in the previous year.

Three Acts of considerable importance, providing for the creation of improvement trusts for the more effective administration of smaller towns and for the establishment of village panchayats have been passed. Further Municipalities and District Boards have been reconstituted in a more democratic form.

In the *Central Provinces*, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self-Government Act which will guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairmen, and the wider powers of control given to local bodies will be an incentive to the development of local self-government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control.

In the *North-West Frontier Province*, the institution of local self-government is somewhat of a foreign growth. Certain of the municipal committees are still lax in the discharge of the responsibilities [illegible] ted to be infrequent, [illegible] on-official members is [illegible] on-cerning Municipal [illegible] cal Government reports that the members continue to take a very great interest in their duties and that their attitude towards the responsibilities imposed upon them is on the whole satisfactory. Communal feeling shows itself in certain localities; but is in many instances off-set by the public spirit and initiative of individual members and there are considerable symptoms of advance in independence of action and in the smooth working of the Committees.

Province.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Number of Municipalities.	Number of Members of Committee.	Classification of Members.		Income.	Incidents per Head of Population.		Expenditure.
				Official	Non-Official.		Rates and Taxes.	Total Income (excluding Extraordinary and Debt.)	
Presidency Towns.						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Calcutta	1,077,264	1	90	1	89	8,58,55,476	16 1 8	20 4 9	2,96,67,620
Bombay City	1,175,914	1	106	3	105	21,20,16,077	23 2 10	28 1 1	24,39,33,067
Madras City	524,791	1	46	1	45	90,56,421	7 10 6	11 8 11	90,46,858
Rangoon	335,491	1	34	2	32	1,43,63,904	16 15 4	21 0 4	1,32,72,770
District Municipalities.									
Bengal (excluding *Calcutta*)	2,011,886	115	1,632	141	1,491	86,78,249	3 1 5	3 11 9	88,72,440
Bihar and Orissa	1,171,003	58	994	155	839	40,17,822	2 2 0	3 0 2	40,73,950
Assam	166,909	25	295	11	284	9,84,910	3 5 5	5 11 1	9,57,736
Bombay (excluding *Bombay City*) ..	2,677,507	156	3,097	220	2,877	3,19,16,845	5 11 6	8 6 2	3,21,62,871
Madras (excluding Madras City) ..	3,601,948	80	1,089	6	1,083	1,83,81,610	2 3 3	4 15 6	1,64,34,580
United Provinces	2,920,855	86	1,082	41	1,041	1,74,03,162	3 7 7	5 5 0	1,99,85,681
Punjab	1,817,252	104	1,194	132	1,062	1,43,09,427	4 2 7	7 5 1	1,51,10,882
N. W. Frontier Province . ..	159,469	8	120	32	88	23 54,360	5 11 8	11 6 3	29,41 389
Central Provinces and Berar	1,048,299	65	1,085	71	1,014	71,53,405	2 15 9	5 0 11	72,17,815
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	814,192	57	793	71	722	72,91,145	3 12 9	8 9 10	71,92,770
British Baluchistan	28,238	1	29	4	25	5,88,771	13 1 0	18 0 9	5,85,724
Ajmer-Merwara	145,048	4	58	12	46	5,044,687	2 10 3	4 0 [illegible]	5,38,919
Coorg	12,078	5	60	19	41	48,953	2 6 11	4 0 7	39,240
Delhi	248,302	1	36	2	34	23,53,503	5 4 0	8 11 7	28 82 762
Bangalore	118,940	1	28	8	20	12 20 886	4 14 0	8 10 0	10 29 980

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings and re-housing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 649,995 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent., by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1911 Census was 896,067 and this had increased by 1921 to 993,508.

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued for several years, so that it was only in 1910 [illegible] introduced in [illegible] Trust instituted [illegible] scheme involving [illegible] 2,00,000, and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a whole time chairman of the board of trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following formed the Board of Trustees in 1926-1927: Mr. A. Marr, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; Mr. J. C. Mukherjea, Bar-at-Law, Offg. Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*) Babu Sailapati Chatterjee, elected by the Cor[illegible] of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (a) of the [illegible] 1911; Rai Nalini [illegible] by the elected [illegible] Calcutta, under Sec[illegible] Improvement Act, [illegible] mendment Act of [illegible] Biswas, elected by [illegible] Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926: Mr. G. Morgan, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce: Babu Hari Sanker Paul, elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. Sudlow; Mr. A. Cassels, I.C.S., Rai Ram Deo Chokhany Bahadur, Lt. Bejoy Prosad Singh Roy appointed by the Local Government.

During the 15 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through, several improvement schemes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing open spaces.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Central Avenue, 100 ft wide, which at present extends from Beadon Street to Chowringhee, and will shortly be extended to Shambazar on the north.

In the north of the City, a park and play ground have been completed and several wide roads driven through that highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

The Suburban Areas to the South and South East of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores C.ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 187 bighas with adequate grounds are being made.

Lastly, for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes:—

In the early stages three blocks of *chawls* were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bustis* of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, *e.g.*, School Masters, poor Students, Clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 5 per mensem and top floor rooms on Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12'×12' with a 4 ft. verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

KERBALA TANK LANE RE-HOUSING SCHEME.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold last year as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting. It is now under contemplation to make some structural alterations, so as to ensure more privacy to persons living in these houses or in the alternative to sell these buildings for what they will fetch

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

BOW STREET RE-HOUSING SCHEME.—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed suits have been constructed to re-house Eurasians and Anglo Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust This scheme has proved a striking success.

PAIKPARA RE-HOUSING SCHEME —This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. Special facilities are offered to dis housed persons for securing land in this scheme

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The transfer of the Trust to the Municipality has now been effected by an Act of Legislature called "The City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925 (Bombay Act No. XVI of 1925). By virtue of this Act the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have been transferred and the property and rights belonging to the said Trustees have now been vested in the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay which is referred to as the Board, the President of the Corporation being also the President of the Board.

The execution of the powers and the performance of the duties vested in the Board is entrusted to a committee called the "Improvements Committee" subject to the general control of the Board. The Improvements Committee consists of eighteen members, that is to say, fourteen elected members and four nominated members. Of the elected members eleven are elected by the Board, one by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one by Indian Merchants' Chamber and one by the Millowners' Association out of their own bodies respectively. The nominated members are appointed by Government by notification, three of them being chosen from among the following:—

(i) The Director of Development, Bombay,

(ii) the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust,

(iii) the Collector of Bombay, and

(iv) the Executive Engineer, Presidency District,

and the fourth by Government to represent labour from among the members of the Board,

The Municipal Commissioner has the right of being present at a meeting of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat, but he shall not vote upon or make any proposition at the meeting. The Chief Officer, who is the Chief Executive Officer, is appointed by the Board subject to confirmation of Government. He has the same right of being present at a meeting of the Board and of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat as a member of the said Board or Committee, but he must not vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting. He exercises general supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of executive administration and is directly responsible to the Board.

The specific duties of the Trust are to construct new and widen old streets, open out crowded localities, construct sanitary dwellings including those required for the Bombay City Police. The Trust derives its income from certain Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust and the schemes it has undertaken. The Trust receives a contribution from Municipal revenues amounting to a definite share in the general tax receipts—approximating to 2 per cent. on assessments and subject to no maximum Works are financed out of loans raised by the Board. By the close of 1925-26 the Board had raised Rs. 15,24 lakhs by loans and their total capital receipts (including grants of Rs. 54 lakhs received from Government) amounted to Rs. 18,23 lakhs out of which they had spent Rs. 118 lakhs on the improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and Rs. 15,92 lakhs on their acquired states and office buildings. The Trust have provided in their chawls accommodation for 37,000 persons.

The present Chairman and members of the Improvements Committee are as follows —

(a) *Elected by the Board* :—

Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Kt, C.B.E., *Chairman*.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, B.A., M.L.C.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, F.C.P.S., L.M. & S.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L.M. & S.

The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt, O.B.E.

Mr. Sayajee Lakshman Silam, B.A., LL.B.

Mr. B. G. Horniman.

(b) *Elected by the Chamber of Commerce* :—

Mr. Harry T. Gorrie.

(c) *Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber*:—

Mr. S. B. Billimoria, M.B.E.

(d) *Elected by Millowners' Association* —

Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.

(e) *Nominated by Government*:—

The Director of Development.

The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

The Collector of Bombay.

Mr. Ganpat Krishnajee Borade.

Municipal Commissioner—Mr. H. B Clayton C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Officer—Mr. R. H. A. Delves, F.S.I.

Secretary and Chief Accountant—Mr. Cawasjee Pestonjee Gorwalla, B.A. (On leave). Mr Narayen T. Chawathey (Acting).

Chief Engineer.—Mr. J. F. Watson, B.E., M.I.C.E. (On leave). Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley, A.M.I.C.E. (Acting).

Trust Architect.—Mr. M. Framjee, L.C.E., L.R.I.B.A. (Acting).

Land Manager.—Mr. M. S. Bharucha, L.C.E.

Estate Agent.—Mr. J. T. Burge, F.S.I.

Bombay Development Scheme.

The Bombay Development Scheme in its widest sense represents concerted attempts by the three local bodies, the Municipality, the City Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, each working in its own sphere, and by the Government, to secure the rapid and adequate development of the city and suburbs of Bombay.

The Municipality is developing various areas in the city which will result in providing increased residential and business accommodation The Mahim scheme will provide main avenue running north to south, in addition to the 60 feet road from Worli to Mahim Bazar and a large number of cross roads. It aims at the development of an area in which it may be possible to house, approximately, a population of 250 000. Provision has been made for a central park with a frontage on the bay and for a smaller park near the southern end of the area. The main contribution of the Municipality, however, towards the general development scheme lies in the great water and drainage projects which it is undertaking and which are essential for the health and well-being of the city

Improvement Trust.—The Improvement Trust are developing the north of the Island on a large scale completing their old schemes, Dadar-Matunga and Sion-Matunga, and carrying on with the new schemes, adopted in 1919, the total area of which amounts to about one ninth of the area of the whole Island. Of the latter, the Worli scheme will provide for three classes of people, the richer class on the sea face the middle class on the main road, and a large area for the working classes on land reclaimed in the neighbourhood of the mills. At Dharavi the scheme for removing the tanneries and filling in the swamps to the south is in abeyance. The Sewri-Wadalla scheme is intended almost entirely for the working and lower middle classes, and the area included in it will, when the contemplated railway connections are made, be within easy access by rail from Victoria Terminus.

Port Trust.—The construction of the new cotton depot on the Mazgaon-Sewri reclamation has been completed and has released for other purposes the ground now occupied by the Cotton Green.

Programme.—The works for which Government are directly responsible are as follows:—

(*a*) The Industrial Housing Scheme providing one-room tenements for the working classes, to meet an actual existing shortage of accommodation as reported by the Municipal Commissioner in 1919

(*b*) The Back Bay Reclamation, to reduce congestion in the business area and provide residential accommodation and open spaces in the south of the City.

(*c*) The development of South Salsette, including Trombay, partly for residential and partly for industrial purposes.

(*d*) The provision of other industrial areas at greater distances

(*e*) The improvement of communications to the suburban areas.

The question of special measures for the development of Bombay was under the consideration of Government for many years. The results of the last general survey of the subject are contained in the report of the Bombay Development Committee submitted in May 1914. The war made it impossible then to carry out any large schemes. When the war had come to an end, it was found that owing to the large increase in the City's population during the war, and the high prices of materials conditions were much worse than before, and that more rapid action was necessary.

Scope of Work.—In a speech to the Legislative Council in August 1920, His Excellency the Governor explained that the industrial housing scheme, which Government considered essential, would be carried out by them direct, instead of being entrusted to the Municipality or the Improvement Trust, because of the very heavy liabilities which already rested on those bodies. He introduced a Bill for the levy of a cess of one rupee per bale on cotton imported into Bombay, the proceeds of which would be used partly to provide additional revenue for the Municipality in view of its large programme of expenditure, partly to meet the loss anticipated on the housing scheme, and partly to assist development schemes in Salsette.

He announced Government's decision to establish a new Development Department, and Directorate which was at once a Department of Government and an executive organisation and was constituted a few months later Some of the programme of work of the Department has since been completed but the greater part of it has been suspended for the present owing to depression in the land market, while the construction of more chawls has been held in abeyance owing to the decrease in population since the census of 1921. The Development Directorate was, therefore, abolished in January 1927 and the executive organisation is, at the moment, under reconstruction. There is still a special branch of the Government Secretariat *viz.*, the Development Department which deals with development operations.

Personnel.—The whole Development Department is in charge of the Honourable Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., O.B.E

The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is in charge of a Chief Engineer assisted by two Deputy Chief Engineers, one for the Dredging Section and the other for the Marine Lines, Colaba and Quarry Section.

The technical control over all works, other than the Back Bay Scheme, was transferred to the Public Works Department, towards the end of the year 1926.

The Government of India have appointed a special Audit and Accounts Officer for the Bombay Development Scheme, and have authorised his appointment as Deputy Financial Adviser under a Financial Adviser who is an officer of the Finance Department.

R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, and Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division (also holds the appointment of Land Manager)

H. ST. C. SMITH, J.P., Deputy Secretary to Government, Development Department, and Assistant Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

R. B. VACHHA, M.A., J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department.

K. S. FRAMJI, C.I.E., B.A., L.C.E., F.U.B., Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

E. M. DUGGAN, B. Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Marine Lines, Colaba and Quarry Section.

C. R. BRIMS, Deputy Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Dredging Section.

T. HARVEY, M.Sc., M.I.C.E., Officer on special duty in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme (on leave).

G. D. KUNDAJI, M.R. San.I. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.S. (Glas.), Marine Surveyor.

K. R. DOCTOR, F.S.I., L.C.E., A.M.I.E., Personal Assistant to the Land Manager.

S. M. BHARUCHA, B.A., Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and Salsette Development Officer. (Also Superintendent Bombay Suburban Survey and Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.)

Audit and Finance.

C. G. Freke, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Financial Adviser to Government.

S. M. L. Bean, Deputy Financial Adviser to Government and Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme.

Military Lands Scheme.

S. M. L. Bean Secretary, Board of Control.

I. C. DARE, B.A., F.R.S.A., F.S.I., A.M.I.E., M.I.S.E., Executive Engineer.

Industrial [illegible] City apart from some m[illegible] Government properties, the work of the Development Department consists of Industrial Housing and the Back Bay Reclamation. There are four housing schemes and Government have decided that till these are fully utilised further new schemes are not to be embarked on the schemes which are now complete are as follows:—

1. *Naigaum.*—42 chawls.
2. *DeLisle Road.*—32 chawls.
3. *Worli.*—121 chawls.
4. *Sewri.*—12 chawls.

Each chawl with two exceptions contains 80 rooms of 160 square feet, superficial area. There is a *nahani* in each room, and each floor has its own water-supply and modern sanitary conveniences. The areas, in which the chawls are situated, are conveniently situated near the mills and other factories, and are at the same time open and healthy and well provided with open spaces. Out of the 16,534 tenements ready for occupation, over 8,000 are occupied. Provision has been made for shops in the chawls and at Worli there is a specially constructed market place. The Bombay Municipality have opened vernacular schools in the chawls at DeLisle Road, Naigaum and Worli, and the Infant Welfare Society is carrying on welfare work at these chawl centres. A Municipal dispensary will be opened shortly at Worli.

The average economic rent of the chawls works out approximately to Rs. 16 per month per tenement, but the rents actually charged for rooms let singly are as follows:—

	DeLisle Road.	Naigaum.	Worli.	Sewri.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ground floor rooms .. .. First floor rooms .. .. Second floor rooms	9 8	7 0	5 0	7 0
Third floor rooms	9 0	7 0	5 0	7 0

On this basis there will be, when the chawls are fully occupied, an annual loss of Rs. 16¼ lakhs most of which is covered by the revenue from the cotton cess. Owing to the large number of vacancies, the loss at present is much more than this. The vacancies are mostly at Worli, where 78 out of 121 chawls have not been brought into use. At Naigaum there are ten unoccupied chawls and at DeLisle Road three.

To large employers of labour, including Go[illegible]cieties, institutions [illegible]or bodies, and to [illegible]on behalf of any [illegible] public concession rents, as under, are charged if whole chawls are rented:—

Chawl area.	*Annual rent per chawl.* Rs.
Worli	3,862
Naigaum	5,478
DeLisle Road	7,898

The above rents include charges for maintenance and repairs, sweepers and sanitary stores *plus* municipal taxes which may vary. These rents are equivalent to an inclusive rent of about Rs. 4, Rs. 5-11-0 and Rs. 7-11-0 per room per mensem at Worli, Naigaum and DeLisle Road, respectively. In fixing them a deduction has been made from the usual rents on account of vacancies, bad debts and the cost of rent collection. The offer has so far been availed of by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, who have rented five chawls at Worli for housing their employees and by the Bombay Municipality who have taken one whole chawl for housing the employees of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

As an experimental measure one chawl at DeLisle Road and one chawl at Naigaum have been converted into two and three-roomed tenements.

Salsette.—In Salsette, the widening and tar macadaming of the surface has been completed

in the greater portion of the Bandra-Andheri Road, and the road has been transferred to the Public Works Department for maintenance. The Malad-Marve Road, including the construction of bridge, has been completed and transferred to District Local Board, while the first section of the Kolwada-Bora Road, which will afford direct road communication between Bombay and Trombay, has also been finished. Quarrying and reclamation works have been carried out at Gilbert Hill, Andheri, and progress has been made in town planning schemes. The development scheme at Khar, between the Khar Station and the sea, known as Khar Model Suburb, and a small scheme at Chapel Road, Bandra, have been very successful. These two schemes provide for about 863 and 140 building plots, respectively. The Khar Scheme has been developed by the aid of a new railway station of the same name; most of the roads are complete, the area is now well built upon and sales of building plots continue steadily. The Chapel Road Scheme is quite complete, the roads have been transferred for maintenance to the Municipality and only nine plots are now available for sale.

A small development scheme for an area of about 16 acres in Danda village has also been worked out and a few plots therein have been sold. All roads in the scheme have been completed and a direct communication between the Bandra railway station and the scheme area has been established by the completion of the Turner Road extension through the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society's land.

In Trombay the schemes in hand are (i) Trombay North-East which is intended to provide for (*a*) a new municipal slaughter-house, tanneries, dye-works and other noxious trades which ought to be removed from the City; residential areas for the people employed in the tanneries, etc., and (ii) Trombay North-West which is intended to provide a residential area for the lower middle class on good land surrounding on three sides, the existing Chembur village and extending to the south and east. In Trombay North-East development operations have been stopped for a considerable time owing to the curtailment or suspension by the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust of schemes in Bombay City with which the scheme at Trombay North-East was linked. A large portion of the area included in Trombay, North-East scheme has recently been denotified.

In Trombay North-West the development of an area of 128 acres known as Chembur Garden Suburb to provide about 450 building plots, has been worked out in detail. So far about 250 plots have been actually developed by the construction of roads and provision of a piped water supply, out of which an area of 144,000 sq yards has been disposed of. A passenger service between Kurla and Chembur is run by the G. I. P. Railway and it is well patronised especially in the mornings and evenings. As many as 40 trains are run per day. The line has been extended up to Mandala which will serve the new military explosives depot as well as the tannery area.

The Salsette-Trombay Railway runs from Anik to Kurla and then through the Shahar area, lying between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, to Andheri. This railway is now complete as a single line. The main objects of the railway was to bring stone for road-making in Salsette from the quarries in Trombay and to provide a tramway service to open up the areas, through which it passes which are at present without any means of communication. As road-making in Salsette is in abeyance owing to the prevailing stagnation in the land market, the line is not required for stone traffic at present. Arrangements have been concluded with the G. I. P. Railway for the working and maintenance of the line as a tramway for a period of two years. The line is expected to be opened for traffic in the near future.

The Salsette water-supply scheme obtains water from the Bombay Municipality's Tulsi and Vehar mains and supplies it in bulk to the Municipalities of Bandra and Kurla. The Development Department has made its own distribution scheme in the areas of Andheri and neighbourhood, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Juhu, Khar, Ghatkopar and the two schemes in Trombay described above.

In order to help people of moderate means to become owners of their homes, Government have sanctioned a scheme of financial assistance to intending purchasers of plots in the residential schemes of the Development Directorate. The essential feature of this scheme is that Government will advance at 6 per cent. interest, a sum equal to three-fourth of the cost of land and half the cost of the building which it is intended to erect, the advance being repayable in instalments spread over a period not exceeding fifteen years. Another scheme for permanent Government servants on slightly easier terms has also been sanctioned. Government have also sanctioned the extension of the benefits of the State-Aided Buildings Scheme to Co-operative Housing Societies for building houses on the tenant ownership system. The essential feature of this scheme is that Government will advance to Co-operative Housing Societies which acquire building plots in the estates managed by the Development Department subject to certain conditions, sums to the extent of three-fourth of the value of any plot *plus* half the estimated cost of the building proposed to be erected on it with interest at 5½ per cent per annum, the advance being as in the former cases repayable in instalments spread over a period not exceeding 15 years.

Industrial Town.—The Ambernath Development Scheme aims at creating a new township to establish industries with all modern facilities. During the year no further sites were sold at Ambernath. The approach roads to all existing factories were completed, together with road connecting Ambernath Station with the Kalyan-Badlapur Road. Roads for staff bungalows and workmen's quarters have been finished. The existing sewage arrangements are by means of septic tanks, but a small activated sludge plant has been installed as an experiment, and, if successful, will probably be extended to deal with the sewage of the area. A market to serve the residents of the area has also been provided. The G. I. P. Railway are running a shuttle service between Kalyan and Badlapur

and are remodelling Ambernath Station to deal with the traffic of the factories. An arterial siding for the factories is also being arranged by the Railway Company.

The water scheme is located at Badlapur 5 miles from Ambernath Station. The works comprise—(*a*) A barrage across the Ulhas River about 1½ miles from the railway station; (*b*) A set of Paterson rapid filters to filter three million gallons of water daily; (*c*) Protection wall for the Ulhas left bank.

The filtered water is pumped by electric power transmitted from Ambernath to a reservoir on top of an adjoining hill commanding the factory area. The plant designed for a supply of three [illegible] of extension at [illegible] per day The [illegible] out three million gallons. A proposal to supply the Kalyan Municipality and the village of Badlapur with filtered water from the scheme is under consideration.

A small power station supplies electric energy for running the permanent pumping plant at Badlapur and the factories in the area. The plant has been so laid out that it can easily be supplemented, should further demands arise in the future.

Military Lands.—Arrangements have been made with the Government of India involving the relinquishment by the military authorities of practically all the land they hold in the Fort area. The services displaced are to be reinstated partly at Deolali and partly at Colaba, where the military area is to be increased by about 245 acres at the southern end of the Back Bay Reclamation. The Government of India have to pay the Government of Bombay for this land The cost of new buildings, etc., due to the removal of the military from the Fort is to be covered by the sale of the land to be vacated. A large area of land on the Palton Road Estate (formerly the old Palton Road Lines) has been sold to the Bombay Municipality. A few plots on the estate and another in Carnac Road have also been sold. The plots available for sale in the Mazagon Defence Yard site have all been sold, while the small site, known as the Old Saluting Battery site, situated at Strand Street on the Harbour Face, south of the Apollo Bunder, was sold to the Port Trust for road widening The old town barracks in the Fort have been sold to the Bombay Municipality in connection with its Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme New Indian Infantry Lines at Carnegy Lines near Marine Lines, New Indian Infantry Lines at Deolali, the temporary Mechanical Transport Depot at Colaba, the married officers' quarters at Colaba, the Pilot Bunder flats at Colaba, and the quarters for the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District at Colaba. The new Explosives Depot at Trombay and the new building for Auxiliary Force Headquarters at Marine Lines have been completed. The Bombay Military Lands Scheme is in charge of a Board of Control, consisting of the Secretary to Government, Development Department and the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District The Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, is also Secretary, Board of Control, and Financial Adviser and Audit Officer for the Military Lands Scheme. The Staff employed on this scheme do not form part of the Development Department. As military land becomes ready for disposal, it is handed over by the military authorities to the Bombay Government and action in regard to its disposal is taken by the Development Department of Government.

RECLAMATION INQUIRY AND REPORT.

The progress of the Development Scheme came under acute public discussion in 1925-26, and in particular the Reclamation of Back Bay There were discussions in the Legislative Council and elsewhere, and various committees set up by the Government of Bombay severely criticised the increase in the estimated cost, some indeed the whole financial basis of the Scheme. The Government of India, therefore, in its supreme capacity, set up an over-riding Committee to inquire into the progress and future of the Reclamation.

Chairman:—Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court.

Members: Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., D.SC., M.I.C.E., Sir Frederick Thomas Hopkinson, K.B.E., M.I.C.E., and Mr. S. B Billimoria, M.B.

Secretary:—Mr. R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

Firstly, to inquire into the history of the inception and conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Secondly, to make recommendations as regards future operations.

The Committee took evidence in India and in England, and on December 1st signed a unanimous report, which was issued early in 1927. The tenor of this is covered in the following official summary.

The object of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was to reclaim from the sea an area of 1,145 acres at an estimated outlay of about Rs 387 lakhs. Government were prepared to spend on the scheme up to Rs. 400 lakhs if necessary. A revised estimate for Rs. 702 lakhs was approved within two years of the original sanction, and if the scheme is to be completed, a second revision of the estimate will be necessary. The total cost will approximate to about 900 lakhs gross, exclusive of interest charges. This total sum will be reduced by the 256 lakhs to be received from the Military authorities and any other subsequent receipts from sales of land. The programme of the reclamation, which was to have been completed by 1926-27, has completely broken down. If it is continued under present conditions it cannot be finished for many years to come.

It is believed that land reclaimed cannot in the near future be sold at remunerative prices and care should be exercised not to reclaim land in advance of the demand. The work is being constructed from public loans on which interest and sinking fund charges have to be met and Government are faced with a growing debt.

The difficulties in which the scheme is at present involved arise from:—

(1) the unsatisfactory character of the estimates;

(2) defective organisation;
(3) the failure of the dredging operations; and
(4) the fall in land values.

The defects in the various estimates would have been avoided if there had been sufficient and careful preliminary investigation. If an alternative comparative estimate for dry filling had been prepared at the outset and the cost of adequate dredging plant properly investigated, Government might have hesitated to commit themselves to the use of suction dredgers for this scheme. A dredging scheme costing Rs 400 lakhs was an attractive financial proposition, but it might very well be considered to have changed its character when the cost went up to 702 lakhs. Reclamation by dry filling, if then practicable, might have proved cheaper.

As regards the organisation and arrangements made for the conduct of the scheme, these in themselves were almost unworkable. A reading of clause 3 of the agreement between the Secretary of State in Council and the firm of Meik and Buchanan shows that responsibility was not clearly defined between the Engineers and the Director of Development. Much of the technical work was left to an overworked Chief Engineer or was not done at all. There was no costing system, without which it was impossible properly to control expenditure.

Because nobody believed himself responsible for the due execution of the work, unwise decisions were taken and mistakes made, such, for instance, as commencing the construction of the sea wall from both ends, delay in sealing the rubble mound, undertaking dredging operations in Back Bay without consideration of cost, absence of preconcerted programmes to regulate operations, etc. All these militated against the success of the scheme and added to its cost.

The inability of the dredger to give the required output has been the chief cause of failure and has had a disastrous effect on the financial prospects of the scheme. The principal reason for the present serious position of the scheme was the ordering of the dredger on estimates and specifications put forward by Messrs. Simons and Company which were not examined with due care, the absence of proper guarantees for the sufficient output of the dredger and the acceptance of a quotation for a dredging plant without any real effort to secure competitive tenders.

The work having been undertaken in anticipation of realising large profits, the scheme was subjected to very great criticism when a period of acute trade depression set in with a consequent fall in land values. The trade depression was not a matter which could have been foreseen, although caution was necessary in undertaking a scheme of the magnitude at a time when world conditions were unstable. With the disappearance of the prospect of profits public criticism concentrated on the defects of the scheme.

The Future:—With regard to future operations, the following is a summary of the recommendations which we have made:—

(*i*) For financial reasons the completion of block 8 is a most urgent work.

(*ii*) The foreshore portion along blocks 3, 4, 5 and 6 should be filled in to an average width of 300 feet seaward of the present shore line and brought up to the ground level of the reclamation. The strip should curve at both ends so as to join on with block 2 at the northern and block 7 at the southern end. This should be done as speedily as possible.

(*iii*) The foreshore strip should be reclaimed with moorum filling.

(*iv*) A complete lay-out of the area to be reclaimed should be prepared. The foreshore strip should be developed as soon as completed and blocks 1, 2 and 7 gradually as land is taken up.

The lay-out already prepared for the complete scheme (1,145 acres) should be re-examined with the help of a Committee; and the lay out of the area now recommended for reclamation should fit in with the lay-out approved for the complete reclamation, if ultimately undertaken

(*v*) The Corporation of Bombay should share the cost of development, and Government should arrive at an understanding with the Corporation on this point.

(*vi*) The results of the work on the "Sir George Lloyd" and the "Colaba" during the current season should be verified. If the cost of filling by dredging approximates to that of moorum and the quality of the reclaimed land is satisfactory, they might be used for blocks 1 and 2 after block 7 is completed. If not they should be disposed of. Notice should not be given to the staff until this point is decided

(*vii*) The reclamation should be removed from the control of the Development Directorate and carried out in accordance with one or other plans suggested in the report. A small committee, including one or two experienced engineers, should be constituted to advise Government on matters referred to them.

(*viii*) The work should in future, as far as possible, be carried out by contract agency.

(*ix*) Alternative estimates of the cost of the scheme now proposed are submitted. The extension of the 300-foot foreshore strip by additional strips of 400 feet and 300 feet, as need arises, is contemplated. Blocks 1 and 2 as being the most valuable in the whole project, should be completed as soon as possible. No part of them should be assigned for recreation purposes.

(*x*) Detailed revised estimates should be prepared at once. The form of tender issued by the Development Directorate should be revised

(*xi*) Every endeavour should be made to complete the scheme proposed in three or four years. When a demand arises for completing the whole reclamation, the work may be carried out by moorum filling exclusively.

Conclusions:—Lord Lloyd left England charged by Mr. Montagu to take urgent steps to improve the housing conditions of Bombay Whilst that did not necessarily imply the undertaking of a reclamation scheme, reclamation had nevertheless been considered for many years to be an integral part of any comprehensive scheme for the betterment of conditions We are satisfied from the evidence that Mr Montagu was deeply interested in the Reclamation, and wished it to be carried through. We think that Lord Lloyd and the Government of Bombay were justified in accepting Sir Geo

Bu[illegible]anan as an e[illegible]p[illegible]t [illegible] port on [illegible] Kidd [illegible] h[illegible]m [illegible] a[illegible]d th[illegible] h[illegible] [illegible] n[illegible] h[illegible] m [illegible] m[illegible] me[illegible]d[illegible]d by th[illegible] Government of India, the proper and prudent course was to treat his *opinion* as final and authoritative

Lord Lloyd's letter of 25th May 1919 shows conclusively that he *had no predilection for a reclamation scheme, and* that he was prepared *to abandon it at once* had Sir George Buchanan reported adversely on it.

Though we are aware that a Governor must necessarily rely upon his advisers for the details of any particular scheme, yet having regard to the personal interest *displayed by Lord Lloyd*, as disclosed by his *evidence* and that of Sir *George Buchanan*, we are surprised that his acute intelligence overlooked the apparent inadequacy of Sir George Buchanan's *figures*, even though he held the belief that the 1912 figures of Mr. Kidd were to some extent inflated. In the Report, Sir George Buchanan himself gave 241·90 lakhs as the figure which he would have estimated in 1912, and on that basis the work *could* not have been done by him in 1919 for less than 605 lakhs.

To a lesser extent w[illegible] Lloyd, *when reading* [illegible] *report*, did not notice [illegible] described the clay as h[illegible] & Co. were putting for[illegible] clay dredger.

We do not agree with Lord Lloyd that this was a technical point. The explanation may be a technical one, but the discovery of the apparent *contradiction* between the character of the clay as described by Sir George Buchanan and *Messrs* Simons & Co. needed *no technical* knowledge. It stood *out on the* document and was, unless *satisfactorily* explained, a contradiction in term.

We are satisfied that Lord Lloyd acted throughout with the highest motives, anxious only to make good his undertaking to Mr *Montagu* and to benefit the City of Bombay.

Sir *George* Curtis, who is living at Dinard, was too ill to attend. He has, however, *furnished* answers to certain questions which were sent to him. Although he was the Member in Charge during the inception of the scheme he has *not* been able at this distance of *time to give* us any information of value, and he cannot enlighten us at all as to the reason why no one in the Government of Bombay queried the varying desciptions of clay or compared the estimates of Mr. Kidd and Sir George Buchanan with reference to 1912 and 1919 *prices*.

The Estimates.—We cannot understand how Sir George Buchanan's figures found acceptance in Bombay and Delhi even with the addition of some 10 per cent. It was common knowledge that prices of plant, material and labour, when taken collectively had gone up at least 2½ times in the period between 1912 *and 1919*. The 1912 figure of Mr. Kidd—325·23 lakhs—had been accepted *both* by the Government of Bombay and *the Government* of India as a *fair* figure. If that was the belief, *then* 367·61 lakhs was a manifest *underestimate*, and proper scrutiny would *infallibly have* demonstrated it When *Sir George* Buchanan was being questioned *on these two* sets of figures by the Committee, and the rise in *prices* and the [illegible]n [illegible] he [illegible] n[illegible]s[illegible]a[illegible] g from them, he p[illegible]ferred *not to answer the* questions.

The failure of the Government *of Bombay* and the Government of India, *and* in partic[illegible]ar the failure of Sir Sydney Crookshank, to notice the varying descriptions of clay contained in *(a)* Mr. Kidd's Report, (*b*) Sir George Buchanan's Report, (c) Messrs. Simons & Co.'s letter of 12th September, 1919, *and* the "general *conditions*" *enclosed* with that letter are regrettable.

The reports of Mr. Kidd and of Sir *George* Buchanan were not *studied with* due and proper care by *the Bombay* Government and the Government of India respectively.

The Government of Bombay ought to have approached the Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine for permission to dredge in the Harbour before deciding on dredging *as the* mode of reclamation.

We consider that *Sir George* Buchanan ought to have *made* far more extended and *careful local investigations*. These occupied *him for* less than a fortnight in May, 1919.

He knew that the Port Trust had had "difficulties" with the dredgers "Kalu" and "Jinga" built by Messrs Simons & Co. He ought to have made specific inquiries about this but he *did* not do so. Mr. Messent, the *engineer* to the Port Trust, gave him *at some* time the pamphlet entitled "*Some results* of the working of the 'Jinga' and 'Kalu.'" A table of *figures in that* document showed that *the average* of both vessels was 1,126 cubic yards per hour as compared with 2,000 *cubic* yards per hour guaranteed and achieved on test. So little attention did Sir George Buchanan pay to this document that at first he said he had never seen it and knew nothing of the figures. A few days later he *informed* the Committee that he had found a copy of the document and that, as it bore Mr. Messent's initials, he no doubt got it from him.

In his letter of 25th *July*, 1919, to Messrs. *Simons and Company*, he wanted "your *guarantee* that the plant will do the work *required*." He did not get it He wanted also a dredger "with a minimum *capacity* of 2,000 cubic yards of clay *per hour*." He did not get it. On the contrary, he ultimately accepted a specification in which these two most necessary stipulations were omitted.

Not having *studied* Mr. Messent's publication, *he held the* unfounded belief (which a *careful* reading of Mr. Messent's *document* would have dissipated) that *the results of the* work of the "*Kalu*" *and* "*Jinga*" justified him *in specifying the* same output per hour on *test for the* "Sir George Lloyd."

The Dredger.—Messrs. Simons and Company, through their representative Mr. McMurray, were well aware that hard clay existed in Bombay Harbour. *Partly* for that reason they refused a test on site. They suggested a dredger designed for soft clay but gave *no* guarantee that it would do the required work or give a [illegible] 700 cubic yards per hour [illegible]r of 12th September [illegible] were more concerned i[illegible] than in supplying a [illegible]wn purpose for which it was going *to* be used. Accepting

Mr. McMurray's own account of the interviews of July and August 1919, we disapprove of his attitude and that of his firm. Sir George Buchanan accepted any conditions they made, because he had the fixed belief that the harbour reclamation was in all respects the same problem as the Sewri, and because of his erroneous belief in the capacity of the "Kalu" and "Jinga."

The capacity of the dredger was much too low, and a guarantee of an output of soft clay "at the rate of" 2,000 cubic yards per hour on test meant infallibly an output under ordinary working conditions of much less. The position seems ultimately to have been appreciated by Sir George Buchanan, who, in his report of 15th December, 1924, thought it "improbable with the class of material now being taken from the harbour that the 'Sir George Lloyd' will do her estimated output of five million cubic yards per annum." In the same report he said "if we get two-thirds of the total output we shall be doing well"

Having regard to the great initial outlay and the need for speedy realisation, the time within which the work would be completed was an element of the highest importance.

We are convinced that no crew, however skilful and diligent, ever can or will get anything like five million cubic yards of material from the Harbour in any one season by the agency of the "Sir George Lloyd." In a deep bed of soft clay they probably would get from time to time material at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour. The first two reasons given by Mr. Halcrow in his report and set out in the body of this document are conclusive against the possibility of any continuous happening of this kind. The material on the average is too stiff, the depth of material uncertain, the bed of the sea uneven, with upcropping rock, stones and moorum, the capacity of the dredger too low.

Whilst we are of opinion that the "Sir George Lloyd" would under test conditions have delivered 2,000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour, and therefore conformed to the building contract, of we are opinion that the "Colaba" did not do so, and that she was structurally weak. In our view she ought to have been stiff enough to take any variation in load without sustaining damage by vibration.

In November, 1919, Sir George Buchanan being in ignorance of the quality and characteristics of the silt or mud and clay in the harbour, ought, as a measure of prudence, to have advised the Government of Bombay that no decision should be come to to treat the reclamation as a dredging problem until check borings had been taken to ascertain the density, depth and resistance of the silt or mud and clay in various parts of the harbour, and also that it was essential to ascertain by experiment whether the material obtained from the bed of the sea would dry out when deposited in an area under reclamation. Certainty on these points could have been arrived at by December, 1919, and the check borings were all the more necessary as Messrs. Simons had at this time definitely refused a test at Bombay.

With regard to the order of the dredger we consider Sir George Buchanan committed grave errors of judgment. The principal cause of the failure of the dredging operations arose in our opinion, from the fact that Sir George Buchanan did not take the trouble to ascertain the working records of the "Kalu" and "Jinga," and believing that they had done "extraordinarily good work" was of opinion that vessels of a slightly increased horse-power of the same type would be adequate for the work. A most serious mistake in connection with the order of the dredger was the assumption that a machine capable of dredging 2,000 cubic yards on a short test would be capable of averaging that quantity during a whole season.

The Wall.—The building of the sea wall at both ends simultaneously was disastrous. Though the suggestion emanated from the Government of Bombay who must therefore take the greater part of the responsibility, we are of opinion that Sir George Buchanan should have advised against it, and resisted it, and should in the circumstances of the sale of Block 8 to the Military have prepared a programme for the building of the wall and the commencement of the Reclamation from the Colaba end only.

Moreover, the building of the sea wall from both ends simultaneously prevented the continuance of the original and sensible plan which was to shut in an area as soon as possible and pump into it with the least possible delay.

We are quite unable to accept the theory set up by Sir George Buchanan that the phrases "soft clay" and "stiff clay" as used by him connoted the same density of material. Also we cannot accept his explanation that where he uses the words "hard clay" or "closely compacted clay" or other equivalent phrase, he meant, not that it was hard in its position in the harbour, but that it was of a character which would become hard when pumped into the reclamation.

The firm of Messrs. Meik and Buchanan did not prepare proper programmes of work nor adhere to any fixed programme. The reason of their indecision with regard to the dredging was due partly to the limitation of area by the Port Trust and Royal Indian Marine (for which neither the firm nor Sir George Buchanan can be held accountable), but principally to the fact that, having no certain belief in the quality of the material in the harbour, they were unable to formulate proper and precise future plans.

Sir George Buchanan did not realize that he was the expert to whom from first to last the Government looked for advice and assistance. He did not appreciate that when he found causes for complaint it was his duty to require them to be remedied, and in virtue of his responsibility for supervision to see that they were remedied. In his evidence he ascribed to himself a position of no power, weight or importance, and he allowed his opinion to be disregarded. We think that this was an entire misconception of his position, and he never ought to have allowed his advice to be set on one side. On such occasions as this happened he should at once have realised his duty to the Government of Bombay and assisted them by making the facts known to them, and we can have no doubt that Lord Lloyd and Sir Leslie Wilson would have welcomed information and would have given all help and encouragement

to Sir Geo ge B c anan m ny effo made by him o ad once he w k

Responsibility.—The agreement of the 17th March, 1921, between the firm of Meik and Buchanan and the Secretary of State for India in Council was an unhappily framed document. Clause 3 gave Sir Lawless Hepper the opportunity of saying that as the Resident Engineer had to carry out the details of the work in accordance with the firm's instructions, that therefore the firm were responsible for the due execution of the works. On the other hand, Sir George Buchanan naturally pointed to the sentence, also in Clause 3, that the Resident Engineer should be "subject to the control of the Director of Development." From this arose a mutual misunderstanding. Thus from the outset neither Sir George Buchanan nor Sir Lawless Hepper seemed to have a very clearly defined idea of their respective duties. Later, when the disaster was threatening the enterprise, each relied upon his interpretation of the agreement. Sir Lawless Hepper, when giving evidence, insisted before us that Sir George Buchanan was entirely responsible for the due execution of the works, as if he were, in fact, a contractor who had undertaken them. On the other hand, Sir George Buchanan contended that that responsibility lay with Sir Lawless Hepper, pointing out that he it was who had control of the Resident Engineer, and that his firm has no power of dismissal over any of the staff. On the strict construction of the agreement we incline to the opinion that Sir George Buchanan is right, although there are statements of his to be found in his correspondence which would bear the interpretation that he did regard his firm as responsible for the actual carrying out of the works.

If the Government of Bombay intended to make Sir George Buchanan's firm responsible for the execution of the works, nothing was easier than to say so in plain and simple words, and as a necessary corollary to put the Resident Engineer entirely under the control of his firm, including the power of appointment and the power of dismissal. The provision that the Government of Bombay should pay the Resident Engineer would not have detracted from a provision that the firm should be responsible for the due execution of the work, nor from the legal position that the Resident Engineer would have been the servant and agent of Sir George Buchanan. In that way the position of Sir George Buchanan and Sir Lawless Hepper would have been perfectly clearly defined.

The reports of the Development Directorate, drafted by Sir Lawless Hepper, cannot be justified. They did not present a true picture of the progress of the work and concealed material circumstances.

We are of opinion that Sir Lawless Hepper had so much work in connection with the other Development Schemes that even if he had appreciated his responsibility for the execution of the works he could only have carried out that duty as regards the Reclamation by neglecting other duties relating to the other schemes.

Mr. Lewis was not a "specialist in sea works and dredging"; Sir George Buchanan ought not to have nominated him. He was, however, greatly handicapped y t e n[illegible] of pre pa[illegible]ng a detailed project estimate, and this so absorbed his energies that he was unable to devote himself fully to supervising and pushing on the work. Very shortly after he became Resident Engineer we are satisfied that he was in ill health which became manifest and disabled him in 1922. It is most regrettable that he was allowed (contrary to Sir George Buchanan's advice) to remain at his post till July, 1924.

We are of opinio that Mr. Elgee, Mr O'Rorke and Mr. Speirs have done their best on all occasions to promote the interests of the Reclamation, and that the quarry, constructional and dredging staff have done their duty

It has been put forward that the Reclamation of Back Bay would, by providing more land in the business and residential area, in some way relieve housing conditions of the poorer classes. That, in our opinion, is too remote for serious consideration, but, has Back Bay proved to be the financial success which was anticipated, the advantage to all classes of persons in the City and throughout the Presidency would have been that there would have been available immense sums of money to be used for any purpose pleasing the Legislative Council. The confident anticipation of profits had no doubt considerable weight in causing the reclamation of Back Bay to be accepted as an integral and necessary part of any comprehensive plan of development

Action on the Report.—Having regard to the recommendations made by the Mears' Committee and in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Council, Government have decided for the present to confine future operations in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme to the reclamation and development of blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 7 and reclamation of block No. 8 (undeveloped) with a marine drive along the existing foreshore connecting blocks 2 and 7. The area under reclamation has thus been reduced from 1,145 to 552 acres. A representative committee has also been constituted with a view to advise Government on all important matters connected with the reclamation. A layout plan in respect of the blocks which are proposed to be reclaimed has been prepared and is now before another committee specially appointed for the purpose. A revised [illegible]

October 1927. The dredging into this block will be continued up to May 1928, and resumed in October 1928, if necessary. The entire work of murum topping on block No 8 has been given on contract and proposals for letting out the remaining work on contract basis is under consideration. At the request of the Military authorities, an area of about 24 acres in block No. 8 has been prepared in advance of the rest of the block and was handed over in 1927. The remaining portion of block No. 8 is expected to be transferred to them by May 1928 at the latest. The programme of reclamation, as at present contemplated, is expected to be completed by 1931-1932.

The Indian Ports.

...istration of the affairs of the ...alcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, ...Chittagong) is vested by law in ...ly constituted for the purpose. ...de powers, but their proceedings ... a greater degree than those of ...es to the control of Government. ...ris the European members con... ...jority and the Board for Rangoon ...ty of European members.

..., expenditure and capital debt, ...he latest figures obtainable from ...it of Commercial Intelligence and ...ndia) of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) are shown in the following table:—

—	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ..	3,21,37,748	[illegible],13,44,10[illegible]	17,75,31,194
Bombay ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]405
Madras ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]21
Karachi ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]00
Rangoon ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]52
Chittagong.	7 24 062	4,67,363	3 68,2[illegible]2

CALCUTTA.

...ssioners for the Port of Calcutta ...:—

...y Government.—

...uart-Williams, M.L.C., Chairman.

...Elderton, Deputy Chairman and ...

...e Bengal Chamber of Commerce.— ...G. Eddis, (Messrs. Gillanders ...Co.), Mr. J. Y. Philip, M.L.C., ...n & Co.), Mr. R. B. Wilson, C.I.E., ... Berkmyre Brothers.), Mr. H. C. ...Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.), ...W. A. Bell, (Messrs. Mackinnon ...Co.), Mr. J. A. Tassie, (Messrs. ...& Co.).

...he Calcutta Trades Association.— ...ett, M.B.E., (Messrs. T.E. Thomson ...

...the Bengal National Chamber of ...r J. C. Banerjee, Rai A. C. ...dur (Messrs Behar Firebricks & ...Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, M.L.C. ...an Co-operative Insurance Society,

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. D. S. Erulkar, (The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.—Dr. Narendra Nath, Law, M.A.B.L., P.R.S., P.L.D.

Nominated [illegible] Mr. T. Greenham, (Agent, [illegible] G. L. Colvin, C.B. [illegible] Indian Rly.), Mr. N. Pearce, (Agent, Eastern Bengal Rly.), Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., (Collector of Customs) and Capt. L. W. R. T. Turbett, R.I.N.

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Chief Accountant.—Mr. N. G. Park, C.A.

Chief Engineer.—Mr. J. McGlashan, M. Inst. C.E.

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Medical Officer.—Lt.-Col. H. B. Steen, I.M.S.

Consulting Engineer and London Agent.—Mr. J. Angus, M. Inst. C.E.

...gures and the income of the Trust *for the last thirteen years* are as follows:—

Docks.			Jetties.	Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port.	Income.
General Export.	Coal Export.	Imports.	Imports.		
Tons.	Tons				Rs
920,659	2,633,305	700,133	917,978	3,714,341	1,44,50,349
1,054,985	1,610,645	570,997	788,481	2,967,798	1,59,35,456
1,186,159	1,994,528	444,210	686,010	2,804,680	1,57,23,432
995,112	1,014,993	363,383	633,693	2,094,011	1,58,39,175
1,097,562	1,333,285	482,403	575,833	2,292,462	1,90,53,513
1,146,479	2,264,976	653,066	713,746	2,941,846	2,23,55,614
1,183,719	3,046,400	415,357	695,080	4,017,514	2,66,08,032
974,733	1,687,222	697,361	622,411	3,446,024	2,19,17,042
1 414,163	1,174,041	804,109	680,059	3,336,722	2,64,75,522
1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920	3,321,243	2,80,89,027
1 779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714	3,345,786	2,73,23,364
1,494,442	1,786,409	252,714	951,442	3,887,560	3,21,[illegible]7,748
1465,854	2,476,794	455,577	963,297	4,177,118	3,123,0,183

BOMBAY

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The revenue of the Trust in 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 2,78,72,385 The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,90,19,467. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 11,47,082, which has been met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, the balance of which at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 67,42,148 The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 21,80,891. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 22,51,77,7

The trade of the *Port of Bombay* during the last official year aggregated 245 crores in value.

The following statement shows the number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues,

d[illegible]ng th[illegible] e[illegible] w[illegible] h[illegible] ha[illegible] ma[illegible]ned fo[illegible] un[illegible] ad[illegible]ng and [illegible]oad[illegible] g[illegible] n[illegible] h[illegible] h[illegible] bo[illegible] s[illegible] am[illegible]

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1911-12	1,519	2,767,913
1912-13	1,566	2,926,506
1913-14	1,579	3,135,597
1914-15	1,880	4,417,025
1915-16	1,794	3,939,721
1916-17	2,112	5,031,572
1917-18	2,069	4,746,578
1918-19	2,058	4,526,846
19[illegible]9-20	2[illegible]64	4,8[illegible]4,820
19[illegible]0-2[illegible]	2,029	[illegible]5[illegible]9,62[illegible]
[illegible]9[illegible]	2[illegible]2[illegible]	4,895,9[illegible]8
19[illegible]2-[illegible]	1,90[illegible]	4,[illegible]9[illegible]63
1923-24	2,044	4,661,904
1924-25	1,690	4,500,636
1925-26	1,894	4,570,038
1926-27	1,842	4,086,312

The two dry docks were occupied during the year 1926-27 by 177 vessels, the total tonnage amounting to 625,803 tons which was less than the previous year by 88,170 tons

KARACHI.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi are as follows :—

Chairman.—J. B. S. Thubron, C.I.E.

Appointed by Government.—H. H. Hood, (Collector of Customs, Karachi), A. F. Lockwood, (Divisional Superintendent, North-Western Railway); Captain C. H. Peck, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., (D.A.Q.M.G., Sind Independent Brigade Area) Mir Ayub Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—H. C. Whitehouse, (Strauss & Co.) E. A. Pearson, (Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.); W. M. Petrie, (Ralli Brothers) J. J. Flockhart (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.)

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.—Harchandrai Vishindas, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Vice-Chairman), Isherdas N Mallik.

Elected by the Buyers & Shippers Chamber.—Jamshed N. R. Mehta; Haridas Lalji.

Elected by the Karachi Municipality.—Tikamdas Wadhumal. M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.

The principal officers of the Trust are :—

Secretary & Traffic Manager.—T. S. Downie, O.B.E.

Port Officer.—Capt J. F. Vibart, O.B.E., R.I.M.

Chief Accountant.—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A.

Chief Engineer.—W. P. Shepherd-Barron M. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer.—H. A. L. French M. Inst. C.E.

Chief Storekeeper.—Vacant.

The Revenue receipts and expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1926-27 were as under :—

Revenue receipts (excluding the Port Fund Account) Rs. 60,12,430. Revenue Expenditure Rs 56,91,521. Surplus Rs. 3,20,909. Reserve Fund Rs. 45,20,500.

The number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1926-27, exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,023 with a tonnage of 2,382,713 against 3,258 with a tonnage of 2,342,865 in 1925-26. 880 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,256,969 against 868 and 2,209,406, respectively, in the previous year. Of the above, 699 were of British nationality.

Imports including coal landed at the ship wharves during the year totalled 600,805 tons against 507,548 in the previous year. Total shipments from the ship wharves were 580,118 tons in 1926-27 against 676,089 tons in 1925-26

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras :—

Officials.—Sir Bradford Leslie, Kt., O.B.E., M. Inst. C.E., M.I.E.E., Chairman and Chief Engineer; T. A. Stewart, I.C.S., (Collector of Customs); and Capt. C. R. Campbell, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.I.M., (Presidency Port Officer).

Non Officials.—(1) *Nominated by Government.*—A. A. Biggs, M. Inst C.E. P. Rothera, O.B.E., (2) *Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras.*—H. F. P. Hearson, R.D. Denniston, G. W. Chambers, Sir James Simpson, Kt.; (3) *Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.* M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorboojadoss Garu, V. Venkateswara Sastrulu Garu; (4) *Representing Madras Trades Association.*—J. Mackenzie Smith; F. G. Luker; (5) *Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchant's Association.*—M. Mohamed Ismail Sahib Bahadur. *Representing Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association.*—M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib B. Papayya Chetty Garu.

Principal Officers are :—Dy. Chief Engineer W. Fyffe, M. Inst. C.E., M. I. Struct. E. Mechanical Enineer, T. W. Mair; Assistant Mechanical Engineer, S. W. White, Assistant Engineer, S. Nagabhushanam Executive Engineer M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ganapati Kudwa Avargal, B.A., B.C.E.; Assistant Engineer, M. R. Ry V. Dayananda Kamath Avargal, B.A., B.E., Traffic Manager, J. G. Lord; Assistant Traffic Managers, F. W. Stooke and James Chance; Chief Accountant, S. Narayana Iyer, M.A.; Manager and Accountant, M. R. Ry. Rai Sahib S. Seshayya Avargal; Office Manager, J. L. Pinto.

The receipts during the year of the Port Trust on Revenue account from all sources were Rs 37,39,364 as against 35,12,861 in 1925-26 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs. 33,06,674. During the year 795 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,609,935 tons, called at the port against last year's figure of 770 vessels of 2,462,297 tons.

RANGOON

The personnel of the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members.—

Appointed by Government.—Mr. J. A. Cherry, C.I.E. (Chairman): Captain C.R. Goad, R.I.M., (Principal Port Officer); Messrs. W. Keay and W. T. Henry, M.L.C.

Ex-officio.—Messrs A. E. Boyd, (Collector of Customs): J.E. Houldey, B.A., I.C.S., M.L.C. (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust) and J.R.D. Glascott, C.I.E., M.L.C., (Agent, Burma Railways).

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.—Messrs. J. R. Turner, (Vice-Chairman), C.G. Wodehouse, R. B. Howison and A. E. Donaldson.

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association.—Mr. J. F. Gibson.

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.—Kheng Beng Chong, M.L.C.

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.—Messrs. Ranchordas H. Gandhi and A. Chandoo.

Elected by the Small Rice Miller's Association.—U. Thwin.

Elected by the Rangoon Municipal Corporation.—U. Ba Pe, M.L.C.

Principal officers

Secretary.—Mr. H. Leonard.

Chief Accountant.—Mr D. H. James, A.C.A.

Chief Engineer.—Mr. E.C. Niven, M. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Conservator.—Mr. H. N. Gilbert.

Traffic Manager.—Mr. H. Cooper.

The receipts and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1926-27 were—

Receipts	..Rs. 79,68,002
Expenditure	..Rs. 76,99,552

The capital debt of the Port at the end of the year was Rs. 4,74,00,674. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1927 was Rs 1,46,93,175.

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1926-27 was 4,994,324 tons of which 1,479,873 tons were imports, 3,501 tons exports and 12,894 tons transhipment. The tonnage of goods passed over the Commissioner's premises during the year amounted to 3,182,343 tons. The total number of steamers (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,448 with a total nett registered tonnage of 3,813,564 being a decrease of 65 steamers and 235,735 tons in nett tonnage below that of 1925-26.

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

The chief exports are tea and jute and imports piece-goods, salt, oil and machinery.

FOREIGN TRADE 1926-27 Rs. (in lakhs).	
Imports	164·82
Exports	774·88
COASTING TRADE 1926-27 Rs (in lakhs).	
Imports	341·16
Exports	137·06

Port Commissioners.—M. C. McAlpin, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; G. H. W. Davis, I.C.S., Vice Chairman; R. L. Bliss, V.D.; M. E. Rahman B.A.; F. C. Gray A. R. Leishman, V.D.; Rai Upendra Lal Ray Bahadur, B.L.; Moulvi Abdul Haq Dubash.

Port Officer and Secretary to the Port Commissioners.—Commander C. R. Bluett, R.I.M.

Port Engineer.—F. J. Green, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., &c.

Vessels of 25 feet draught can be accommodated during the greater part of the year at four jetties which are fitted with modern equipment and capable of quick despatch.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the East Coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company. That the creation of such a port would have a beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned, for it is pointed out that Vizagapatam, lying as it does in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme is the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur which, with the existing coast line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port, and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta. A link would also be supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the possible provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting head-land of the Dolphin's Nose would, it is pointed out, offer facilities for this purpose as well as for protecting the entrance to the Port from the effects of south and south-westerly gales.

The Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State and the

Legislative Assembly, sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipur and the work is in progress. They have also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major port.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in sections. At present, the first section only has been sanctioned and consists of a wharf 1,500 feet long, capable of taking 3 or 4 steamers, according to their length, with moorings for two vessels in the harbour, *plus* accommodation at the oil jetty for 1 oil tanker or oil burning steamer. The wharf will afford a depth of 30 feet below low water ordinary spring tides and the entrance channel, through the creek to the harbour, will also be dredged to the same depth. In the first section also, goods facilities are provided for in the form of 2 large transit sheds with some 170,000 square feet of floor space, with necessary railway sidings and electric cranes, and passenger traffic is provided for by means of a dharamsala, a waiting room and the necessary customs examination sheds. On the south side of the creek, away from the Harbour, an oil depot is also to be established where oil tankers can come alongside to fill storage tanks in the depot.

The estimated cost of the first section is Rs. 193 lakhs approximately and the time required to complete this will depend on the period that the dredging and reclamation work will take; but it is anticipated that it will be possible to berth ships in the new harbour in about 4 years' time.

The work is being carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Engineer-in-Chief, who comes under the administrative charge of the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, who is *ex-officio* administrative officer for the development scheme. An advisory committee consisting of the above-mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam Port Administration and the commercial interests concerned, has also been constituted to advise in the development of the Harbour.

Good progress has been made with the initial portion of the development scheme. Most of the land has been acquired. A marine survey to investigate the sand travel and formation of the bar has been completed. Detailed designs have been prepared for the wharf wall, etc., and preliminary work on the quay wall has been taken in hand. Schemes for sewage and to [illegible] in consultation [illegible] malarial survey [illegible] completed. Arrangements have also been made with the municipality for the supply of water to the Harbour area during construction.

A rock breaker and dipper have been obtained and employed on dredging work with satisfactory results. A suction dredger was also delivered at Vizagapatam towards the end of the year 1926-27.

Education

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private patrons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. There have, however, in recent years been strong movements, leading to the passing of Primary Education Acts in several Provinces, in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses.

The Introduction of Western Learning —In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance."

It was from sources other than Government that the **desire for western knowledge** arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of **Christian missionaries.** The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field; for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord W. Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks the somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837 and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India: and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	47,017	44,070	51,673	56,814	63,189	67 988
In high schools * ..	566,678	558,212	596,097	631,977	664,593	710 0 7
In primary schools ..	5,117,219	5,111,850	5,379,621	5,690,820	5,983,260	6,364 43
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	5·1	5·04	5·36	5·71	6·05	6
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	12	15	14	14	18	
Number of high schools* ..	198	208	230	237	236	288
Number of primary schools ..	22,461	22,635	22,920	23,583	24,677	25 [illegible] 4
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	1,158	1,263	1,487	1,622	1,807	1.8
In high schools* ..	33,916	36,698	40,662	44,170	47,890	51, 60
In primary schools ..	1,210,754	1,198,550	1,220,495	1,264,814	1,324,002	1,434,
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	1·1	1·12	1·11	1·19	1·24	1
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. Male ..	6,427,966	6,401,383	6,807,708	7,206,706	7,688,901	8,268, 44
Female ..	1,347,027	1,340,842	1,371,267	1,424,747	1,497,510	1,624,[illegible] 9
Total ..	7,774,993	7,742,225	8,178,975	8,674,003	9,186,411	9,892,[illegible]03
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions ..	8,377,027	8,381,350	8,701,099	9,316,694	9,707,841	10,514,3 1
Percentage of total scholars to population. Male ..	6·55	5·49	5·80	6·15	6·47	6·9
Female ..	1·38	1·18	1·21	1·26	1·31	1·4
Total ..	3·42	3·39	3·48	3·77	3·96	[illegible]·2
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From provincial revenues ..	7,72,86	9,02,30	9,36,67	9,74,70	9,98,02	1,088,[illegible] 8
From local funds ..	1,66,11	1,08,26	1,80,92	1,70,29	1,80,58	190,0
From municipal funds ..	67,78	79,05	81 62	86,54	92,68	127,[illegible]8
Total Expenditure from public funds ..	10,06,76	11,49,61	11,88,21	12,31,59	12,71,28	1,414,9
From fees ..	3,78,43	3,30,09	3,05,51	4,33 54	4 63,63	402 66
From other sources ..	2,02,14	3 07 83	0 ,05	[illegible],25 97	3 47,5[illegible]	3[illegible]0 29

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instructions were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis: it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy; and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country ..and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with [illegible] to schools and [illegible] Instruction were [illegible] on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902-4.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent. of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder: the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects: but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Recent Developments

Since the passing of the Universities Act of 1904, there has been a considerable expansion of the educational system. The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS.

Year.	In Recognised Institutions.			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised).		
	Males.	Girls.	Total.	Males.	Girls.	Total.
1896–97	3,428,376	360,006	3,788,382	3,954,712	402,158	4,356,870
1901–02	3,493,325	393,168	3,886,493	4,077,430	444,470	4,521,900
1906–07	4,164,332	579,648	4,744,450	4,743,604	645,028	5,388,632
1911–12	5,253,065	875,660	6,128,725	5,828,182	952,539	6,780,721
1915–16	5,871,184	1,112,024	6,983,208	6,421,215	1,196,281	7,617,496
1916–17	6,050,840	1,156,468	7,207,308	6,621,527	1,230,419	7,851,946
1917–18	6,119,423	1,192,309	7,311,742	6,683,879	1,264,189	7,948,068
1918–19	6,098,129	1,240,534	7,338,663	6,623,149	1,313,428	7,936,577
1919–20	6,306,128	1,306,711	7,612,839	6,829,204	1,377,021	8,206,225
1920-21	6,427,966	1,347,027	7 774,993	6,964,048	1,412,979	8,377,027
1921-22	6,401,434	1,340,842	7,742,275	6,962,979	1,418,422	8,381,401
1922-23	6,807,709	1,371,267	8,178,975	7,341,285	1,449,505	8,791,094
1923–24	7,249,256	1,424,747	8,674,003	7,807,594	1,509,060	9,316,654
1924–25	7,688,901	1,497,510	9,186,411	8,220,080	1,577,264	9,797,344
1925–26	8,268,144	1,624,559	9,892,703	8,804,377	1,709,944	10,514,321

(b) EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Direct and Indirect on education in British India.	
	Public Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
1896–97	1,67,65,650	3,52,44,900
1901–02	1,77,05,965	4,01,21,462
1906–07	2,96,34,574	5,59,03,673
1911–12	4,05,23,072	7,85,92,605
1915–16	6,21,68,904	11,06,29,249
1916–17	6,14,80,471	11,28,83,068
1917–18	6,46,01,690	11,82,09,137
1918–19	7,17,26,292	12,98,63,073
1919–20	8,44,68,472	14,88,98,960
1920-21	10,06,76,871	16,77,33,118
1921-22	11,49,61,178	18,37,52,969
1922-23	11,88,21,638	18,84,77,181
1923–24	13,31,59,553	19,91,11,192
1924-25	12,91,27,890	20,87,48,319
1925-26	14,14,96,311	23,77,92,532

35-26, the total expenditure on in British India amounted to ,92,532 of which 47 8 per cent. came ernment funds, 14 8 per cent. from ds, 21 6 per cent. from fees and 16·8 from other sources. In spite of this vance there is much lee-way to make the last census report the literate of India was only 72 per thousand females per thousand 18.

owing table provides an interesting and valuable comment on the state of ed in India. Although the statistical show more than 5 millions of pupils at it will be seen that over 76 per cent are in the lower primary stage; and it safely deducted that over 50 per cent of school never become literate. Of cou total number of pupils at school is no criterion of the state of education and a standard of comparison would be that multiplied by the average period at school.

Ages	Infants A.	Infants B.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
Below 5 ..	128,385	20,498	32,220	61	11	..	..	..	..	..	Below 5
5 to 6 ..	354,263	269,377	124,716	4,443	308	5	6	..	..	..	5 to 6
6 to 7 ..	431,209	380,025	221,890	33,600	4,442	217	27	..	..	..	6 to 7
7 to 8 ..	312,055	377,747	274,991	97,137	26,029	2,647	218	1	..	..	7 to 8
8 to 9 ..	179,104	282,840	294,759	158,585	62,940	16,216	1,280	129	4	1	8 to 9
9 to 10 ..	99,068	164,760	281,126	18,458	101,359	40,831	8,858	639	70	6	9 to 10
10 to 11 ..	53,423	100,667	159,260	161,769	115,686	63,728	25,610	4,583	736	30	10 to 11
11 to 12 ..	26,920	54,568	97,066	118,716	111,018	75,065	42,614	17,100	3,735	361	11 to 12
12 to 13 ..	12,116	28,403	65,898	75,532	87,414	67,476	60,140	27,379	13,814	3,227	12 to 13
13 to 14 ..	5,879	14,814	28,366	42,612	56,843	50,655	44,658	31,354	21,264	10,531	13 to 14
14 to 15 ..	3,042	8,501	12,806	20,595	32,362	30,219	32,526	28,332	23,228	16,801	14 to 15
15 to 16 ..	2,121	5,332	6,978	9,600	18,971	16,419	20,832	21,378	20,296	16,221	15 to 16
16 to 17 ..	1,631	4,233	3,890	4,832	7,996	7,727	10,509	13,786	14,807	13,605	16 to 17
17 to 18 ..	1,596	3,288	2,871	2,586	3,369	3,222	5,207	7,582	8,543	8,272	17 to 18
18 to 19 ..	1,256	3,058	2,202	1,494	1,562	1,287	2,013	3,566	4,361	4,651	18 to 19
19 to 20 ..	1,176	2,598	2,108	1,288	742	650	765	1,577	1,834	1,995	19 to 20
Over 20 ..	2,922	6,163	3,883	2,500	1,025	502	449	773	1,107	983	Over 20
All Ages ..	1,616,065	1,726,662	1,555,915	923,093	635,601	376,675	245,612	158,129	113 799	76 684	All Ages

1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
Below 5	..	..	..	181,181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,181	Below 5
5 to 6	..	..	..	753,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	753,186	5 to 6
6 to 7	..	..	..	1,071,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,071,500	6 to 7
7 to 8	..	..	..	1,089,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,089,826	7 to 8
8 to 9	..	..	..	995,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	995,857	8 to 9
9 to 10	..	..	..	838,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	838,675	9 to 0
10 to 11	..	2	..	688,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	688,343	10 to 11
11 to 12	..	18	..	547,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547,121	11 to
12 to 13	..	173	20	421,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421,671	12 to 1
13 to 14	..	1,025	59	308,960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308,960	13 to 4
14 to 15	..	6,559	1,791	219,602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219,602	14 to 5
15 to 16	..	13,164	8,047	157,719	118	11	..	..	..	..	129	157,848	15 to 6
16 to 17	..	13,259	13,006	109,830	1,840	224	2	..	..	..	2,082	111,912	16 to 17
17 to 18	..	10,488	12,979	69,603	4,093	1,571	71	5	..	..	5,740	75,343	17 to 8
18 to 19	..	6,652	10,585	42,667	3,686	3,547	904	126	..	..	8,161	50,828	18 to .9
19 to 20	..	3,478	7,243	25,313	2,756	3,229	2,061	1,118	9	1	9,174	34,487	19 to 20
Over 20	..	2,077	6,372	28,656	2,658	4,991	4,141	6,361	719	413	19,183	47,839	Over 20
All Ages	..	60,075	60,797	7,549,710	14,956	13,589	7,179	7,609	728	414	44,469	7,594,179	All Age

Province.	In recognised Institutions.			In unrecognised Institutions.			In all Institutions.			Percentage of total scholars to population.	
	1926.	1925.	Increase or Decrease.	1926.	1925.	Increase or Decrease.	1926.	1925.	Increase or Decrease.	1926	1925.
Madras	2,266,380	2,110,260	+156,121	80,162	82,915	—2,753	2,346,552	2,193,184	+153,368	5·5	5·2
Bombay	1,037,061	972,916	64,145	37,039	*45,856	—8,817	1,074,100	1,018,772	+55,328	5·57	5·28
Bengal..	2,172,177	2,107,127	+65,050	49,835	43,815	+6,020	2,222,012	2,150,942	+71,070	4·75	4·60
United Provinces	1,221,420	1,125,183	+96,237	72,205	67,232	+4,973	1,293,625	1,192,415	+101,210	2·85	2·62
Punjab	975,517	835,267	+140,250	87,299	84,382	+2,917	1,162,816	919,649	+143,167	5·13	4·44
Burma..	411,398	364,029	+47,369	203,710	205,360	—1,650	615,108	569,389	+45,719	4·66	4·30
Bihar and Orissa	1,041,667	962,423	+79,244	42,712	37,264	+5,448	1,084,379	999,687	+84,692	3·18	2·93
Central Provinces ..	368,787	350,811	+17,976	9,196	11,342	—2,146	377,983	362,153	+15,830	2·72	2·60
Assam	260,256	244,413	+15,843	15,780	10,605	+5,125	275,036	255,018	+20,968	3·6	3·35
N.-W. Frontier Province..	58,416	54,568	+3,848	8,103	6,443	+1,660	66,519	61,011	+5,508	2·9	2·7
Coorg	8,841	8,337	+504	127	76	+ 51	8,968	8,413	+555	5·47	5·13
Delhi	21,906	20,175	+1,731	4,662	6,310	—1,648	26,568	26,485	+ 83	5·4	5·4
Ajmer-Merwara	12,026	11,162	+864	4,590	4,737	—147	16,616	15,899	+717	3·4	3·2
Baluchistan	5,453	5,207	+246	3,215	3,241	— 26	8,668	8,448	—220	2·06	1·8
Bangalore	12,866	12,365	+501	760	712	+ 57	13,625	13,067	+558	11·5	11·0

The d fferent ty es of i st tut ons with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the ollo ing table.

	Institutions.		Scholars.	
	1926.	1925.	1926	1925
Universities	13	13	6,623	6 799
Arts colleges	215	211	63,588	58 850
Professional colleges	75	72	17,378	16 982
High schools	2,634	2,518	761,647	715 594
Middle schools	8,209	7,535	954,510	852 007
Primary schools	1,83,164	175,663	7,799,076	7,315 611
Special schools	8,806	7,736	289,841	255 198
Unrecognised Institutions	34,726	34,630	621,618	612 536
Total ..	237,836	22-,378	10,514,321	9,814 272

* Revised figures.

Primary Education.—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities. In 1911, the late Mr G K. Gokhale pleaded in the Imperial Legislative Council for a modified system of compulsory primary education, but Government was unable to accept the proposal mainly for financial reasons. In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. Bombay led the way in this matter by a private Bill which was passed into law in February 1918. The other private Bills which followed were those of Bihar and Orissa passed in February 1919, of Bengal passed in May 1919 and of the United Provinces, passed in June 1919. Of the Government measures, the Punjab Act was passed in April 1919, the Central Provinces Act in May 1920 the Madras Act in December 1920 and the Assam Act in 1925. The City of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920 extends generally the provisions of the 1918 Act to the Bombay Corporation also enabling it to introduce free compulsory education ward by ward. Not content with th s, the Bombay legislature passed a new Act in 1923 to provide for compulsory elementary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay and the United Provinces Acts apply only to municipalities, the Bengal Primary Education Act applies, in the first instance, to municipalities, but is capable of extension to rural areas. Boys only are included within the scope of the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal Acts, while the Central Provinces Act is capable of extension to girls, and the remaining Acts are applicable to both sexes. The United Provinces legislature passed a second Primary Education Act in 1926, *viz.*, the United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act. It allows the District Boards to intr duce compulsion within their areas. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the locals Government, education where compulsory shall be free. Such in brief are the ordinary provi sions of the various provincial Education Acts Local bodies have not however shewn as yet any great alacrity in availing themse ves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts as is testified by the following table:—

	Province.	Date of Act.	Areas under "Compulsion."	
			Municipalities and Urban Areas.	District Boards and Rural Areas
1	Bombay	February 1918	..	..
		(For the City of Bombay only) 1920.	..	..
		February 1923	.	..
2	Bihar and Orissa	February 1919	1	2
3	Punjab	April 1919	42	451
4	Bengal	May 1919	..	..
5	United Provinces ..	June 1919 & 1926..	23	..
6	Central Provinces ..	May 1920	3	65
7	Madras	December 1920	20	4
8	Delhi	(Punjab Act applied) 1925 ..	In certain wards of the Delhi Municipality	..

N.B.—The above table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

* In school

Total Population	41,405,404	42 319,985	42,318,985	42,318,985	42,318,985	44,318 85
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges ..	47	47	51*	53	57	
Number of high schools ..	265	292	302	310	324	6
Number of primary schools ..	32,495	33,635	35,113	37,718	40,353	43 6 0
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges ..	7,533	8,081	8,821	9,120	10,010	11 085
In high schools ..	122,245	124,382	127,423	129,293	131,654	13_,88
In primary schools ..	1,153,940	1,199,500	1,277,484	1,379,153	1,475,246	1,587,
Percentage of *male* scholars in public institutions to male population.	6·5	6·6	6·9	7·5	8·0	
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges ..	3	4	4*	4	5	5
Number of high schools ..	48	51	53	55	56	6
Number of primary schools ..	2,411	2,640	2,785	2,872	2,988	3,243
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges ..	302	384	429	447	477	4
In high schools ..	9,101	10,320	10,981	11,859	12,004	12,566
In primary schools ..	340,175	347,285	366,163	392,539	423,190	462,998
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·9	2·1	2·2
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions { Male ..	1,333,878	1,378,159	1,460,335	1,565,615	1,664,220	1,779,728
{ Female.	358,402	367,359	387,500	411,990	446,049	486,66
Total ..	1,692,280	1,745,518	1,847,833	1,890,605	2,110,269	2,266,3 0
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	1,799,850	1,837,022	1,915,117	2,070,588	2,193,184	2,346,55
Percentage of *total* scholars to population. { Males ..	6·9	7·0	7 2	7 9	8 3	8 8
{ Females ..	1·8	1·8	1 9	2 0	2 1	- 4

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o any app e ab e ext.n..

March 1926, there were 183,164 ary schools in British India con- 's scholars. (The latter figure does holars reading in the primary dary schools). The *local direct* primary schools, during the mounted to Rs. 6,35,58,298.

and High School Education- f Government is to maintain a f high schools which are to be re- als for private enterprise, and to titutions. In 1911-12 there were ools for boys in India and in umber had *risen to* 2,396, the olars in the *former* year being the latter year 714,655. Some been made to give a *greater* more practical *form of* instruc- hools. The Commission of 1882 there should be two sides in als, ' one leading to the entrance the universities, the other of a character, intended to fit youths and *other non-literary* pursuits." er, what were called B and C rted in some schools in Bengal, not lead to a university course, been successful. In more recent rnment of India have advocated of a school *final* examination more practical subjects *may* be rts have also been made to nduct *of the matriculation* and *ie importance* of oral tests and s. In Madras, this examination, d under the direction of a Board of the University and of proved somewhat cumbrous difications were made. In the ices, and the Central Provinces secondary education has been ecial Boards *created for* this pur- the *Administration* of Delhi has oard of Secondary Education for In the Punjab and in *Bom*- leaving *examination* is conduct- But the *main* difficulty has *ouched*. The University which schools has no money where- e them; and the *Department of* on, which allots *the Government* *responsibility for* the recogni- and no connexion whatever to unaided schools. This dual this division of responsibility appy *effects*. The standard of *is very low* so that the matri- n unable to benefit by the col- some provinces an endeavour to raise the standard *of* the drawing *from* the University e classes and by placing them the better schools in the State.

ools for Europeans and Anglo- are placed under the control of rs for *European* Schools. The domiciled community has prov- lexing problem, and in 1912 a n n w s m oned at Sim. o n h n Th. difficulty is that European schools are very *remote from* the general sys tem *of education* in India.

Medium of instruction in public schools —*The* position of English as a *foreign language* and as a medium *of instruction in* public schools was discussed by a representative con ference which met at Simla in 1917 under the *Chairmanship* of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although *it* was *generally* conceded that the *teaching of* school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly under stood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of English medium was defended by some on the ground *that it* improved the knowledge *of English*. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local *authorities* have since then approved of schemes providing for the *recognition of local* vernaculars as media *of instruction* and examina tion in certain subjects.

Boy Scout Movement.—A happy develop- ment in recent years has been the spread of the boy scout movement in public schools.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars.

Intermediate Colleges.—One *important* part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow, Dacca *and* Ali- garh Muslim Universities, and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the *intermediate* classes from the sphere *of* university work and of the two *top* classes *of* high schools from the *rest of the school* classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been *transferred* from the University to a *Board of* Secondary and Intermediate Education *Such* a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921. It contains twenty-two *members* of whom seven are elected by the University. The United *Provinces* Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. It consists of some forty members of whom *approximately* one-quarter represent the Univer- sities in the Province. The *Intermediate* Examination Board of the *Aligarh Muslim* University was brought into existence by an Ordinance framed in 1922. It is composed of eight members.

Professional and Technical Education. —There are 40 Medical *Colleges* and schools with 9,116 *students*, 14 Law Colleges and *schools with* 8,855 students, and twenty Agricultural Colleges and schools containing 1,094 students. A research institute in agricul- ture was started by *Lord Curzon* at Pusa in Bihar, *which has* done valuable work. Confer- ences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. There are twenty-one training colleges *for secondary* teachers in va- *rious parts of India* with about 1,094 scholars *and* normal schools for the training of vernacular teachers. There are 153 commercia

Education in Bombay

Total Population ..	19,343,738	19,358,371	19,358,871	19,291,719	19,291,719	19,2
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	11	10	12	12	14	
Number of high schools	144	143	145	160	167	
Number of primary schools	11,513	11,170	10,972	11,132	11,418	6
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	4,853	4,660	4,885	5,016	6,729	6 88
In high schools	46,478	47,366	48,957	53,880	57,846	6 40
In primary schools	639,577	637,423	645,959	6,68,487	684,717	7 0
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	7·1	7·1	7·2	7·55	7·56	8 2
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	
Number of high schools	43	46	47	18	46	
Number of primary schools	1,505	1,452	1,430	1,446	1,471	9
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	168	179	219	280	363	39
In high schools	7,472	8,179	7,960	8,817	8,982	9
In primary schools	167,459	161,085	160,481	166,734	170,414	18 0 6
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·91	2·02	2 16
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions { Male	724,899	721,798	737,096	765,693	787,249	838 9
{ Female	180,601	175,079	174,5 6	181,368	185,667	198,
Total ..	905,000	896,877	911,652	947,051	972,916	1,037 0
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	949,827	958,392	973,760	10,05,800	1,018,772	1,074, 0
Percentage of total scholars to { Males	7·5	7·6	7 7	8·02	8 11	3 6
{ Females	2·1	2·0	2 0	2 11	2 14	

nd schools with 8,257 scholars. The portant among them is the Sydenge of Commerce in Bombay. Industutions are dotted about India, some ed by Government, others by munici- local boards, and others by private The most important are the Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. ian Institute of Science at Bangalore, uct of generous donations by the Tata The tendency in recent years has been hese institutions under the control of tments of Industries. In addition to r of [illegible] ere are ng [illegible] Poona, Ran [illegible] each of which except that at Roorkee, is affiliated to a university. There a [illegible] ing schools. They h [illegible] on the 31st March [illegible] ges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore with 110 scholars in all. A Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. There are three colleges for veterinary training containing 272 students.

Universities.

There are sixteen universities in India, namely :—

University.	Dates of Acts.	Territorial jurisdiction.
CALCUTTA	1857, 1904, 1905 & 1921.	Bengal and Assam and certain adjacent Indian States.
MADRAS	1857, 1904, 1905 and 1923.	The Presidency of Madras excluding the Telugu country and Coorg and certain Indian States.
BOMBAY	1857, 1904 & 1905 ..	The Presidency of Bombay and certain Indian States (Baroda, &c).
PUNJAB	1882, 1904 & 1905 ..	The Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and adjacent Indian States (Kashmir, Patiala, &c.).
ALLAHABAD	1887, 1904, 1905 and 1921.	The United Provinces, Ajmere, Merwara and adjacent States.
BENARES HINDU ..	Oct. 1915	Benares District.
MYSORE	July 1916	Mysore State.
PATNA	Sept. 1917 and 1923..	Bihar & Orissa and adjacent Indian States.
OSMANIA	1918	Hyderabad.
DACCA	April 1920	Radius of 5 miles.
ALIGARH MUSLIM ..	Sept. 1920	Radius of 10 miles.
RANGOON	Oct. 1920 and 1924 ..	Burma.
LUCKNOW	Nov. 1920	Local.
DELHI	March 1922	Delhi.
NAGPUR	June 1923	The Central Provinces and Berar.
ANDHRA *	Jan. 1926	The Telegu Country of the Madras Presidency.

* Actually established after 1925-26.

egoing statement mentions the uniincorporated by law for the time being The first University in India, that of was founded in 1857. Between 1857 four new Universities, at Bombay, Lahore and Allahabad were added. universities were all of the affiliat- They consisted of groups of colleges, met mes several hundred miles apart, and bound together by a legally constituted central organisation, which determined the qualifications for admission, prescribed the courses of study, conducted the examinations and exercised a mild form of control over the affiliated colleges. There was nothing under the system to limit the number of institutions affiliated to a University; and for thirty years, i.e. from 1887 to 9[illegible] the growing demand for

[illegible] and by increasing their number. By 1917 this initiation had been carried on so far that the composition of the original five universities stood as follows:—

University.	Colleges.	Scholars.
Calcutta	58	28,618
Bombay	17	8,001
Madras	53	10,216
Punjab	24	6,558
Allahabad	33	7,807

It had become obvious that further expansion on the same lines was no longer possible without a serious loss of efficiency and the Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposal as to the lines to be followed in university reform. A detailed account of the old and new Universities is given below.

The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and the Punjab.—These three Universities alone still retain their old form, as measures for their reorganisation are still under consideration. On the 27th March 1921 an amending Act was passed by which the Governor-General ceased to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University and now the head of the provincial government is the Chancellor of each of the older universities. The Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Government concerned. The executive body is the Syndicate which is now organised so as to include a larger educational element. Over this body the Vice-Chancellor presides, all other members being elected by the Faculties, except the Director of Public Instruction who is a member *ex-officio*. The secretarial work is under the direction of the Registrar. The legislative body is the Senate which consists of from 75 to 100 members, 80 per cent. of whom are nominated by the Chancellor, the rest being elected by the Senate, or by its Faculties, or by the body of registered graduates. The Senate is divided into Faculties, which are in most cases those of arts, science, law, medicine, and engineering. There is an oriental faculty in the Punjab University alone. There are also Boards of Studies, whose duties are to recommend text-books or books which represent the standard of knowledge required in the various examinations. The newer universities differ considerably from the older universities in constitution.

Apart from the general tightening up of university control over its colleges, the chief feature [illegible] development [illegible] the past [illegible] Act of 1904 has been participation by the universities in post-graduate teaching and research. In Madras a small number of university professors have been appointed in the Punjab the services of a certain number of temporary professors from overseas have been engaged. In Bombay a certain number of college professors and others have delivered lectures to post-graduate students under the auspices of the University. But the most notable advance has been made in Calcutta owing to the energy of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and to the liberality of Sir Tarak Nath Palit and of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh. In 1916, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. In accordance with its report, new regulations have been passed by the Senate, whereby all post-graduate teaching and research in arts and science in Calcutta is now conducted directly by the University, though many of the college teachers have been invited to take part in the work. Post-graduate councils in arts and science have also been constituted, which comprise all the teachers engaged in the work and a very small number of additional numbers appointed by the Senate.

The University of Madras.—This is one of the older universities. It has recently been reconstituted. The reconstituted University while functioning as teaching and residential University in so far as the city of Madras is concerned, continues to exercise its jurisdiction over its mofussil colleges which remain affiliated to it. The administration of the University is in the hands of a Senate which has been so constituted as to include both those who are educationists and those who are connected with the actual business and commercial life. A large elective element has been introduced in its composition. Government control over the details of administration has been decentralised. The affairs of the University are managed by the Senate through a body called the Syndicate, while the Academic Council, another new body, has charge of the academic matters. The affiliated colleges have been entrusted to the care of a [illegible] called the Council of Affiliated [illegible] with the recommendat[illegible] University Commission, the Intermediate Examination Certificate has been made the admission test to the courses of the University. The Governor-General of India has been associated with the University as its Visitor with certain emergency powers. The Governor of Madras continues a Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is an elected whole-time officer.

The University of Allahabad.—This is another old University which has undergone reorganisation. In 1921 an Act was passed with a view to establishing a unitary, teaching and residential University at Allahabad while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality and character of the teaching given in its name by colleges affiliated to the University at Allahabad. The Governor-General is *Visitor*, and the Governor of the United Provinces *Chancellor*. The *Vice-Chancellor* is a whole-time officer. There is a *Court*, an *Executive Council*, an *Academic Council*, a *Committee of Reference* dealing with expenditure only, a *Council of Associated Colleges* &c

The Mysore University was constituted under Regulation V of 1916, for the better encouragement and organisation of education in the State. His Highness the Maharaja is the Chancellor. The University is very similar in its constitution to the older Indian universities, having a Senate of not less than fifty and not more than sixty members; but, unlike the older universities, it gives seats on the Senate to the university professors *ex-officio*. It departs from existing practice by centralising university instruction in Mysore and Bangalore, and by conducting the work of the first year of the old college course in a few specially selected high schools. This University has been recognised by the Government of India as a University incorporated by law for the time being in force, that is to say, its examinations [illegible] the status of the [illegible] and degrees of a [illegible] in British India.

The Patna University.—Much thought has also been given to the evolution of a new type of university which will run abreast of the old. Patna university, which was constituted in 1917, is in most of its features a university of the old type, but certain innovations have been made. The Chancellor, who is the Governor of the province, may annul any proceeding of the University which is not in conformity with the Act and the Regulations. In the Senate the application of the elective principle has been extended, by increasing both the proportion of the elected Fellows and the categories of electing bodies, and the Senate includes representatives of the teaching staff and of the graduate teachers of recognised schools. Further, all colleges are given statutory representation on the Senate in the persons of their principals. The Syndicate is the ultimate authority in academic matters, subject to the proviso that any six of its members have the power to refer such matters to the Senate for review. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the local Government. In addition to other duties, he has the power to inspect all colleges of the University. The colleges affiliated to the University are of two kinds; colleges of the University whose buildings are situated within a specified area, and external colleges, whose buildings are situated in one of the four following towns: Muzuffarpur, Bhagalpur, Cuttack and Hazaribagh.

The Osmania University, Hyderabad.—The Osmania University was established under a Charter promulgated with a *Firman* of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, dated the 22nd September 1918. The fundamental principle underlying the working of the University is that Urdu forms the medium of education, although a knowledge of English as a language is compulsory in the case of all students. There is a Bureau of Translation attached to the University which produces text books required for college classes. The constitution of the University consists of a Council, a Senate, a Syndicate, Faculties and Boards of Studies. There is a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor both *ex-officio* officers. The executive government of the University including general supervision and control over colleges is vested in the Council which is the highest authority and which performs the function assigned to Government in the case of British Indian Universities. The University possesses at present only one constituent college, *viz.*, the Osmania University College, which was opened in 1919. The Osmania University has been recognised by the Government of India as a University incorporated by law for the time being in force, that is to say its examination and degrees have been accorded the status of the corresponding examinations and degrees of a University established by law in British India.

The Hindu University, Benares.—The creation of the Hindu University, Benares, forms a landmark in the history of the Indian university system. The university is not designed to meet the needs of one province alone, but to draw students from all parts of India.

It has no monopoly, no privilege. Its energies are not diffused by the necessity of supervising distant colleges nor is its vitality impaired by the embarrassment of administrative duties other than those of organising its own teaching. It is therefore the first Indian university which is primarily a seat of learning and not an administrative organisation. Its constitution is therefore very different from those of the other Indian universities. A dividing line is made between administrative matters, entrusted to a large body called the Court, with an executive committee called the Council, and academy matters, entrusted primarily to a Senate, with an executive body called the Syndicate. The [illegible] governing body [illegible] has the right [illegible], except where the Senate has acted in accordance with the Act, statutes and regulations. With a solitary exception it is composed entirely of Hindus. The senate has the entire charge of the organisation of instruction in the University and the colleges, the courses of study, and the examination and discipline of students, and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. This university can recognise schools all over India.

The University of Dacca.—With the modification of the Partition of Bengal in 1911, Dacca ceased to be the capital of the separate province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Shortly afterwards, the Government of India decided to establish a university of Dacca and the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to frame a scheme for the new University. The committee was instructed that the University should be of the teaching and residential and not of the federal type, and that it should be a self-contained organism unconnected with any colleges outside the limits of the city of Dacca. The committee which was presided over by the late Mr. R. (afterwards Sir Robert) Nathan presented its report later in the year. The report is of great value and in it certain new principles are enunciated. Great emphasis was attached to physical training and education and also to the tutorial guidance of the students. The University was to be very largely a State institution, and practically all its teachers and those of its colleges were to be Government servants. Though the colleges were to be separate units, each with its separate staff and buildings, they were to be linked together and with the University by a

Total Population	45,483,077	46,695,536	46,695,536	46,695,536	46,695,536	46,6[illegible]536
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	33	33	36*	38	39	38
Number of high schools	883	887	896	918	958	99[illegible]
Number of primary schools	35,703	35,621	35,375	36,583	37,079	37,13[illegible]
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	19,572	16,738	21,100	22,629	23,846	21,718
In high schools	210,179	193,751	202,625	211,208	219,691	233,3[illegible]
In primary schools	1,127,111	1,112,812	1,139,900	1,206,358	1,260,130	1,281,319
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	6·6	6·19	6·47	6·84	7·18	7·4
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	3	3	4*	4	4	4
Number of high schools	25	25	37	37	38	39
Number of primary schools	12,069	12,162	12,313	12,842	13,371	13,789
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	216	204	243	260	274	303
In high schools	4,376	4,582	6,872	7,160	7,818	8,218
In primary schools	329,754	323,094	325,207	340,014	355,294	369,243
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	1·6	1·51	1·52	1·58	1·65	1·7
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions — Male	1,543,466	1,496,439	1,564,612	1,702,679	1,734,116	1,783,548
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions — Female	345,014	338,578	341,613	307,145	373,011	388,629
Total	1,888,510	1,835,017	1,906,225	2,009,827	2,107,127	2,172,17[illegible]
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	1,945,145	1,890,454	1,960,929	2,057,062	2,150,942	2,222,014
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	6·8	6·38	6·63	7·01	7·33	7·56
Percentage of total scholars to population — Female	1·6	1·51	1·54	1·61	1·68	1·78

close form f m The ex cutiv Body, to be called the Council, was to have very considerable powers, subject to the sanction of Government. The Council, which was to be a large and representative body, was to be the legislative authority, subject to the control of Government, and in other respects an advisory authority. The total cost of the full scheme was estimated at 58 lakhs, but deducting certain sums which were available from other sources the net cost was put down at nearly 40 lakhs, exclusive of recurring charges. These were expected to involve a net total of about 6½ lakhs annually. Before the scheme thus elaborated (which had received the Secretary of State's sanction) could be taken in hand, the war broke out. The Act constituting the University was passed in April 1920 and Mr L. (now Sir) P. J. Hartog, C.I.E., was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor.

The Aligarh Muslim University.—It was the aim of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan years ago to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community; and in 1875 a school was opened which three years later was converted into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. The movement in favour of transforming this college into a teaching and residential university started, as early as the end of the last century. In 1911, during the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to India, His Highness the Aga Khan made an appeal which resulted in the collection of large subscriptions. A draft constitution was drawn up and a consultative committee was formed. But the draft constitution was not approved by the Secretary of State, and on the question of the right of affiliating colleges outside Aligarh in particular, there was a sharp difference of opinion. Government laid down, as in the case of the Hindu University, that the university should not have the power of affiliating Moslem institutions in other parts of India.

On October 15th, 1915, a meeting of the Moslem University Association was held at Aligarh, under the presidency of the Raja (now Maharaja) of Mahmudabad, when it was proposed that the meeting recommends the Moslem University Foundation Committee the acceptance of the Moslem University on the lines of the Hindu University. It was evident at the meeting that a large number of Indian Moslems were not prepared to accept a constitution for their university similar to that of the Hindu University.

In April, 1917, at a meeting of the Foundation Committee the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee hereby resolves with reference to the letter of the Government of India, Education Department, dated Delhi, 17th February 1917, D. O. No. 66, that the Committee is prepared to accept the best University on the lines of the Hindu University. It further authorises the Regulation Committee appointed at its Lucknow meeting, with the President and Honorary Secretary of the Moslem University Association as its *ex-officio* to take steps in its tion with the Hon. the Ed tion Member for the introduction of the Moslem University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council."

The bill referred to above was ultimately introduced into the Council and was passed in September 1920. The Act came into force on December 1st, 1920.

The University of Rangoon.—Plans for a university in [illegible] ation for sor [illegible] the then [illegible] Butler thought that, on general grounds and with some reference to the needs of the province the Rangoon University might usefully be of a more practical type than any yet attempted in India with courses in arts and science, pure and applied, technology, medicine, engineering, agriculture, law, forestry, veterinary, science and training, commerce and architecture. It might perhaps combine with university instruction practical studies at the Chief Court, the Pasteur Institute and the hospitals; and also at the Museum which the local Government was committed to build as soon as funds were available. It is possible in Burma to a greater extent than in any of the older and more advanced provinces in India to concentrate the intellectual energies of the province in one immedi [illegible] develop a really [illegible] Act to establish a [illegible] at Rangoon was [illegible] 1920. This Act however did not find favour with a section of Burmese and was consequently amended in 1923. The amending Act introduced greater popular and representative elements in the composition of the Council and invested the reformed Council with greater discretionary powers in matters affecting public interest, such as the question of admitting affiliation of *mofussil* colleges or of admitting more colleges to the status of constituent colleges. In short it rendered the University more suited to the needs and aspirations of the province. The University authorities are the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, the Council (with an executive committee) and the Senate. The Council is the supreme administrative body while the Senate is an academic body with entire control of studies, examination and discipline. The Governor-General, as Visitor, has the right to cause inspection to be made.

The Lucknow University.—The foundation of this University may primarily be ascribed to the patriotism of the people of Oudh. It is a unitary teaching and residential University incorporated by an Act passed in 1920. The University authorities are (1) the Court, with powers of making statutes, (2) the Executive Council, which administers the property of the University and appoints examiners, (3) the Academic Council, which controls the teaching and advises the Executive Council on all academic matters, (4) a Committee of Reference (a Sub-Committee of the Court) deals with items of new expenditure only. The Governor General, as Visitor, has the same power as in the case of the Rangoon University and other new, or reorganised, universities.

The Delhi University.—The Delhi University was created by an Act passed in 1922. The University depends for its existence mainly on the gen lly of the Gov of India who y the position of a local Government

TOTAL POPULATION	45 375 787	45 375 787	4 375 787	45 375 787	45 37 787	4 7 8
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	17	21	33*	36	37*	3
Number of high schools	178	184	154†	162	162†	168
Number of primary schools	15,099	15,496	15,903	16 514	17,351	18,22
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	5,415	5,449	5,925	7,166	8,040	9,08
In high schools	45,850	46,359	48,367	51,040	58,038	56,64
In primary schools	772,811	754,851	798,683	853,643	890,716	962,31
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	3·7	3·66	3·9	4·13	4·31	4 6
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	8	5	5*	4	4*	5
Number of high schools	26	26	12†	28	28†	20
Number of primary schools	1,269	1,344	1 348	1,406	1,413	1 57
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	52	73	73	87	102	118
In high schools	2,938	2,879	3,366	3,177	3,396	3,45
In primary schools	75,515	78,089	80,114	80,108	78,636	89,300
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	·42	·43	·45	·46	·46	·5
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Males	890,785	871,750	920,274	959,591	1,026,089	1,110,47
{ Females	90,959	93,309	96,568	98,158	99,094	110,918
TOTAL	981,744	965 059	1,016,842	1,057,749	1,125,183	1,221,12
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male & female) in all institutions	1,047,761	1,029,565	1,080,951	1,150,762	1,192 415	1,293,62
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males ..	4 0	3·96	4·1	4·40	4·37	4·4
{ Females	44	4	47	48	48	
TOTAL .	2 3	2 27	2 38	2 53	2 62	2 85

ment n e on to It s a un a y t ach n nd d n 1 Un e t de gn d n th mode omm d d b tl e C u ta Un ers Commission for the Dacca University, possessing at present three constituent colleges. The Act provides for two schemes—a provincial and a permanent one. Under the provisional scheme, which is in force at present, the constituent colleges remain with their hostels, etc., in their existing buildings. They also retain intermediate classes But there have been instituted, so far as possible and desirable, common classes for graduate teaching. The matriculation examination of an Indian University, or an equivalent examination, is the admission test to the University courses. The permanent scheme contemplates that the existing colleges in Delhi City would become intermediate institutions and that degree classes would be conducted in new buildings to be built in Imperial Delhi. There would be halls and hostels where students would receive tutorial instruction. The Intermediate Examination of an Indian University or an equivalent examination, would become the admission test to the University. The Governor-General is the *ex-officio* Chancellor. There is a Pro-Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and a Rector. The principal governing bodies of the University are a Court, an Executive Council and an Academic Council.

The Nagpur University.—This University was created by an Act passed in 1923 Its constitution follows the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and the provisions in other University Acts in so far as they are applicable to local conditions. In particular the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission have been adopted in the matter of the appointment of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, and of their power and dut e the compo on and unc n o he Court he Exe u e nd cadem C n and he e a cn of e Un rs with Government. The University Act p vides in the first instance for a University of an examining and affiliating type in which the existence of the colleges is preserved as the unit of instruction both in the University centre of Nagpur and in other places which contain colleges admitted to the privileges of the University. The Act is so framed as to permit of a gradual development of the University into a managing and teaching body which may supplement, or entirely replace collegiate by University instruction either by taking over the management of existing colleges or by instituting and maintaining its own colleges.

Andhra University.—In January 1926, the Governor-General accorded his assent to an Act, passed by the Madras Legislative Council, incorporating a new University in the Madras Presidency. The new University is called the Andhra University and is of an affiliating type and all colleges located in the Telugu country, whether first or second grade, professional or technical, have become affiliated colleges The university endeavours to develop scientific and technical education with special reference to the industries of the Telugu districts; it appoints its own teaching staff and will ultimately build, control and maintain colleges, laboratories and hostels of its own The Act contemplates the possibility of a rapid development in the study of Telugu in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination, and also aims at the ultimate establishment of more than one unitary and residential university in the Telugu districts The headquarters of the university have been located at Bezwada.

The following statement mentions the normal admission tests to the various Indian Universities :—

Name of University.	Tests.	Remarks.
1. CALCUTTA	The Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.	
2. MADRAS	The School-leaving Certificate Examination of Madras at present : ultimately an Intermediate Examination.	
3. BOMBAY	The School-leaving Examination of the [illegible] or the [illegible] the [illegible]	
4. PUNJAB	Th[illegible] of the [illegible]	
5. ALLAHABAD	Th[illegible] of the [illegible] School [illegible]	
6. BENARES HINDU ..	The Admission Examination of the Benares Hindu University.	This is equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University.
7 MYSORE	The Entrance Examination of the Mysore University.	This is equivalent to the first year examination of an Indian University Three years are spent for a degree

Name of University.	Tests.	Remarks.
8. PATNA	The Matriculation Examination of the Patna University.	
9. OSMANIA	The Matriculation Examination of the Osmania University.	
10. ALIGARH MUSLIM ..	An Intermediate Examination.	
11. RANGOON	The Anglo-Vernacular or English or European High School Examination.	This is approximately equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University.
12. LUCKNOW	The Intermediate Examination of an Indian University.	
13. DACCA	Do.	
14. DELHI	The Matriculation Examination of an Indian University at present; ultimately an Intermediate Examination.	
15. NAGPUR	The Final Examination held under the Central Provinces High School Education Act, 1922.	Do.
16. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ..	The School-leaving Certificate Examination.	

University Training Corps.—An interesting development in the corporated life of the Universities has been the foundation of University Corps attached to the Indian Defence Force. Such Corps are now in existence at the various University centres in British India.

Education of Indian Women and Girls.—The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1925-26:—

—	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of institution.
	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
For Females.							
Recognized institutions—							
Arts Colleges	19	18	+1	1,231	1,214	+17	0·12
Professional Colleges ..	7	7	..	181	173	+8	0·02
High Schools	238	236	+2	46,982	44,051	+2,931	4·43
Middle Schools	732	703	+29	86,073	79,805	+6,268	8·12
Primary Schools	25,814	24,706	+1,108	914,290	858,020	+56,270	86·24
Special Schools	300	305	—5	11,347	11,331	+16	1·07
Unrecognized institutions ..	2,696	2,579	+117	57,139	55,514	+1,625	..
Totals ..	29,806	28,554	+1,252	1,117,243	1,050,108	+67,135	100 0

There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the *purdah* system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University was started some nine years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good pioneer work.

Education in the Army.—The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community. Its activities are directed into various channels with certain definite objects, which may be summarised as follows:—

(i) The education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to:—

(a) develop his training faculties;

(b) improve him as a subject for military training and as a citizen of the Empire;

(c) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life.

(ii) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and ex-service (British and Indian).

(iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country.

(iv) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	10	15	18	17	21	
Number of high schools	187	203	215	237	254	286
Number of primary schools	5,369	5,627	5,738	5,679	5,582	5 714
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	4,266	4,472	4,855	5,622	6,710	7 378
In high schools	71,908	75,872	83,554	95,914	101,987	111 44
In primary schools	238,674	270,153	349,063	360,293	352,005	375 83
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	3·9	4·33	5·54	6·1	6·78	7 94
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	2	2	2	2
Number of high schools	18	19	17	18	19	2
Number of primary schools	1,017	1,048	1,046	4,016	1,039	1 62
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	33	36	72*	10	115	6
In high schools	2,441	2,870	2,248	2,345	2,571	3 438
In primary schools	47,212	48,184	52,345	61,579	62,405	67 826
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	·66	·67	·71	·60	·72	82
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Male ..	438,593	489,755	625,916	635,203	766,285	897 00
{ Female.	62,244	62,867	66,855	65,392	68,982	77,6 2
Total ..	500,837	552,622	692,771	700,595	835,267	975,: 7
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	556,989	620,690	77 ,978	841,966	919,649	1,062,8 0
Percentage of total scholars to population. { Male ..	4·2	4·77	6·04	6·6	7·28	8·41
{ Female ..	·80	·92	1·0	1·01	1·02	1· 5
Total ..	2·3	3·08	3·75	4·07	4·44	5·13
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
From provincial revenues	85,020	86,78	1,18,36	1,13,16	1,18,34	1,33 05
From local funds	23 63	25,40	23,17	21,41	22 26	22,7
From municipal funds	9,31	9,76	9 57	9,11	9,26	10 6

The Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.—A royal Military College has been established at Dehra Dun. The aim of this institution is to provide education on the lines of an English public school for the sons of Indian gentlemen, both civil and military, up to the standard required for the passing of the entrance examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Administration.—The educational services are divided into (*a*) the Indian Educational Service, (*b*) the Provincial Educational Service, (*c*) the Subordinate Educational Service.

(*a*) **The Indian Educational Service** which comprises officers performing inspection and tutorial work, is subdivided into two branches—one for men and the other for women. Appointments to both branches were originally made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, but since May 1924 recruitment has been suspended and no further appointments will be made to this service. Each local Government will find its own recruits. All officers belonging to this service come under the special leave and pension rules. Under the recommendations made by the Lee Commission, members of non-Asiatic domicile are entitled to four free passages, 1st class B., P. & O., during their service and to overseas pay in sterling.

(*i*) **Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch).**—There is a time-scale of pay rising from Rs. 400 by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250 a month. There are two selection grades—one for 15 per cent. of the cadre on Rs 1,250-50-1,500 a month and the other for 5 per cent. on Rs. 1,550-100-1,750 a month. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive overseas pay in addition ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month. The principals of first grade colleges receive duty allowances of Rs. 150 or Rs. 550 a month. Allowances of Rs. 150 a month are also granted to the Assistant Directors of Public Instruction and to other officers holding similar administrative appointments. There is one Director of Public Instruction in each province. The posts of Director are treated as prize posts for the members of the I.E.S. Their pay varies from Rs. 1,500-50-1,750 a month in the North-West Frontier Province to Rs. 2,500-100-3,000 in the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. In some provinces the Directors have been made *ex-officio* Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under-Secretary, in the local Education Departments.

(*ii*) **Indian Educational Service (Women's Branch).**—The organisation and conditions of service are similar to those in the Men's Branch. The pay is Rs. 400-25-850 a month, with a selection grade of Rs. 900-25-950-50-1,050 a month for 20 per cent. of the cadre. In cases where the provincial cadre is very small, one member of the service is eligible for a selection grade post, irrespective of the percentage maximum. Officers of non-Indian domicile are in addition granted overseas pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month. The principals of first grade colleges for women and ladies holding such administrative posts as the Deputy Directresses of Public Instruction are eligible for a duty allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

(*iii*) **Stoppage of Recruitment to the I.E.S.**—As a result of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India 1924, further recruitment to the I.E.S. was stopped with effect from May 1924. Under the scheme of the organisation of the new superior educational services, all the existing posts in the Indian Educational Service will be merged into new provincial cadres which will contain special appointments not less in number than those in existence on the 9th March 1926. On the constitution by local Governments of their new superior services, on particular appointments will be reserved for members of the Indian Educational Service as at present.

(*b*) **The Provincial Educational Service**—This service also consists of two branches, one intended for men and the other for women. The service comprises posts more or less similar to those borne on the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, but of secondary importance. Candidates are recruited in India by local Governments. They are invariably graduates of Indian universities and natives of the province concerned.

(*i*) **Provincial Educational Service (Men's Branch).**—The minimum and maximum pay has been fixed at Rs. 250 and Rs. 800 a month respectively, and local Governments have been empowered to settle grading within these limits.

(*ii*) **Provincial Educational Service (Women's Branch).**—The minimum pay is Rs. 200 a month and the maximum pay Rs 500 a month. As in the case of the Men's Branch local Governments are competent to fix grading within these figures.

(*c*) **The Subordinate Educational Service**—This service is meant for posts of minor importance. Each province has its own rate of pay. For example, in the Punjab the maximum pay of S.E.S. officers is Rs. 250 a month.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—In 1910 a **Department of Education** was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the [illegible] and Agriculture. The [illegible] been designated the [illegible], Health and Lands. Sir Muhammad Habibullah and Mr. J. W. Bhore are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner. The present Educational Commissioner is Mr. R. Littlehailes, C.I.E., M.A.

Calcutta University Commission.—The Report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919 and in the following January the Government of India issued a Resolution summarising the main features of the Report and the recommendations of the Commissioners.

The Government of India drew special attention to the following points in the Report:—

(*i*) High schools fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand.

(*ii*) The intermediate section of University education should be recognized as part of school education and should be separated from the University organisation.

(*iii*) The defects of the present system of affiliated colleges may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation of unitary universities (as occasion arises), a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted bodies.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcuttta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal: but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

In Bengal the first outcome of the Commission's Report was the passing of the Dacca University Act in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920 mentioned in detail elsewhere. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Calcutta university is under consideration.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 has altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education is now a 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces and is, in each such Province, under the charge of a Minister. There are, however, some exceptions to this new order of things. The education of Europeans is a 'Provincial reserved' subject, *i.e.*, it is not within the charge of the Minister of Education; and to the Government of India are still reserved matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi and all such new universities as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects. The Government of India are also in charge of the Chiefs' Colleges and of all institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants.

Chiefs' Colleges.—For the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Princes of India, whose families rule over one-third of the Indian continent, five Chiefs' Colleges are maintained, *viz.*—

(*i*) Mayo College, Ajmer, for Rajputana Chiefs;

(*ii*) Daly College, Indore, for Central India Chiefs;

(*iii*) Aitchison College, Lahore, for Punjab Chiefs;

(*iv*) Rajkumar College, Rajkote, for Kathiawar Chiefs; and

(*v*) Rajkumar College, Raipur, for Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa Chiefs.

In point of buildings, staffs and organisation these institutions approach English Public Schools. Students are prepared for a diploma examination conducted by the Government of India. The diploma is regarded as equivalent to the matriculation certificate of an Indian University. A further course of University standard called the Higher Diploma is conducted at the Mayo College. The examination for this Diploma is also held by the Government of India. Its standard is roughly equivalent to that of the B.A. diploma of an Indian University.

Inter-University Board.—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are:—

(*a*) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information,

(*b*) to facilitate the exchange of professors,

(*c*) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work;

(*d*) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;

(*e*) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;

(*f*) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities;

(*g*) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

Each member University has to make a fixed annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are held yearly. The Board consists of one representative of each of the member Universities and one representative of the Government of India.

Indigenous Education.—Of the 1,05,14,321 scholars being educated in India 6,21,518 are classed as attending 'private' or 'un-recognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance: The Gurukula near Hardwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's school at Bolpur have attained some fame, Mr. Gandhi's school at Ahmedabad has attracted attentions and the numerous monastery schools of Burma are well-known. Connected with every big Mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted.

These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere and are possibly destined to play an important part in the future of India.

Indian students in the United Kingdom. There were about 1,500 Indians studying in the United Kingdom in 1925-26. Of these 3 90 were at the Inns of Court, 356 at the London University, 187 at Edinburgh, 116 at Cambridge and 68 at Oxford, the rest were studying at provincial Universities or receiving technical training.

Total Population	13,205,564	13,212,192	13,212,192	13,212,192	13,212,19	1 212 19
Public Institutions for males						
Number of arts colleges	2	2	2	1	1	
Number of high schools (vernacular included)	84	80	90	117	142	149
Number of primary schools	5,014	4,371	3,977	3,561	3,400	3,584
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	283	459	654	782	979	942
In high schools	15,302	16,774	20,220	26,716	32,216	34,507
In primary schools	139,776	127,103	117,199	106,576	104,156	117,613
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	3·5	3·39	3·32	3·31	3·47	3·79
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of high schools	16	18	20	26	24	23
Number of primary schools	738	679	634	607	635	67
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	48	56	87	89	103	12
In high schools	5,062	5,114	6,260	7,571	9,191	10,27
In primary schools	75,461	73,456	72,949	70,715	71,934	84,660
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	1·8	1·81	1·87	1·88	2·002	2·27
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions { Male	239,751	228,951	224,296	224,138	234,806	256,11
{ Female.	116,329	116,714	120,394	121,603	129,223	147,025
Total	356,080	345,665	344,690	345,741	361,029	403,118
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	557,281	562,625	558,852	555,959	569,389	615,10
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males	6·5	6·50	6·37	6·32	6·42	6·80
{ Females	1·9	1·91	1·99	1·84	2·09	2·4
Total	4·3	4·26	4·23	4·20	4·30	4·68

Statement of Educational Progress in BIHAR and ORISSA

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles ..	83,282	83,282	83,282	83,286	83,286	83,286
Population { Male ..	16,763,859	16,763,866	16,763,866	16,765,163	16,765,163	16,765,163
{ Female ..	17,238,330	17,238,323	17,238,323	17,239,383	17,239,383	17,239,383
Total Population ..	34,002,189	34,002,189	34,002,189	34,004,546	34,004,546	34,004,546
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges ..	9	9	7	9	9	9
Number of high schools ..	118	119	122	125	123	180
Number of primary schools ..	22,591	22,448	23,084	24,186	26,560	27,689
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges ..	2,263	2,063	2,304	2,600	2,894	3,230
In high schools ..	25,285	24,642	27,557	30,048	30,918	36,103
In primary schools ..	599,720	586,610	622,548	679,616	759,135	819,155
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	4·0	3·92	4·13	4·77	5·08	6·52
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools ..	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of primary schools ..	2,649	2,508	2,558	2,550	2,897	2,967
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges ..	6	12	10	8	10	9
In high schools ..	685	650	714	758	741	
In primary schools ..	107,026	101,578	99,485	96,023	104,716	111,239
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	·64	·61	·60	·37	·63	·67
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Male ..	674,084	657,506	700,110	765,530	852,836	925,594
{ Female	110,776	105,771	103,926	100,661	109,587	116,073
Total ..	784,860	763,277	804,036	866,191	962,423	1,041,667
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	828,010	810,882	444,026	907,780	990,787	1,084,379
Percentage of total scholars to population. { Male ..	4·3	4·10	4·1	5·01	5·29	6·75
{ Female ..	·65	·62	·61	·39	·61	·69
Total ..	2·4	2·38	2·18	2·66	2·92	3·18
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From provincial revenues ..	50,75	(a) 49,19	(d) 44,83	46,72	49,92	57,84
From local funds ..	21,00	(b) 22,65	(e) 23,11	25,68	26,88	40,86
From municipal funds ..	1,65	(c) 1,75	(f) 1,85	2,24	22,31	2,98
Total Expenditure from public funds ..	73,40	73,59	69,79	74,61	84,80	1,01,68
From fees	24,10	22,33	23,40	25,80	26,88	29,53
From other sources	16,61	19,24	17,84	20,29	22,31	22,61
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE .	1,14,11	1,15,16	1,11,01	1,20,73	1,33,99	1,53,82

* Rs. 10,8.,108 from Provincial Funds

Area in square miles	99,623	99,623	99,876	99,876	99,876	99.876
Population .. { Male	6,930,392	6,951,399	6,951,399	6,951,399	6,951,399	6,951,399
{ Female	6,985,916	6,961,361	6.961,361	6,961,361	6,961.361	6,961,361
Total Population	13,916 308	13,912,760	13.912,760	13,912,760	13,912,760	13,912,760
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	4	4	4	5	5	5
Number of high schools	43	43	42	42	43	45
Number of primary schools	3,980	3,987	3,942	3,956	3,974	4,036
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	744	676	649	1,018	1,253	1,370
In high schools	2,879	3,019	3,301	3,854	4,272	4,650
In primary schools	243,028	228,327	225,303	231,677	235,258	246,178
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	4·4	4·20	4·26	4·6	4·52	4·74
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of high schools	8	8	8	7	7	7
Number of primary schools	321	326	320	324	321	327
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	....	2	4	4	9	13
In high schools	96	97	142	159	197	188
In primary schools	33,955	32,065	29,705	31,646	30,114	31,794
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	·57	·55	·51	·54	·53	·55
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Males	309,019	292,291	296,338	307,804	314,084	330,098
{ Females	39,874	38,390	35,792	37,643	36,727	38,689
Total	348,893	330,681	332,130	345,447	350,811	368,787
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	350,685	333,303	340,050	353,140	362,153	377,983
Percentage of total scholars to population. { Males	4·5	4·23	4·36	4·7	4 67	4 8[illegible]
{ Females	·57	·56	63	55	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement of Educational Progress in ASSAM

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Area in square miles ..	53,015	53,015	53,015	53,015	53,015	53,015
Population .. Male ..	3,955,665	3,961,109	3,961,109	3,961,109	3,961,109	3,961,109
Population .. Female ..	3,643,196	3,645,121	3,645,121	3,645,121	3,645,121	3,645,121
TOTAL POPULATION ..	7,598,861	7,606,230	7,606,230	7,606,230	7,706,230	7,606,230
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges ..	2	3	3	3	3	3
Number of high schools ..	39	41	40	42	43	44
Number of primary schools ..	4,049	3,955	4,019	4,120	4,221	4,277
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	846	767	943	1,027	1,309	1,144
In high schools	12,578	11,153	11,997	12,675	13,475	14,648
In primary schools	155,466	145,967	156,290	106,750	169,266	179,022
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	4·9	4·57	4·9	5·25	5·39	5·73
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of high schools ..	3	3	3	3	4	5
Number of primary schools ..	353	343	352	360	378	397
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
In high schools	594	576	544	577	798	983
In primary schools	24,288	23,184	24,050	25,292	26,603	28,664
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	·76	·73	·75	·88	·85	·91
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions Male ..	195,514	181,206	194,260	208,123	213,504	227,072
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions Female .	28,009	26,808	27,622	29,230	30,909	33,184
TOTAL ..	223,523	208,014	221,882	237,353	244,413	260,256
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	231,591	216,218	229,776	246,826	255,019	275,986
Percentage of total scholars to populations. Male ..	5·1	4·7	5·07	5·46	5·57	6·1
Percentage of total scholars to populations. Female .	·78	·76	·73	·83	·89	·95
TOTAL ..	3·0	2·24	3·02	3·2	3·35	3·6
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From provincial revenues ..	19,19	21,85	23,74	22,36	22,62	23,50
From local funds	4,08	3,86	4,45	4,38	4,45	4,60
From municipal funds	39	38	38	42	41	45
TOTAL Expenditure from public funds	23,66	26,09	28,57	27,16	27,48	28,55
From fees	5,95	5,48	4,16	6,37	6,39	6,79
From other sources	3,10	3,27	3,10	3,70	42	5,19
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	32,71	34,84	35,83	37,23	38,16	40,53

TOTAL POPULATION .	174 976	162,838	163,838	163,838	173,835	16[illegible],838
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of high schools	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of primary schools	99	99	97	98	98	99
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
In high schools	654	662	670	716	782	812
In primary schools	5,265	5,449	5,124	5,217	5,048	5,123
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	6·1	6·86	6·48	6·62	6·51	6·64
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of high schools	....	....	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	10	10	9	9	9	9
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
In high schools	27	26	178	192	219	233
In primary schools	2,226	2,260	2,175	2,280	2,288	2,663
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	3·0	3·26	3·17	3·32	3·37	3·89
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Male ..	5,962	6,138	5,798	5,938	5,830	5,945
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Female.	2,385	2,426	2,357	2,472	2,507	2,896
Total ..	8,347	8,564	8,155	8,405	8,337	8,841
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	8,425	8,715	8,454	8,773	8,419	8,968
Percentage of total scholars to population { Male	6 2	6 99	6 75	6 9[illegible]	6 58	6 77
Percentage of total scholars to population { Female	3 08	3 31	3 24	3 42	3 39	3 93

Male Scholars in P[illegible] Institutions						
In arts colleges	132	193	260	309	373	401
In high schools	6,242	6,762	7,139	7,708	8,881	9,258
In primary schools	25,336	25,989	24,069	24,022	26,575	28,2[illegible]
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population.	3·5	3·6	3·7	3·7	3·9	4·22
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of primary schools..	56	63	60	60	58	68
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
In high schools	..	..	..	1	2	
In primary schools	3,516	3,821	3,647	3,893	3,512	4,210
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population.	·4	·4	·5	·5	·5	·63
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Male ..	41,414	44,748	45,051	45,018	49,108	51,890
{ Female .	4,356	4,647	5,107	5,172	5,460	6,520
Total	45,770	49,395	50,158	50,190	54,568	58,416
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	49,717	53,914	56,403	57,897	61,011	66,519
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males ..	3·7	3·9	4·1	4·2	4·6	4·9
{ Females.	·5	·5	·5	·6	·6	·6
Total	2.2	2.3	2·5	2·6	2·7	2·9
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R[illegible]
From provincial revenues	(a) 9,45	(a) 11,79	1,131	10,47	10,77	11,57
From local funds	84	1,01	94	58	86	1,1[illegible]
From municipal funds	1,34	1,49	1,24	1,44	1,39	1,42
Tota[illegible] Expenditure from public funds ..	11,63	14 29	13,49	12 49	13,09	14,10
[illegible]rom fees . . .	1 09	1,17	1,30	1,62	1,58	[illegible],80
Fr[illegible]m other sources .. .	1,88	1,93	3,22	2,49	2,80	2,4[illegible]

Statement of Educational Progress in DELHI.

—	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25
Area in square miles	575	575	593	593
Population .. Male	281,047	281,047	281,633	281 633
Population .. Female	206,044	206,044	206,555	206 555
TOTAL POPULATION ..	487,091	487,091	488,188	488 188
Public Institutions for Males.				
Number of arts colleges	3	3	3	5
Number of high schools	10	10	12	11
Number of primary schools	132	117	131	131
Male Scholars in Public Institutions				
In arts colleges	581	705	848	1,015
In high schools	2,811	3,042	3,552	3 512
In primary schools	5,439	5,434	6,847	7,067
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population .	4·5	4·8	5·4	6 0
Public Institutions for Females.				
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	1
Number of high schools	3	3	3	2
Number of primary schools	21	20	21	24
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.				
In arts colleges	..	33	35	42
In high schools	473	488	497	497
In primary schools	1,012	760	740	1,176
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population ..	1·2	1·2	1·2	1 5
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions .. .. Male ..	12,551	13,420	15,180	17,119
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions .. .. Female .	2,435	2,523	2,570	3,056
TOTAL ..	14,986	15,943	17,750	20,175
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female in all institutions)	19,525	20,563	23,721	26,485
Percentage of total scholars to population. Male ..	5·9	6·2	7·1	7 9
Percentage of total scholars to population. Female..	1 3	1·5	1·7	1 9
Total ..	4·0	4·2	4·8	5 4
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
From provincial revenues	5,79	6,45	7,28	7,30
From local funds	40	20	23	39
From Municipal funds	1,12	1,14	1,12	1 29
TOTAL EXPENDITURE from public funds.	7,31	7,79	8,63	8,93
From fees	1,62	1,77	2,02	2,66
From other sources	3,85	6,24	3,92	5,58
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ..	12,78	15,80	14,57	17,22

Education in Ajmer Merwara

Male Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	87	69	95	101	112	131
In high schools	1,944	2,026	2,147	2,129	3,321	2,53
In primary schools	5,951	5,778	5,980	6,551	6,271	6,597
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to male population.	3·3	3·3	3·46	3·6	3·2	3·85
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	11	15	12	9	9	12
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
In high schools	149	153	165	173	170	144
In primary schools	632	707	630	551	466	652
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to female population.	·4	·5	·56	·58	61	·72
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. — Male	8,952	8,901	9,343	9,802	9,832	10,381
— Female ..	1,111	1,346	1,277	1,324	1,330	1,645
— TOTAL ..	10,063	10,247	10,620	11,126	11,162	12,026
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	14,841	15,126	15,653	16,323	15,899	16,616
Percentage of total scholars to population. — Male	4·7	4·7	4·94	5·1	5·0	5·2
— Female ..	·7	1·06	1·03	1·1	·98	1·1
— TOTAL ..	3·0	3·05	3·18	3·3	3·2	3·4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees.)						
From provincial revenues	3,69	3,95	3,11	2,37	2,54	2,70
From local funds	17	20	16	17	16	19
From municipal funds	30	42	32	26	23	23
[illegible] PUBLIC FUNDS	4,16	4,57	3,5[illegible]	2,80	2,9[illegible]	[illegible]12

Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges						
Number of high schools	3	3	3	3	3	4
Number of primary schools	67	66	66	67	57	68
Male scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
In high schools	1,167	1,165	1,206	4,262	1,628	1,545
In primary schools	2,643	3,464	1,721	1,799	1,773	1,929
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to male population.	1·4	1·4	1 5	1·67	1·71	1·78
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of high schools	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of primary schools	4	4	5	4	4	3
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
In high schools	....	28	138	40	52	14
In primary schools	575	676	291	205	165	189
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to female population	·34	·39	·40	·43	·50	·53
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. — Male	3,348	3,473	3,884	4,167	4,372	4,563
— Female	590	676	675	822	835	890
— TOTAL	3,938	4,149	4,559	4,980	5,107	5,453
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions.	7,102	7,112	7,180	7,825	8,448	8,668
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	2·6	2·5	2·46	2·7	2·1	3·03
— Female	·50	·52	·54	·4	·62	0·56
— TOTAL	1·7	1·7	1·71	1·9	2·0	2·06
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
From provincial revenues	1,97	2,23	2 10	2,01	2,06	2 48
From local funds	14	18	18	27	20	25
From municipal funds	19	18	22	21	23	[illegible]

Public Institutions for M[illegible]						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	4	5	4	5	5	5
Number of primary schools	63	66	50	47	49	49
Male scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	459	473	452	77	113	115
In high schools	1,413	1,468	1,406	1,877	1,967	2,115
In primary schools	4,529	4,729	3,964	3,933	4,403	4,413
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to male population	12·3	12·7	11·4	11·8	12 6	12·70
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of primary schools	20	20	21	21	22	24
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	328	317	317	311	312	310
In high schools	721	751	734	814	755	758
In primary schools	2,186	2,412	2,493	2,435	2,649	2,882
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to female population	7·2	7·7	7·8	7·5	8·06	8·69
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions — Male	7,552	7,717	6,977	6,961	7,673	7,870
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions — Female ..	4,135	4,437	4,502	4,549	4,682	4,980
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions — TOTAL ..	11,687	12,154	11,479	11,510	12,355	12,856
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	12,078	12,307	12,398	12,392	13,067	13,625
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	12·7	2·7	12·7	13·05	13·5	13·8
Percentage of total scholars to population — Female ..	7·5	7 9	8·1	7 7	8·3	8·9
Percentage of total scholars to population — TOTAL ..	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·5	11·0	11·5
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From provincial revenues	2 38	2,50½	3 22	3,0[illegible]	3 02	3 08
From local funds		..				
From municipal funds	32	30½	40	32	[illegible]	31
T[illegible] EX[illegible] FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Co-operative Movement.

The Need.—More than seventy per cent. of the vast population of India subsist on agriculture and the majority of these millions generally live, under present conditions, from hand to mouth. The ryot's occupation is healthy and productive, and he is proverbially honest and straightforward in his dealings, except when years of famine and hardship make him at times crafty and recalcitrant. Owing to his poverty, combined with want of education and consequent lack of foresight, he has to incur heavy debts to meet occasional expenses for current seasonal purposes, the improvement of his land, or for ceremonial objects, and he has therefore to seek the assistance of the local money-lender, known as the Sowkar or the Mahajan. The rates of interest on such advances, though varying from province to province and even in different parts of a province, are generally very high. In addition to charging excessive rates the Sowkar extorts money under various pretexts and oftentakes from the needy borrower bonds for amounts in excess of those actually advanced. One of the chief causes of the ryot's poverty is, that owing to the absence of security and his short-sightedness due to want of education, he did not as a rule collect and lay by his savings but frittered away his small earnings in extravagant and unproductive expenditure, on the purchase of trinkets and ornaments, and on marriage and other ceremonies. Tradition says that he hoarded coins under the ground with the likelihood that on his death the money was lost to his family for good. This absence of thrift and the habit of dependence, in case of difficulty, on the Government or on the Sowkar are the bane of his life. There is besides a general absence of ideals or desire for progress. A co-operative society changes all this, inasmuch as it provides him with a suitable institution in which to lay by his savings and teaches him the valuable lesson of self-help through the sense of responsibility he feels in being its member. Thus the chronic poverty and indebtedness of the Indian agriculturist afford a very good field for the introduction of co-operative methods, especially as his work is of a productive character likely to enable him to earn a better living under circumstances more favourable than they are at present.

Genesis of the Movement.—The question of improving rural credit by the establishment of agricultural banks was first taken up in the early nineties when Sir W. Wedderburn, with the assistance of the late Mr. Justice N. G. Ranade, prepared a scheme of agricultural banks which was approved of by Lord Ripon's Government but was not anctioned by the Secretary of State. The matter was not again taken up until about fifteen years later when Lord Wenlock's Government in Madras deputed Mr. F. A. (now Sir Frederick) Nicholson, to report on the advisability of starting [illegible] the Presidency fo[illegible] tural industry. T[illegible] dras an indigenous system of banking available for persons of small means. This institution, called the Nidhi, corresponded in some respects to the provident funds and friendly societies in European countries. Though these Nidhis provided cheap capital to agriculturists the spirit of co-operation was lacking in them. Sir Frederick submitted an exhaustive report to Government suggesting that the formation of co-operative societies afforded an excellent means for relieving rural indebtedness. Unfortunately, the report was not received favourably either by the non-official public or by the Government of Madras, and no action was taken on the recommendations made in it. The next few years saw two of the worst famines from which India had ever suffered, and in 1901 Lord Curzon appointed a Commission to report on the measures to be adopted in future to protect the ryot from the ravages of famines and to relieve distress. The Commission laid stress on the proper working of the Agriculturists' Loans and the Land Improvement Loans Acts under which takavi advances are made by Government to cultivators. This system was given a long trial in the years previous to the great famines as well as during the years succeeding the 1899-1900 famines. But it is acknowledged on all hands that the system has not been successful in solving the problem of rural stagnation, as it is clear that it is not facility for [illegible] which will raise the [illegible] from his debts, but [illegible]ombined with the inculcation of habits of thrift and self-help. This Commission also recommended that the principal means of resisting famines was by strengthening the moral backbone of the agriculturist and it expressed the view that the introduction of co-operation in rural areas might be useful in securing this end.

Co-operative Credit Societies' Act.—These recommendations induced Lord Curzon to appoint a Committee with Sir Edward Law at its head to investigate the question and a report was submitted to Government recommending that co-operative societies were worthy of every encouragement and of a prolonged trial. Sir Anthony (now Lord) Macdonell and others were at the same time making experiments on similar lines in the United Provinces and the Punjab with satisfactory results. All these activities, however, took an organized shape only when Lord Curzon's Government introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies. The main provisions of the Bill which became the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act (Act X of 1904) were:—

(1) That any ten persons living in the same village or town or belonging to the same class or caste might be registered as a co-operative society for the encouragement of thrift and self-help among the members.

(2) The main business of a society was to raise funds by deposits from members and loans from non-members, Government and other co-operative societies, and to distribute the money thus obtained in loans to members, or with the special permission of the Registrar, to other co-operative credit societies.

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Societies' Act.—As co-opera-
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(*d*) It facilitated the growth of central agencies by insisting on limited liability by means of a special clause about the registration of a society one of whose members is a registered society.

(*e*) It empowered Local Governments to frame rules and alter bye-laws so as to put restrictions on the dividends to be declared by societies and allowed to societies with unlimited liability the discretion to sanction distribution of profits to their members according to principles laid down by the Local Governments.

(*f*) It allowed societies with the permission of the Registrar to contribute from their net profits, after the reserve fund was provided for amounts up to 10 per cent. of their remaining profits to any charitable purpose as defined in the Charitable Endowments' Act. (This kept the movement in touch with local life by permitting societies to lend assistance to local educational and charitable institutions.)

(*g*) It prohibited the use of the word "co-operative" as part of the title of any business concern except a registered society.

Composition of the Capital of Agricultural Societies.—On the organization of agricultural credit was necessarily concentrated the attention of the promoters, for it presented a far more important and far more difficult problem than urban credit. There was a great variety of types among the agricultural societies started in different provinces, and some Registrars adopted the "Raiffeisen," and some the "Luzzatti" methods in their entirety. The commonest type, as prevailing in the Punjab, Burma, and the United Provinces,—and now extended practically all over India—is the unlimited liability society with a small fee for membership and a share capital the share payments to be made in annual instalments. In some places, the bye-laws [illegible] members be- [illegible] privileges of [illegible] ay and some parts of the Central Provinces is different, there being no share-capital but only an admission fee. Part of the working capital is raised by deposits from members and other local sympathisers, but the bulk of it in all provinces is obtained by loans from central and other co-operative societies. In all the Provinces, the Government set apart in the initial stages every year a certain sum to be advanced as loans to newly started co-operative societies, usually up to an amount equal to the deposits from members, raised by a society. State aid in the form of direct money doles to agricultural credit societies has now become an exception rather than the rule, and this withdrawal in no way hampers the development of the movement on account of the rapid increase of co-operative financing agencies and the growth of public confidence in the primary societies. Out of a total working capital of 23 crores, 2½ crores were shares, 3½ crores reserves, 1½ crores deposits of members, 1½ crore deposits from non-members and societies and 14 crores loans from central societies. In Bombay, since 1923, Government place at the disposal of the Provincial Bank an allotment

for distribution as advances to agriculturists under the Land Improvement Loans Act, such advances to be made through the primary societies and the central banks to which these are affiliated.

Constitution of Agricultural Credit Societies.—The *typical agricultural credit society* in India corresponds to the "Raiffeisen society," the management being gratuitous, the profits indivisible, and the area of work limited. In the *Punjab*, the *United Provinces* and *Burma* where shares form an integral part of the system, the distribution as dividend of a portion of the profits after ten years' working is permitted under certain restrictions, although in the Punjab the tendency now is to make the profits wholly indivisible and the shares non-withdrawable. In several parts of the country there are villages where a few literate agriculturists may be found, but many of these are hardly fit enough to undertake the responsible work of a secretary, being practically ignorant of account keeping. In such villages either the village school-master or the village accountant is appointed secretary. In some places, where a suitable person is not available on the low pay a single society [illegible] societies are grouped [illegible] well paid secretary. In the Central Provinces, especially and to a certain extent in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and the United Provinces, the accounts are written up by group secretaries, clerks or Moharrirs controlled more or less by the inspecting staff of central banks to which societies are affiliated. As the work of societies develops, the need for trained secretaries is being felt more keenly, for it is now realized that the function of a secretary does not consist merely in writing the accounts correctly. With a view to meet the demand for trained secretaries, training classes have been organized in Bombay, in the Punjab, in Burma and elsewhere during the last few years, and efforts have been made to provide education in co-operation through the new educational and propagandist associations which have been started in some of the major provinces. Arrangements have also been devised in some provinces to educate the members of managing committees in the principles of the movement through peripatetic instructors and courses of simple lectures delivered at central villages. In Burma, the system of guaranteeing unions has been utilized to promote co-operative education among rural workers.

Internal Management of Societies.—The managing committee of a society consists of five to nine members, the *chairman* being usually one of the leading persons in the village. The daily work is carried on by the secretary, but the managing committee supervises this and has alone the *power to admit* new members, to *receive deposits*, to arrange for *outside loans*, to *grant loans* to members and to take notice of defaulters. The practice is now growing of fixing the *normal credit* of every member once or twice in the year at a general meeting and the committee can sanction loans only within the limits so fixed. The *accounts* of the society are kept by the secretary and the necessary forms, papers, and books are usually supplied from the Registrar's office or the central organisations referred to above to simplify the work of the secretary. The *books* are kept according to the rules framed by the Local Governments and are open to inspection by important local officials and the Registrar and his staff. The accounts are audited, at least once a year, by the auditors working under the Registrars of Co-operative Societies, and the societies are inspected from time to time by honorary or paid inspectors. In Burma and *Madras*, the inspection is carried out by unions, while in the United Provinces, *Bihar and Orissa*, Ajmere-Merwara and *Bengal* the responsibility for supervision rests mainly with the central banks. In the Central Provinces, the inspection is controlled by the Provincial Federation working through the central banks. In Bombay supervision is exercised partly by unions, partly by central banks and partly by honorary organizers. In the Punjab, while paid for by societies, the inspecting staff works under the direct orders of the Provincial Union with the Registrar as its president.

The supreme seat of authority in co-operative societies is the entire body of members assembled in general meetings at which every member has one vote and one only. At the annual general meeting held at the close of the co-operative year the accounts are submitted, the balance-sheet passed, and the managing committees with the chairmen and secretaries are elected. The general meeting fixes in some provinces the *borrowing limit* of individual members, lays down the maximum amount up to which the managing committee may borrow during the ensuing year, dismisses members for misconduct or serious default, and settles the rates of interest for loans and deposits. All the net profits of a society are annually carried to the reserve fund, which is indivisible, that is, incapable of distribution as dividend or bonus, which cannot be drawn upon without the sanction of the Registrar, and which must be invested in such a manner as the rules framed under the Act may prescribe. It is intended to meet unforeseen losses and to serve as an asset or security in borrowings. Except in the Central Provinces and Madras, and to some extent in a few other provinces, the reserve funds of primary societies are generally utilised as an addition to their working capital, unless they have considerable outside deposits and have to make special arrangements in respect of fluid resource to cover such borrowings.

Main defects.—The main defects of primary societies may be summarized. The most prominent is the evil of unpunctuality. The percentage of over dues to total outstandings was a little over 18 for all the provinces and States, but was as high as 30 in one province. These arrears are due more to easy going ways of life and the narrowness of margin between income and expenditure than to recalcitrancy. Next is the frequent apathy of the members in the work of the societies owing to their lack of education and an absence of higher ideals. The general body very often leaves affairs wholly to the discretion of the committee and the committee transfers its powers to the chairman, secretary or some other member. Then there is the

objectionable practice of making book adjustments and taking *benami* loans. A grave defect is the inability of the societies to act as real banks, accepting for deposit money when presented, meeting withdrawals of such savings deposits or temporary surplus funds without delay, and granting loans on demand according to actual requirements. In many a society, activity is displayed only twice in the year, once during the cultivation season when loans are advanced, and again after harvest time when recoveries are made. In several provinces, members have to wait for weeks before they can get funds for agricultural operations, and as such operation must be proceeded with, resort to the money-lender is not uncommon. With the approval of normal credits in advance and the provision of banking facilities through the opening of branches of district banks or the starting of central banks for smaller areas this defect is now being gradually remedied. To provide for members who want large loans on the security of land for clearance of debt or agricultural improvement, separate land mortgage societies have been started in the Punjab, and may be found necessary in other Provinces where large amounts are required by agriculturists on the security of their landed property. To provide finance the Punjab Provincial Bank, after entering into an agreement has issued long term debentures bearing interest 6 per cent. to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs. A similar scheme for land mortgage banks for a group of villages has also been accepted in Madras where the local Government have agreed to the subscribe to half the capital required if the other half is raised locally. Few banks have already commenced working. But the system does not seem to have found favour and the revision of the scheme is under consideration. It is proposed in Burma to have for the work of land mortgage credit a separate organization, distinct from the organization for co-operative credit. In Bombay, the asistance asked for from the State for the scheme of co-operative land mortgage banks is the recognition of the land mortgage bank's debentures as trustee securities, and a Government guarantee for payment of interest. The Government of Bombay have approved of the starting of three societies for land mortgage credit, but in the initial stages of finance will be provided for these bodies by the existing Bombay Provincial Bank. The debentures issued by which, in accordance with its agreement with the Secretary of State, will be purchased by Government to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs. As the bye-laws in many provinces, place a limitation on the amount of loan that can be advanced to an individual and financing agencies are often unable to make longterm advances, societies cannot be said everywhere to have supplanted the money-lender.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.—Non-agricultural credit societies have grown up in towns and cities as part of a movement for improving the economic condition of persons engaged in handicrafts and cottage industries, of artisans and small traders, members of particular castes and employees of big firms and Government departments. These societies have usually a limited liability. This is due partly to the absence of any assets in real property among their members, but mainly to the field of their work not being compact as is the case with agricultural societies, where every member may be expected to know every other member. Their constitution is based on the 'Schulze Delitzsch' model. In most societies the management is honorary, though sometimes, when the sphere of a society's work is extended, a paid staff is employed. There is in all societies a substantial share capital, payments being made in monthly instalments, and the rest of the working capital is obtained by local deposits from members and others. Loans from co-operative banks and societies usually form only a meagre proportion of the capital. At the end of the year 1925-26 out of a total working capital of nearly nine crores, only 80 lakhs were held from central banks.

At the end of every year, one-fourth of the net profits must be carried to the reserve fund and the balance may be distributed as dividend or bonus. There are a few drawbacks in the working of these societies. The most serious of these complaints are that the spirit of co-operation is lacking in many non-agricultural societies, that there is too great a desire to go in for profit-making and dividends, and a growing tendency to make the societies close preserves once they have started running on profitable lines. The rates of interest on loans are at times higher than they ought to be, and the men at the head of the societies are loth to admit new members who are in need of loans for fear of the latter cutting down the profits.

Included in this group are communal societies, and societies of employees of firms, railway companies and Government offices. There are again, in Bombay and Burma, a few societies organized on the lines of the People's Banks of Italy to assist small traders and artisans in towns and there are also some societies comprising members of particular communities. The larger banks in Bombay and Burma open current accounts, grant cash credits and overdrafts and issue or discount local bills of exchange. In Bombay during the last few years some of the urban people's banks have also begun to finance traders on the security of goods, including agricultural produce, and this line of work is expected to develop considerably in course of time. These banks give promise of developing a truly non-capitalist system of banking run for the people and by the people, providing for the person of small means those modern banking facilities which have so largely assisted in developing trade and industries in other countries. Some of the larger non agricultural societies, after meeting the needs of their members, have large balances on hand, which they were allowed, with the previous sanction of the Registrar, to advance to smaller primary societies. This practice is however, being now discontinued, and the surpluses of all primary societies are being concentrated in their central banks through which all finance is provided.

With the growth of industries and the development of cities, an important labouring class has grown up in big industrial towns, and this class is as deeply indebted and as badly remunerated as the agriculturists

ultimately are. Co-operation, if introduced, among people of this class, provides opportunities of organization for common ends, besides being the means of their economic regeneration. Systematic efforts have been made, however, only in a few centres; elsewhere urban co-operation has so far been confined more or less to middle class people. The first experiment among backward classes was initiated in Bombay under the auspices of an organization known as the Debt Redemption Committee. Considerable work in this direction has also been done in Madras, through social workers and the Labour Department, particularly among the depressed classes and among the low-paid employees of municipal bodies. The Social Service League of Bombay and the Y. M. C. A. in several other centres have lately started a large number of credit societies among factory workers, and the formation of co-operative credit societies for workers in factories has come to be recognized as an essential feature of every well-considered scheme of industrial welfare work.

Loans advanced.—The total amount of loans adv[illegible] non-agricu[illegible] were Rs. 1[illegible] tively. L[illegible] of two co-[illegible] are allowed, subject to certain conditions, to advance loans on the hypothecation of moveable or immoveable property, and there is nothing unco-operative in this so long as personal security, which is the central principle of co-operation, is given and the borrower's property is recognized as only a secondary or collateral protection. Mortgages are taken occasionally especially as security for long-term loans or loans for large amounts. Agricultural credit societies are not perm[illegible] on the security of m[illegible] the special sanction of t[illegible] difficulty likely to be experienced in valuing such property and keeping it in safe custody. Recently, however, in Madras Bombay and Burma the practice has grown up of granting short-term advances against agricultural produce to be kept in possession by the societies or by some [illegible] The system [illegible] crops in the [illegible] in some provinces. Loans for agricultural purposes are made repayable at harvest time, while two or three annual instalments are allowed for repayment of advances taken for purchase of bullocks carts implements or for ceremonial or domestic expenses. The repayment of loans for liquidation of previous debt or for land [illegible] or purchase and installation of [illegible] machinery is spread over a longer [illegible] ng from five to ten years.

It is impossible to insist on the restriction of loans to productive objects and there are circumstances under which unproductive loans are permissible and even advisable. What should be and generally is borne in mind is that precautions are taken by societies that the expenditure is inevitable and that it is not excessive in amount. The chief objects of the loans advanced are cultivation expenses, purchase of live-stock, fodder, seed, manure and agricultural implements, payment of rent, revenue or irrigation dues land improvement and sinking of wells, purchase of new lands, repayment of debt or redemption of mortgaged land and personal maintenance in times of scarcity in agricultural societies; and for purchase of raw materials for industries, or trade, for house-building, for education or medical relief and for food and other necessaries of life in non-agricultural societies. The rates of interest vary from 9⅜ per cent. in Madras and Bombay to 12½ in the Punjab, and 15 in almost all the other major provinces, both for agricultural and non-agricultural societies Rates of lending by central banks vary from about 7 or 8 per cent. in Madras and Bombay to 9 in the Punjab, 10 in Burma and about 12 in all the other major provinces. An unsatisfactory feature of the co-operative system in some of the provinces is the laxity and unpunctuality in the matter of repayment of loans by members and a general apathy in the matter on the part of societies. As co-operation is both financially and educationally a failure unless punctuality in repayment is ensured, no efforts are spared by organizers to educate societies in this respect. The Co-operative Societies' Act grants to societies priority of claim over other creditors (except the State or the landlord) to enforce any outstanding demand due to the societies from members or past members upon the crops or other agricultural produce, and upon the cattle, fodder or agricultural implements, in cases where loans have been advanced for the purposes specified. Law courts have ruled that the claim is not valid unless a decree is obtained by a society in its favour in advance. To carry out the intention of the framers of the legislation it is proposed to convert this claim into a lien and thus get over the legal difficulty, and this has already been done under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. Most local Government have also framed rules under the Act enabling the Registrar to refer disputed claims to arbitration and to enforce the awards of the arbitrator in the same manner as decrees of the Civil Court. Under the rules in some provinces, and according to the new Act in Bombay, sums due under awards of arbitrators are, under certain conditions, made recoverable according to the procedure allowed for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. The Local Governments of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa were the first to adopt enactments enabling the contributions levied by the liquidator of a cancelled society to be collected in the same manner as arrears of land revenue on an application being made in that behalf by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Legislation on similar [illegible] then been adopted in almost all

The Financing of Agricultural Societies.—As soon as the initial stage of the movement passed, a very urgent problem had to be faced. This was to finance agricultural societies the number of which was growing rapidly And the problem was solved in different provinces according to the special conditions and the stages of development the movement had attained. In Madras, a central bank, which lent to co-operative societies all over the Presidency, was started without Government aid as early as in 1907. This was followed by the starting of banks at district head-quar

ters. In other Presidencies, district and taluka banks were established making good the deficiency in the local capital of the societies within their respective areas of operations and in some places joint stock banks were persuaded to make advances to agricultural societies direct or through the medium of local central banks. A large number of prosperous non-agricultural societies, as stated above, could afford to make temporary advances to agricultural societies out of their surplus funds. Government aid was also freely given in a few Provinces, although with the progress of the movement, this aid was discontinued. In Bombay, there was no movement to start local financing agencies and the slow increase in the number of societies made it difficult for central banks with a restricted area of operations to work successfully. Accordingly, the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was founded in 1911, with the object of financing co-operative societies throughout the Presidency. Later on, local central banks came to be started, and have taken over from the central bank at Bombay the work of financing societies in the various districts. The bank at Bombay has, therefore, assumed the functions and even the name of a Provincial Bank. It confines its dealings with primary societies to those areas where central banks are not likely to be established in the near future or where special local circumstances favour direct relations with a strong financial organization. For areas served by it, the Provincial Bank has opened fifteen branches, and ten branches have been started by five of the district central banks.

The Madras Central Bank referred to above has also been converted into a Provincial Bank working through the district banks. A Provincial Bank with central banks and societies affiliated to it is in existence in Upper Burma, and this Bank finances primary societies either through the affiliated local banks of which, however, the majority are new and with resources undeveloped, or through the guaranteeing unions composed of societies. An Apex Bank was started in the Central Provinces in 1913 to form a link between the district banks in the Province and the joint stock banks with branches in the province. It led to the establishment of a Provincial Bank with a similar constitution in Bihar and Orissa. A Provincial Bank composed of central banks as shareholders has been started in Bengal, where, as also in Bihar and Orissa, primary societies are at present financed by central banks at district or *taluka* headquarters. In the United Provinces, primary societies are financed on the same system, and there, too, the starting of a Provincial Apex Bank under which central banks will be federated has long since been under contemplation, but the proposal has been finally abandoned by the Local Government. The Punjab has a local central banking system and an Apex-Bank with central banks, and societies as share holders has been started, with power to issue debentures, as in Bombay, with interest guaranteed by Government. Debentures of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs have already been issued with interest at 6 per cent. guaranteed by Government. In addition to the Provincial Banks mentioned above, Assam has a Provincial Bank as also tł Indian States of Mysore and Hyderabad.

The constitution of central banks is nc uniform, but the existing banks may b classified under three general heads:—(1) bank of which the membership is confined to ir dividuals or where societies are admitted a members on exactly the same footing a individuals, (2) banks of which the membershi is confined to societies, and (3) banks whic include societies and individuals as their mem bers and secure to societies separate representa tion on the board of directors. The majority o the central banks are of the mixed type and ther are hardly any of them which now adhere to th old capitalist constitution. The federal type i theoretically the best, but the paucity of th resources of the constituent primary societies the lack of personnel and the need for enlistin the support of the urban middle classes have al combined to make the mixed type the mos popular in almost all provinces. In Benga and the Punjab, as also to a smaller degre in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa there has recently been an increase in the num ber of federal central banks, which are founc to work well, provided their area of operation is much smaller than a revenue district an they serve a compact group of well-establishec societies. Branches of banks, central anc provincial, have been tried with success only in Bombay.

Functions of Central Banks.—The func tions of central banks are to balance the funds of societies and to supply capital. Bu their duties are not limited to the provision of banking facilities only, but often include the organisation and supervision of societies. Hence in all the major provinces with the exception of the Punjab, Madras and Burma, central banks perform the functions of supervision and guidance of the societies affiliated to them, and in some they also organise new societies and even take up the work of training and propaganda. Usually, the unit of area for a central bank is fixed as co-terminous with the whole of a revenue district, as the personnel necessary for its successful working may be difficult to secure in a smaller area. However, in most of the provinces of Upper India and Bengal there are in existence central societies for *talukas* and occasionally for smaller tracts. An important class of institutions included under the statistics of central societies are unions. These may be described as federations of societies which are maintained for supervision, either combined or not with the assessment or guarantee of loans to primary societies. They do not, however, undertake banking business, except in the Punjab, the unions in which save for the smallness of the area they cover, in no way differ from the pure type of central bank referred to above. These supervising unions have a very restricted area of operations, within a radius of five to eight miles from a central village. They are accepted as integral parts of the provincial organization in Burma and originally in the Central Provinces, also in one province serving as a link between primary societes and the provincial bank and in the other between primary societies and local banks. The system has also been extended to Madras

though in that province no guarantee is undertaken by the unions. In Bombay, guaranteeing unions were introduced as local agencies for supervision and assessment of credit, but the policy now is to have new unions which eschew the guarantee and work as supervising and local controlling bodies with a fairly wide area of operations and engage competent well-trained supervisors. In Burma and Madras, some progress has been made in federating the unions into district councils intended to co-ordinate local activities and represent local co-operative interests

Organization and Propaganda.—It may be mentioned that in most of the provinces, the work of organising and looking after the societies is done by the Registrar with the help of a staff of assistant registrars, auditors and other officers and a few honorary non-official workers. In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces where the central bank system has developed properly, the directors of the central banks, either themselves or through a paid agency, organise societies and, as stated above, surpervise their working. Apart from these, the number of honorary workers is steadily increasing and in some provinces there is a staff of specially appointed honorary organisers who regularly assist the Registrars. The activities of the honorary workers are often, however, spasmodic and unorganized, and in most of the major provinces the need has been felt for some co-operative institution which will co ordinate and systematize the efforts of non-official workers, and place their activities on a responsible basis. The objective is to have the movement directed and controlled through self-governing representative bodies like organisation societies or federations existing in Germany, England, Ireland and elsewhere. Such institutions carry on active educational propaganda, and through the agency of local committees and groups of workers, assist in the organization of new societies and attend to their supervision. Arrangements are made for carrying on the audit of societies—for which Government cannot continue to increase the official staff to an unlimited extent—on payment of some fixed contributions. Finally, such federations gradually manage to have the ultimate voice in the determination of policy, and subject to the statutory powers of the Registrar may hope to take over, in course of time, the entire control of the co-operative organization in a province. In the Central Provinces, there functioned as a controlling body a Federation of Co-operative Banks and Societies which provided a regular and efficient system of supervision audit and control, arranged for the training of the federation staff, attempted to secure uniformity of practice among co-operative Institutions and to promote their interest and foster the spread of co-operation by active propaganda. The working of this Federation was adversely criticised in the report of a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Local Government in 1922, and it was proposed that this body should be dissolved and replaced by separate educational institutes for the Central Provinces and Berar. Though this step has not yet been taken, institutes for education and propaganda have already been started in Berar and the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. A Provincial Union is also in existence in Madras, whose objects are mainly educational and propagandist. Its activities are at present confined to the issuing of co-operative journals and the holding of conferences. Its constitution and its lines of work have now been revised so as to make it the central self-governing organization in the movement but its working has been considerably hampered by lack of funds and want of support from societies. Its relations both with societies, unions, district federations and the local organizations for Andhradesa Malabar and Kanara are still undefined A Central Institute to focus the efforts of co-operative workers and to carry on propagandist work was established in Bombay in 1918. The objects of this institution are to develop the co-operative movement in the Presidency, by promoting the study of co-operation and by co-ordinating the activities of several existing propagandist and organization agencies. The Institute has no powers of control, though it is expected to ascertain and represent the views of co-operators on questions affecting the movement The activities of the Institute in the mofussil are carried on through its divisional branches formed on a linguistic basis and local branches in most revenue districts. This is the most active among non-official central organizations in India, and has established international relations. The Provincial Co-operative Institute as well as similar organizations in other parts of India, join in the celebration of the International Co-operators' Day on the first Saturday in July P[illegible] p[illegible] th[illegible] titution has recently been revised with a view to give to societies a larger representation and a predominant share in the working. The Institute receives a handsome grant from Government but will be in a position to increase its income from within the movement under its revised bye-laws. In Bengal, a similar propagandist organization has been started with identical aims. The Society has taken over some of the educational and propagandist work hitherto performed by the Co-operative Department, and has assisted in the organization of various non-credit activities, among which prominent mention may be made of the starting of Co-operative Societies for the sale of jute and paddy and the supply of agricultural requisites. It has projected a scheme for the training of members of village societies and their secretaries. A federation with a constitution more or less similar to that of the Central Provinces Federation but having divisional boards to decentralize control is also in existence in Bihar and Orissa, and has appointed a special officer for Propaganda and development. In the Punjab, a provincial union, with the Registrar as President, has been organized to conduct the audit and inspection of primary societies and to under[illegible] In Burma, the [illegible] conducted by a [illegible] of re[illegible] This also assists in the [illegible]vincial conference and acts as an advisory body to the Registrar. O[illegible]ropaganda are [illegible]ns of unions of [illegible] and propagandis[illegible] Bombay have been started in the States of Hydera-

bad Mysore, and Travancore. These are all recent developments and it is still too early to forecast on what lines the transfer of work to representative co-operative agencies will be carried out. In the beginning of the year 1926, an informal Conference of all these institutes and federations was held in Bombay at which it was decided to convene an All India Conference periodically and to establish closer contact among these bodies by the starting, if necessary, of an All-India Confederation of these bodies. Along with this Conference was also held another Conference of Provincial Co-operative Banks in different provinces and Indian States, the most important subject for the consideration of which was the proposal for the formation of an All-India Bank. To secure co-ordination in the working of existing provincial banks to bring about closer touch and to convene periodical Conferences, an association of the provincial banks has been started to which has been referred for consideration the proposal for an All-India Co-operative Bank. This Association has made a good beginning by educating public opinion on the place of co operative banking in the proposed scheme of a central bank and co-ordination of banking through the agency of a Reserve Bank of India. [illegible] mittee [illegible] ovision [illegible] on the [illegible] nt provincial co-operative banks and also for the negotiation of certain types of bills and securities presented by such banks.

Other forms of Co-operation.—After the passing of the amended Co-operative Societies' Act in 1912, the application of co-operation to purposes other than credit was greatly extended, but it is only during the last few years that a general demand for producers and consumers' societies has arisen. The total number of non-agricultural non-credit societies was 3,035: 5?8 for purchase and sale, 13 for production 870 for production and sales and the remaining 1,634 for other forms of co-operation. Before the year 1918-19, there were only a few store societies all over the country. In all provinces, particularly in Madras, a beginning had been made in the direction of distributive co-operation among the middle classes, while in Bengal and the United Provinces some attention had been devoted to the starting of stores for students living in hostels attached to colleges. The movement obtained popular favour in view of the increasing prices of the daily necessaries of life, and the [illegible] which assumed serious proportions a[illegible] of the War. Supply unions, store so[illegible] distributive departments attached to credit societies were organized in some provinces, while arrangements were contemplated for obtaining cheap, wholesale supplies for the various distributive organizations. The work of organizing co-operative distribution in rural areas was pushed ahead with a fair amount of success under official auspices in the Punjab and Madras, but in both provinces a setback is now evident. Neither the supply unions nor the primary purchase and sale societies are in a flourishing condition. The consumers' movement in urban areas received particular attention in Bombay Madras, Bengal Burma, and a few other provinces, but with the disappearance of the special conditions which generated enthusiasm in the years immediately succeeding the close of the War stagnation has set in, and only a few among the numerous store societies started in these provinces have firmly established their position and continue to enjoy the loyal support of their members. Attempts have been made in two or three provinces to revive the movement by the starting of central organizations for joint wholesale purchase, but the proposals have not yet taken definite shape. Apart from the Triplicane Stores in Madras which stands in a class by itself, the only successful consumers' societies are stores for college students, some communal hostels or boarding houses and a few agencies for supply of special requisites.

In some Provinces, efforts have been made to revive the ancient handicrafts of the country and cottage industries by organising co-operative societies for the cottage workers. Many of these societies merely provide cheap credit, but in some places they undertake the supply of raw materials and the sale of manufactured goods An important industry which flourished in India before the introduction of machinery was handloom weaving and efforts have been made to revive it by the formation of co-operative societies of handloom weavers. Most of the weavers' societies are merely credit societies, but some undertake the purchase of yarn for members, and others have store branches to sell the cloth produced by members. They have also been instrumental in introducing improved looms and methods among the conservative weaving classes. In Bengal and the Punjab, much success has attended the organization of central unions among weavers' societies, and similar intensive work in Bihar and Orissa and Bombay has also met with good results. Other industrial societies, to be found in very small numbers here and there are those for "gaolees" or milkmen, dyers, basket and brass workers in the Central Provinces, "Chammars" and "Dhors" in Bombay and the Punjab, lacquerware workers, carpenters, wood-carvers, blacksmiths and potters in Mysore, where the State provides special facilities in the shape of loans and technical assistance for the development of artisans societies. In Bombay, the producers movement has extended to communities of workers like coppersmitl[illegible] dyers, and othe[illegible] from the ancie[illegible] [illegible] craftsmen, based on self-help and self-government. Another off-shoot of this movement is the starting of co-operative societies among skilled or unskilled labourers on the lines of the labour societies of Italy. The initiative came from Kashmir, while experimental societies were also started in Madras, and in Bombay. The object of these is to organize labourers to tender for contracts for public or private works, to eliminate the middle man contractor, and to utilize the profits for the economic and social betterment of the labouring community. The Indian Industrial Commission in the course of their inquiries devoted attention to the

development of small and cottage industries and the possibility of reviving them by the introduction of co-operation. Their recommendations on this subject were, however, not very definite and no action appears to have been taken on these. The development of subsidiary occupations in rural areas is also likely to come up for consideration by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

An interesting development during recent years is the provision of housing through co-operative societies. A good number of housing societies have been started in Bombay City and suburbs and also in a few other centres in the Presidency like Ahmedabad and Karachi. They are generally organized on the co-partnership system, under which the society owns the houses and lets them to members at fixed rents. The scheme is feasible for such sections of the middle classes as can provide a certain proportion of the initial capital. Tenant-ownership societies have also been started. There are some building societies in Madras and a few more in Mysore, but their activities are confined mainly to the provision of capital for building schemes and only occasionally extend to the joint purchase of land or of building materials. The Punjab has only one society for co-operative housing and town planning. The Local Governments of Bombay and Madras as also the State of Mysore set apart annually some funds to be advanced to housing societies at fair rates of interest and with repayments spread over a number of years.

The province of Burma was a pioneer in the matter of cattle insurance, and to support the village insurance societies which have been started in the province, there has been organized a central re-insurance society, which receives some financial backing from Government. In the other provinces where it has been introduced co-operative insurance for cattle has made only slight progress, and in Burma, as also in the Punjab where the movement had advanced so far as to necessitate the starting of a re-insurance society there has been a set-back recently.

Agricultural Co-operation.—Co-operative societies have, until recently, been organized only to supply cheap credit to their members, but there are various other fields of work to which they may extend their activities. The total number of agricultural non-credit societies is 1 923 of which 345 were societies for purchase and sale, 565 for production, 328 for production and sale and 681 for other forms of co-operation. Grain banks have, in some provinces, been started with advantage, receiving deposits in kind and allowing these to accumulate to be sold at profitable rates or distributed to the members in times of scarcity Such banks have been started in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Mysore and Coorg. Societies on a similar basis for the storage of fodder have been started in Baroda Another direction in which the co-operative principle is being applied is the starting of societies for purchase of and distribution among members of pure and selected seed. A number of small societies for supply of seed, and seed unions have been organized in the Bombay ------ and in the Central Provinces and Berar. Societies for the co-operative purchase and sale of manure will also prove a great boon and a few such stores have been established in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orisa and Bombay In the Punjab and in Madras, the supply of agricultural requisites has been undertaken either by the credit societies on the commission-indent system or special supply unions are organized for bulking orders, making contracts, distributing goods, and collecting payments.

Joint sale of produce gets popular as co operative credit thrives and agriculturists become less dependent on local traders While Burma led the way by starting societies for the joint sale of paddy the most interesting developments in the direction have taken place in Bombay Societies for the sale of agricultural commodities, chiefly cotton and jaggery, have been started, in several districts all over the Presidency Co-operative marketing of cotton has recently made much progress in the Dharwar Broach and Surat districts where these have led to the starting of a few co-operative ginning factories controlled by cotton-growers. This aspect of co-operation has lately attracted considerable attention and attempts similar to those made in Bombay have been made in Madras and the Punjab, in the latter province with considerable success at Lyallpur and Montgomery. In Bengal, there has been a move recently to organize the sale of jute on co-operative lines A vigorous propaganda has been undertaken for the purpose and the starting of some central depot in Calcutta is contemplated. It will indeed be a great achievement if these efforts are successful and the cultivator obtains adequate returns for his produce. At present he buys in the dearest market and sells in the cheapest. But if co-operative purchase and sale show good progress, his economic position will be much improved. Apart from separate societies for the purpose, credit societies and central banks, in a few parts of the country, arrange for the joint supply of agricultural requisites In some places, credit societies undertake the joint purchase of agricultural implements for members, while in others separate registered societies are started for the purpose of selling implements or supplying these on hire. In some provinces in Upper India this work is performed by central banks for the societies affiliated to them. Apart from separately registered societies in Bombay, the branches of the Provincial Bank have helped considerably in the distribution of seeds, manures and fertilizers, the supply agricultural implements, and the sale of produce, particularly jaggery.

Efforts have been made in various parts of the country to solve the problem of milk-supply—to reduce the price and increase the purity—by starting co-operative dairies, composed either wholly of gaolis or milkmen or the producers and the consumers together. The most successful of these efforts has been the group of milk supply societies started in the neighbourhood of Calcutta which have federated themselves into a union. The union has, with the help of the Calcutta Municipality and the expert officers of Government erected a well equipped modern

plant for pasteurizing milk, and while the milk supply it controls has been satisfactory to consumers it is interesting to note that by co-operation the producers have also considerably improved their economic position, having paid off debts, bought more cattle, put up decent cattle sheds and accumulated substantial sums in their local societies in the shape of shares and reserves. Co-operative creameries and ghee producing societies have also been started in one or two provinces. Another interesting development is the starting of cattle-breeding societies in the Punjab and elsewhere. It is anticipated that these societies will assist in supplying the keen demand that exists for bulls of good stock. In a few provinces there are societies for rice-hulling, the manufacture of jaggery and for joint irrigation. The latter is an interesting development of co-operation which though tried also in Bombay appears to have established itself in popular favour especially in the Burdwan Division of Bengal. This tract, once very flourishing, has been ravaged in recent years by frequent floods and famines, and the population had lost all initiative and sank into poverty, while their lands deteriorated and malaria claimed a heavy toll. The starting of irrigation societies has opened a new chapter in the history of the tract and has revived the energy of the people and brought them together for common economic endeavour. Ginning on co-operative lines has also been attempted. An interesting experiment in agricultural co-operation is the starting in the Punjab of societies for the consolidation of small and scattered holdings. These propose to regroup and re-allot the small and scattered holdings of members and if this voluntary action proves sufficient for the purpose, one of the graves[illegible] solved [illegible] After t[illegible] in the central parts of the Madras Presidency co-operative societies were started to enable agriculturists to reclaim their land by clearing away the layers of sand and replacing the soil. These societies received assistance from Government, both in the shape of long term capital and facilities for transport of material. The Punjab has in canal areas some societies for silt clearance and reclamation of waste lands, and Burma has led the way in the colonization of newly developed lands on co-operative lines. A number of societies have recently been started in the Punjab to promote better farming, some of which merely call upon members to undertake certain improvements and introduce approved method of agriculture while others go a stage farther and employ a staff for local experiment, research or demonstration work. In Bombay, a beginning was made in the direction of starting co-operative societies for joint farming and the movement may lead to the evolution of a system of co-operative cultivation of land, such as has been extremely successful in Italy, in undeveloped tracts like those to be irrigated under the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. Proposals to encourage this form of co-operation have been submitted to the Government of Bombay by the Sind Co-operative Institute.

Co-operation has already been successful to some extent in redeeming the chronic indebtedness of the agriculturist, but if the improvement in his economic condition is to be permanent it is essential that he should be prevailed upon to adopt improved methods of production. The Agricultural Departments in various provinces do undertake propagandist work with this object but their efforts have not proved as successful as they ought to be. A co-operative society provides an effective agency for reaching the agriculturist, and in many places societies have been the means of bringing home to him the need for improved methods and have been made the centres for conducting the propagandist activities of the Agricultural Department and district Agricultural Associations. As a result, a few societies have been enterprising enough to purchase modern agricultural implements, and the machinery recommended by the Department and to use the proper manures and the certified varieties of seeds. "Wherever agriculture and co-operation have experienced the assistance which each can derive from association with the other they are fast developing a truly organic connection." To this end, joint efforts are being promoted in almost all provinces as both the Departments are in charge of one Minister. This co-ordination is secured by joint conferences, and joint boards of co-operation and agriculture and the starting of loca[illegible] registered under the [illegible] Several of these bod[illegible]ted in Bihar and Orissa and in Bombay. In Bombay the taluka development associations undertake activ[illegible] propagandist work, hold demonstrations, and assist in the work of general economic improvement of the agriculturists. The subject of agricultural co-operation and even of agricultural credit will come under enquiry by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India which was appointed during the year. In the terms of reference of the Commission mention is made, among the subjects for investigation, of the methods by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists, the existing methods of mar[illegible]ce and the main [illegible]y and the welfare [illegible]n, all of which mat[illegible]he future of the co-operative movement in India.

Committee on Co-operation in India — In July 1914, the Government of India issued a lengthy Resolution on Co-operation in India, surveying its progress in the country during the previous ten years. In October Government appointed a Committee under Sir Edward Maclagan to examine whether the movement, especially in its higher stages and in its financial aspect was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required. The enquiry was to be directed primarily to an examination of such matters as the constitution and working of central and provincial banks, the financial connection between the various parts of the co-operative organization, the audit, inspection, and management of all classes of societies, and the utilization of the reserve funds. In its Report, which was issued in September 1915 the Committee stated that it had not

confined its enquiries to the subjects referred to it, for it had to recognise that the financial welfare of the higher stages of the co-operative system was largely based on the soundness of the foundation. The Government of India passed orders in 1918 on the recommendations in the light of the opinions of the Local Governments. With a view further to elicit opinion on the recommendations, a special conference of the Registrars was convened in August 1918, to which all the Registrars and a few selected non official co-operators were invited. The Conference was also asked to consider the suggestion made by the Committee on Co-operation that as the financing of the movement involved grave difficulties which baffled solution unless the discounting of pro-notes was arranged through an Imperial State Bank or the several Presidency Banks, a careful examination of the question was immediately called for A proposal was made for the appointment of an expert committee, but the Government of India shelved it by stating that they would assemble the committee at some date convenient to them. The question has again assumed some importance in view of the proposal for an all-India Co-operative bank referred to above and also in view of the fact that the Report of the External Capital Committee issued in 1925 makes prominent mention of the value of the co-operative organisation in developing the banking resources of the country. Pursuant to the recommendations of the External Capital Committee, the Chambers of Commerce, both Indian and European, have urged the appointment of a committee to enquire into the best methods of developing banking in India.

Provincial Legislation.—Under the Reforms co-operation has been made a provincial subject and also a transferred subject. The control of Co-operative Departments has been entrusted to Ministers and in Bombay the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces, Bills have been drawn up for enactment by the local Legislative Councils to take the place of the Co-operative Societies Act. The Bombay Co-operative Societies Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1924 It reproduces, in the main, the framework of the Act of 1912 but introduces the following important modifications :—

(i) The adoption of a scientific system of classifying societies.

(ii) The improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies

(iii) The extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators.

(iv) The provision of penalties against specified offences.

After undergoing some further modifications, the Bill was finally passed into law by the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1925, and now replaces the Co-operative Societies Act in the Bombay Presidency. No other provincial Council has yet enacted legislation on similar lines.

Provincial Inquiries.—In the Central Provinces, owing to the drying up of recoveries and the issue of large advances to agriculturists to tide over the bad season of 1920-21 the fluid resources of the movement were seriously depleted and the Apex Bank was able to meet its liabilities only with the financial assistance of Government. The fluid resources of the Provincial Bank were replenished and the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, placed credits at the disposal of the Provincial Bank and made advances direct to primary societies in the from of Tagavi loans. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed which made sweeping recommendations, the most important of which was a proposal to liquidate the Provincial Bank and to place central banks in direct touch with commercial banks. This recommendation was however, subsequently turned down by the Local Government although some other recommendations such as the division of agricultural finance into short-term crop loans and long-term non-crop loans met with a considerable measure of public support. In Bengal and the Punjab, the return of favourable seasons averted any breakdown of the system, which threatened to overtake the local co-operative organizations when agricultural scarcity on a wide scale caused serious difficulties some years ago. The same may now be asserted of the United Provinces, where there appeared to be some danger of the strain not being quite successfully withstood. The problem there is now that of pushing ahead, and a Committee was appointed in 1925 to hold a comprehensive inquiry and to suggest the lines of future development. The Report of the Committee which was published last year contains numerous recommendations on matters of detailed administration and proposals for strengthening the official staff of the Co-operative Department. The Committee recommend that central banks should be relieved of the work of supervision and inspection which should be entrusted to a staff working under the directions of the Standing Committees of Co-operators. The Committee further suggested that a beginning might be made in the direction of constituting an apex bank for the province but their proposal has not found favour with the local Government. Committees of Inquiry were also appointed in Bihar and Orissa and Mysore, in the former to advise about financial organization and official control and in the latter to lay down a policy of development particularly in relation to higher finance, non credit co-operation, agricultural improvement and the relief of indebtedness. In September 1927, on the recommendation of the Madras Legislative Council, the Government of Madras appointed a Committee of seven members to enquire into the progress of the Co-operative movement in the Presidency and to suggest suitable measures for effecting necessary improvements. The Committee has been directed to examine and make recommendations regarding the practice and organization of the financial system, the arrangements for propaganda and supervision, and the development of Co operative production, distribution and sale The Committee issued a detailed questionnaire and has taken evidence and visited Co-operative institutions in various parts of the Presidency Its report is expected to be issued early in the year 1928.

Effect of Crises on Co-operation.—It is hardly possible without any close and scientific inquiry, such as has not yet been carried out, to appreciate accurately the effects of the co-operative movement in enabling agriculturists to resist the rigours of a famine as also to judge the reaction of the latter on the co-operative organisation as there is an interplay of various economic forces affecting the life and industry of agriculturists, the proportionate value of which cannot be estimated easily. The agricultural season of 1918-19, however, put the co-operative organisation in most provinces to a very severe test and the reports for the succeeding years afford some indication of the resisting power of the co-operative organization.

With a better appreciation of the dependence of the agricultural finance on the vagaries of seasons, and a more systematic management of the funds of central societies it is anticipated that in future the situation arising out of a failure of rains will be satisfactorily met. In 1913 and the following months, practically the whole of the country was subjected to a banking crisis of considerable magnitude, but a marked feature of this crisis was a tendency to withdraw deposits from commercial institutions and to place them in co-operative banks. The outbreak of the War brought another set of influences into play and there was a temporary tendency to withdraw deposits and a temporary cessation of new deposits. The disturbance was not serious except in two or three provinces and by the end of the year 1914-15, the situation became practically normal. In two of the provinces where the situation caused some anxiety owing to the cessation of fresh deposits in central banks, the Government sanctioned advances to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 to central societies to be utilized in the grant of urgent loans to agricultural societies or to meet withdrawals of deposits. The floods that overtook practically the whole of North Gujarat and one district of Sind in the earlier part of the monsoon of 1927 have affected the working of Co-operative societies in the flood areas, but on the whole, the movement has risen to the occasion. Early arrangements were made for helping agriculturists to resow and to replenish their stocks of grain or fodder and replace lost cattle, implements or domestic necessaries of life. Advances were made for these purposes at the special rate of 5 per cent. interest and, later on, demands were investigated for rebuilding or repairing houses and either funds were provided through Co-operative agency or suitable recommendations were made to the local officials of Government. A charitable fund was also started for relief of distress among members and contributions to this were received from all parts of India and also from Russia.

Social Reform.—Co-operation has, in some places stimulated the desire for education and members of rural societies have been known, even at advanced ages, to receive the elements of education to enable them to put their signatures on their societies' papers, and to take a lively interest in the internal work of their institutions. In Bombay, night schools for adults were started with the aid of a [illegible] made by the late Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey, while in the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal and elsewhere such expenditure on education is incurred by co-operative institutions themselves. In the Punjab separate rural soieties have been registered to conduct night schools and also to insist on compulsory education for the children of members. The Punjab also possesses a number of societies for promotion of better living, the members of which societies lay down a social Code for themselves. Breach of this Code involves punishment by fines In Bengal, attempts have been made to fight the scourge of malaria and to promote village sanitation by starting anti-malarial Co-operative societies. The societies are federated into a Central union in Calcutta which supplements the local funds, co-ordinating the working of the societies, issues literature on hygiene and sanitation, and arranges with local doctors for provision of free medical relief to members There are not a few cases where a society has set its face against drunkenness, expelled members notorious for their intemperate habits and has insisted on good moral conduct and attempted to improve the standard of life Societies have occasionally condemned excessive expenditure on marriages, and have thus indirectly trained members to habits of thrift. The liquidation of old debts again has been rendered possible to a great extent and many an agriculturist who was formerly in a state of chronic indebtedness has been relieved of all his debts and freed from the necessity of incurring new ones. Credit has been much cheapened and it is now possible for the agriculturist to borrow at 9 to 18 per cent. what he could not borrow at less than 20 to 75 per cent. formerly. It has been calculated that in interest alone the agriculturists of India, by taking loans from co-operative credit societies instead of from the village money-lenders, are even now saving themselves from an unnecessary burden of over a crore of rupees. The village rates of interest have naturally gone down considerably. And the Sowkar is, in most places, not the terror and the force that he was Business habits have been inculcated with the beneficial result that the agriculturist has learnt to conduct his own work more efficiently. Thrift has been encouraged and the value of savings better appreciated. Special societies are started in the Punjab to promote thrift, while in Bombay, Bengal and Bihar & Orissa savings of members are attracted to the village credit societies and, either special facilities are provided or special propaganda is conducted to induce members to save and deposit voluntarily Association in a public institution for common good has brought home to the people the blessings of unity and litigation has often decreased in villages with Co-operative societies. In the Punjab a number of societies were started in rural areas whose members agreed to refer all disputes to arbitration by their elected committees and to abide by the awards of arbitrators. Participation in the management of societies has instilled among members

the important lessons of self-help and self-reliance; but the most important achievement of co-operation has been the development of a sense of communal life—a feeling of "all for each and each for all village societies and the corporate instincts whi organization famous in

The following statements show the progress of the co-operative n provinces, and contain some information about their detailed working official year 1925 26 :—

Number of Societies for all India, showing the increase since

—	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to to 1909-10.	Averag years 1910 1 1914-
1	2	3
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions). Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies).	17	
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies).	1,713	1
Non-Agricultural	196	
Total .	1,926	1

—	Average for 5 years from 1924-25.
	5
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions).	506
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies.)	1,302
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies).	51,716
Non-Agricultural	4,183
Total ..	57,707

Province.	Population in millions.	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions).	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies).	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies).	Non-Agricultural.	Total number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 100,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	42·3	32	365	10,178	1,396	11,971	28·3
Bombay	19·3	20	87	3,877	671	4,655	24·1
Bengal	46·7	99	6	11,639	1,032	12,776	27·4
Bihar and Orissa	34·0	59	199	6,608	354	7,220	21·2
United Provinces	45·4	72	2	5,899	263	6,236	13·7
Punjab	20·7	112	..	12,617	1,797	14,526	70·2
Burma..	11·7	24	625	4,516	218	5,383	46·0
Central Provinces and Berar ..	13·9	37	80	4,090	50	4,251	30·6
Assam	7·6	17	..	883	47	947	12·5
North-West Frontier Province ..	2·3	1	..	9	6	16	0·7
Coorg	0·2	1	11	103	13	218	109·0
Ajmer-Merwara	0·5	7	2	486	95	590	118·0
Hyderabad Administered Area ..	0·1	..	..	..	8	8	8·0
Delhi	0·5	1	..	199	13	213	42·6
Total (British India)..	245·2	482	1,377	61,194	5,963	69,016	28·1
Mysore	6·0	17	..	1,278	308	1,603	26·7
Baroda	2·1	5	..	658	68	731	34·8
Hyderabad	12·5	22	..	1,587	317	1,926	15·4
Bhopal	0·7	24	11	951	..	986	140.9
Gwalior	3·2	..	..	2,492	39	2,531	79.1
Indore	1·1	5	..	238	28	271	28·5
Kashmir	3·3	10		1,5[illegible]	81	1,635	49·6
Travancore	4·0	1	18	1,071	223	1,33[illegible]	33·1
Cochin ..	1·0	1		106	32	1[illegible]	13·0

—	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10.	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15.	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20.	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25.	1925-26
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions).	1,987	23,677	89,925	163,822	197,930
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies).			10,971	24,437	31,26
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies) ..	107,643	459,096	902,020*	1,661,098	2,327,899
Non-Agricultural	54,267	89,157	226,031	493 509	730 126

Statistics of Co-operation.

Province.	Population in millions.	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions).	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies).	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies).	Non-Agricultural.	Total number of Members of primary Societies.	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	42·3	13,042	9,617	548,568	197,121	745,656	17·6
Bombay	19·3	10,075	800	271,765	168,469	438,225	22·7
Bengal	46·7	15,223	212	316,760	129,831	446,591	9·6
Bihar and Orissa	34·0	9,551	8,464	177,136	21,262	198,398	5·8
United Provinces	45·4	11,670	41	441,384	14,335	158,719	3·5
Punjab	20·7	30,509	..	344,965	54,501	399,466	19·3
Burma	11·7	6,420	5,648	103,936	31,260	135,196	11·6
Central Provinces and Berar	13·9	78,416	5,064	61,647	7,516	69,224	5·0
Assam	7·6	1,200	..	36,327	8,460	45,387	6·0
North-West Frontier Province	2·3	27	..	212	126	338	0·1
Coorg	0·2	206	116	9,125	1,518	10,643	53·2
Ajmer-Merwara	0·5	1,659	137	10,020	5,280	15,309	30·6
Hyderabad Administered Area	0·1	..	..	..	1,889	1,889	18·9
Delhi	0·5	363	..	3,813	201	4,014	8·0
Total (British India)	245·2	178,374	30,089	2,029,258	639,829	2,669,087	10·9
Mysore	6·0	2,359	..	51,160	40,773	92,033	15·5
Baroda	2·1	1,129	..	17,806	5,873	23,679	11·3
Hyderabad	12·5	3,902	..	34,353	13,270	47,623	3·8
Bhopal	0·7	2,108	271	13,446	..	13,446	19·2
Gwalior	3·2	6,880	..	42,536	641	43,177	13·5
Indore	1·1	1,268	..	5,257	1,675	6,932	6·3
Kashmir	3·3	2,239	..	29,488	1,207	30,795	9·4
Travancore	4·0	726	845	95,030	10,005	1,15,025	28·8
Cochin	1·0	....	..	9,585	6,763	16,325	15·3

—	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10.	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15.	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20.	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	1925-26.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Share capital paid up	13,19	88,87	2,51,97	5,25,66	7,80,65
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Members	14,12	83,28	96,35	2,54,45	3,88,61
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Societies	13,50	1,93,42*	47,81	1,49,98	2,02,18
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central Banks	..	..	5,03,19	12,29,88	19,21,90
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Government ..	5,86	10,87	25,58	67,69	1,38,04
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Non-Members and other sources	19,69	1,41,98	4,70,25	10,96,22	18,16,00
Reserve and other Funds .. .	1.67	25,00	1 23 32	3 12,38	5,13,01

Province	lation in mil lions.	Share Capital paid up	Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Govern-ment.	Non Members and other sources.	Reserve and other Funds.	Total.	Number of annas per head of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11
		Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	As
Madras	42·3	1,53,32	47,07	48,52	4,27,62	17,69	3,90,40	51,73	11,36,35	43
Bombay	19·3	1,03,06	1,81,08	48.71	2,17,16	36,14	2,40,03	50,61	8,78,69	78
Bengal	46 7	99,01	54,99	12,52	2,51,72	52	2,68,19	61,34	7,48,29	20
Bihar and Orissa	34·0	32,09	10,32	2,52	1,86,28	34	1,51,47	27,22	4,19,24	10
United Provinces .. .	45·4	17,00	3,23	3,32	51,30	27	50,04	29,91	1,88,16	
Punjab	20·7	8,10	43,83	36,10	3,24,11	17,37	3,05,98	1,08,48	9,22,97	72
Burma	11·7	95,98	12,76	10,98	1,32,36	12,56	1,42,89	65,52	4,73,01	66
Central Provinces and Berar ..	13·9	29,20	4,74	26,64	1,92,39	10	1,32,00	47,80	4,32,96	50
Assam	7·6	4,28	5,14	1,74	0,02	20	12,94	4,88	30 10	8
North West Frontier Province..	2·3	10	..	1	8	20	..	..	39	..
Coorg	0·2	1,87	16	11	1,13	5	1,86	1,19	5,87	47
Ajmer-Merwara	0·5	5,89	1,00	75	12,01	41	16,22	6,03	42,37	130
Hyderabad Administered Area..	0·1	1,18	1,00	7	..	..	44	8	2,77	44
Delhi	0·5	77	2	..	4,47	..	7,85	36	18,47	4
Total (British India) .	245 2	6,71,85	8,65,34	1,91,99	18,13,67	85,96	17,21,71	4,60,15	53,00,07	36
Mysore	6·0	85,32	10,92	1,22	9,55	1,68	23,49	16,18	98,60	20
Baroda	2·1	2,86	5,49	1,32	8,74	1,71	12,13	5,43	87,98	29
Hyderabad	12·5	32,60	1,05	1,34	50,40	7,04	31,68	16,85	1,41,65	1
Bhopal	0·7	1,02	..	..	4,99	3,37	1	2,60	12,72	20
Gwalior	3·2	9,53	69	3,80	-	27,99	1,70	6,98	50,69	26
Indore	1·1	2,00	2,08	24	11,03	2,19	8.07	0,04	82,85	4
Kashmir .. .	3·3	12 22	18	48	15 72	5,03	8 68	5,97	48,28	2
Travancore .	4 0	11,34	1,07	40	4,79	1 83	[illegible]	1,15	23 80	1
Cochin	1 0	1 91	1 79	72	2,[illegible]	34	4,11	1 60	13,09	

Indians Overseas.

NUMBERS.—The total Indian population resident in the countries to emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available re

Name of Country.	Indian population.
British Empire.	
1. Ceylon	750,000 (according to the census of 1921 the Indian population on estates in Ceylon consisted of— *Males* ...... 257,808 Females ....239,300.)
2. Straits Settlements	104,628 ..
3. Federated Malay States ..	305,219 ..
4. British Malaya	61,810
5. Hong Kong	2,555
6. Mauritius	264,527
7. Seychelles	332
8. Gibralter	50 (approximately)
9. Nigeria	100 (,,)
10. Kenya	22,822
11. Uganda	5,604 (Asiati
12. Nyasaland	515 ..
13. Zanzibar	12,841 ..
14. Tanganyika Territory	9,411 ..
15. Jamaica	18,401 ..
16. Trinidad	121,420 ..
17. British Guiana	124,938 ..
18. Fiji Islands	60,634 ..
19. Basutoland	179 ..
20. Swaziland	7 ..
21. Northern Rhodesia	56 (Asiatics) ..
22. Southern Rhodesia	1,250 (,,) ..
23. Canada	1,200 ..
24. Australia— Western Australia .. 300; Southern Australia .. 200; Victoria .. .. 400; New South Wales .. 700; Queensland .. .. 300; Tasmania 100	2,000 (approximately) ..
25. New Zealand	606 ..
26. Natal	141,336 ..
27. Transvaal	13,405 ..
28. Cape Colony	6,498 ..
29. Orange Free State	100 ..
30. Newfoundland	.. ..
Total for British Empire	2,030,241
Foreign Countries.	
31. United States of America ..	3,175 (Asiatics) ..
32. Madagascar	5,272 (Indians) ..
33. Reunion	2,194 ..
34. Dutch East Indies	832,667 (Orientals, chiefly Chinese & Arabs) (say) 50,000 Indians.
35. Surinam	34,957 ..
36. Mozambique	1,100 (Asiatics and half-castes) ..
37. Persia	3,827 ..
Total for Foreign Countries.. ..	100,525
Grand Total of Indians Overseas ..	2,130,766

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca, and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius, and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon, which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in im portant respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the

demand for fresh labou ha ng e out Emigration to Nata wa d on nued om the 1 t July 1911 as the Go ernment of Ind a were sa sfied that t wa und ab e to cont nue to send Ind an abou o that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian laboureres. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the intendentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

References.—The following is a list of the most important reports on questions connected with Indian Emigration that have been published during recent years:—

1. Report of the International Commission appointed to enquire into the condition and treatment of British India immigrants in Réunion 1879.

2. Report on the system of recruiting coolies in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the Colonies, 1883.

3. Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson's report on the system of recruiting labourers in the North Western Provinces and Bengal for the Colonies, 1883.

4. Report of the Natal Indian Immigrants Commission, 1885-87.

5. Dr. Comin's report on the proposed resumption of Emigration to Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1892.

6. Dr. Comin's report on Emigration from the East Indies to Surinam, 1893.

7. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's report on Emigration to Réunion, 1894.

8. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's [illegible] tion of Indian [illegible]

9 Repo t of the Comm oners appo nted to nqu e n o the qu t on of Ind an mmig a n 896

10. Lord Sanderson's Commission's Report on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, 1910.

11. Report of the Indian Enquiry Commission South Africa, 1914.

12. Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal's report on the condition of Indian Emigrants in the four British Colonies: Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji, and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, 1914-15.

13. Marjoribanks' and Marakkayar's report on Indian labour emigrating to Ceylon and Malaya, 1917.

14. South Africa Asiatic Enquiry Commission report, 1921.

15. Report by Right Hon. V. S. Shastri regarding his Dominion tour, 1923.

16. India and the Imperial Conference of 1923 compiled by Director of Public Information, Government of India.

17. Reports on the scheme for Indian emigration to British Guiana.

18. Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to Mauritius, 1925.

19. Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, 1925.

20. Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1925

21. Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to British Guiana, 1926.

Present Position.—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

(a) Control of emigration.

(b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration.—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows:—

"10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved."

Under this law emigration has been legalized to Ceylon on the following conditions:

(1) The emigrant shall—

(*a*) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or

(*b*) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.

(3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.

(4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.

(5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall, on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity, or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters' Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6).

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruiter to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed.

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the [illegible] the British Common[illegible] that each should enj[illegible] the composition of it[illegible] means of restriction on [illegible] the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (*a*) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the

Un n Canada p oh b ts h nd n f any pe on who has c me o the Dom n on othe w se than by on nuous ourney om the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British [illegible] the law and adminis- [illegible] to persons of Indian [illegible] to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position."

The Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand in the course of 1922 as the emissary of the Government of India to assist them in giving effect to this resolution. The main b ect of h s mi on wa to appea to the Go ernmen s and pub ic of Canada a d Aust a u y to en an hi qua fied dom ed Ind an In Au ra a, Ind an e dent n Queen an and Western Australia have neither the provincial nor the federal franchise. In Canada Indians resident in British Columbia are excluded from the dominion as well as the provincial franchise. While successful in securing a more sympathetic atmosphere towards Indians, he failed to bring about any modification in the existing electoral laws.

The question of giving effect to this resolution of 1921 was raised by the Indian representatives at the Imperial Conference, 1923. Their proposal was as follows:—

"Let the Dominion Governments who have an Indian population, let His Majesty's Government in the areas under their direct control such as Kenya, Uganda, Fiji and other places where there are Indians resident, appoint Committees to confer with a Committee which the Government of India will send from India and explore the avenues of how best and how soonest the principle of equality implicit in the 1921 Resolution may be implemented."

This proposal was favourably received by the Dominion Premiers, excluding General Smuts; and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies who cordially agreed that there should be full consultation and discussions between him and a Committee appointed by the Government of India upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies and protectorates and mandated territories. In pursuance of the proposal, the Government of India appointed a Committee in March 1924 composed of Mr. J. Hope Simpson, M.P., *Chairman* H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir B. Robertson, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., and Mr K. C. Roy with Mr. R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E., I.C.S. as Secretary to make representations to the Colonial Office on certain outstanding questions affecting Indians in Kenya and Fiji. The Committee assembled in London early in April 1924 and dispersed towards the end of July. During this period they had several interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officials of the Colonial Office, in which they made representations upon a variety of important matters affecting Indians in Kenya, in Fiji and in the mandated territory of Tanganyika. In regard to Kenya, the representations covered all questions of interest to India dealt with in the decision of His Majesty's Government. The result of these representations was announced by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons on August 7th, 1924. The situation in Kenya has also been improved as a result of the work of the Committee by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their former attitude of non-co-operation and to accept an arrangement by which they will select five members to be nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council. The result of the representations which the Committee made on certain outstanding questions relating to Indians in Fiji is expected to be announced shortly

Summary of Present Position.—Outside Australia, N. Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows:—

(1) **South Africa.**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance

movement headed by Mr Gandhi were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914, and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters:

(i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights."

(ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914

"By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

This has been officially interpreted to mean that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not, should be respected."

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union Their main recommendations were as follows:—

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics; but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics; but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have the right, subject to certain conditions—

(*a*) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics;

(*b*) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted.

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons, in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community.

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should, be possible, be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia* —

(*a*) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted [illegible] divisional councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(*b*) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused

(*c*) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application.

(*d*) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(*e*) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safe-guard their interests.

No action has been taken by the Union Government to give effect to these proposals except with regard to voluntary repatriation 6,080 Indians have returned to India from South Africa during the last 4 years of whom probably a large proportion have abandoned their South African domicile and accepted free repatriation under the official scheme.

Present Position.—Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal. In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law

The ant As p ty ba e made e e a efforts e p al y n Natal urthe curts the r gh s f nd n S m o h a e me ely rr ta n s a d ab u h s railway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms. Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are :

(*a*) The Natal Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, transferring the power of granting trading licenses from the Licensing Officer to an elected Licensing Board, on which Indians may not sit.

(*b*) The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance This Ordinance, which enables Municipalities in selling land to assign it for particular communities, and to that extent to secure segregation, has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

Anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa does not appear to be diminishing, and a bill for the segregation of Asiatics known as the Class Areas Bill was introduced in the Union Assembly in March 1924, which though not specifically directed against Indians, contained provisions which could be used for the compulsory segregation of all Asiatics in certain areas. Indian opinion was deeply agitated over the prospect of this legislation which it was apprehended might in the existing state of public opinion in South Africa result in the economic ruin of a large number of Indian traders in the Union. In response to the vigorous protests made by the Government of India the Union Government gave an assurance that it was their desire and intention to apply the measure if it became law in a spirit or fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements of resident Indians. The Government of India whilst welcoming the assurance were unable to rest satisfied with this position and made every effort to persuade the Union Government to abandon the project. For the moment they have succeeded, as in consequence of the unexpected dissolution of the South African Parliament the bill has lapsed.

In Natal an Ordinance was introduced in the Provincial Council in 1921 dealing with the township franchise to the detriment of the Indian community. It was again introduced in 1922 and in a modified form in 1923 but in each instance the Union Government withheld its approval. In 1923, the Union Government itself introduced a measure entitled "The Class Areas Bill," containing provisions which could be used in urban areas for the compulsory segregation of Asiatics. Indian opinion was deeply exercised over the prospects of this legislation, despite the assurance of the Union Government that it desired to apply the measure in a spirit of fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements of Indian residents. But in consequence of the unexpected dissolution of the South African House of Assembly in April, 1924, the Bill lapsed. Towards the end of December 1924, news was received that the Government of South Africa had given its consent to the Natal Bo ugh O d ian Tl s mea ure wh s g a d ng the ghts of ndian lr ady on t a oll Bo ugh p ents fu ar men o I d an a bu g S mila the Natal Township Franchise Ordinance (3 of 1925) was passed to or to render Indi ineligible for Township Franchise in future T ther, towards the end of January 1925, news w received that the Union Government had gaz ted a Bill to amend the Mines and Works Act order to take powers to refuse certificates competency to natives or Asiatics in certa occupations. The Government of India ma suitable representations in the matter to t Union Government and the Select Commit to which the measure was referred altered wording so as not to refer to Asiatics and nati directly. The Bill as amended by the Sel Committee was passed by the Union Assem but rejected by the Senate. In January 192 was reintroduced and in May it was adopted a joint Session of the Senate and the Assemb by eighty-three votes to sixty-seven. In rep to representations made by the Governme of India they were informed that there was present intention on the part of the Un Government of extending regulations beyo the position as it existed prior to the judgme of the Transvaal Provincial Division of t Supreme Court in the case Rex *versus* Hild Smith when it was held that certain regulatio with reference to mines and works which ha actually been in force in the Union of Sou Africa since 1911 and in certain provinces many years before that date were not valid und sections of the Act in terms of which they we promulgated. The Government of India ha also been assured that should any such extensi of the scope of these regulations be conte plated in future every reasonable opportuni will be given to all the parties in the Uni interested in the matter to make represent tions.

In July 1925, a more comprehensive Bi known as the Areas Reservation and Immigr tion and Registration (Further Provisio Bill, was introduced in the Union Assembl The Government of India made effecti representations against the provisions of th Bill both on grounds of principle as well as detail.

Deputation to S. Africa.

Towards the end of November 1925, t Government of India, with the concurrence the Government of South Africa, sent a deput tion to South Africa, the personnel of whic was as follows :—

- G. F. Paddison, Esq., C S I., I C.S., Com missioner of Labour, Madras—*Leader*
- Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, M.C.S.—*Membe*
- Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C I E — *Member.*
- G. S. Bajpai, Esq., C.B.E., I.C S —*Se cretary*

The main purpose of the deputation was t collect as soon as possible first-hand inform ation regarding the economic condition an general position of the resident Indian com munity in South Africa and to form an appre ciation of the wishes and requirements of th Indian community in South Africa. I preliminary report was received in India early i January. On the basis of the facts disclose

in that report the Government of India felt justified in renewing their proposal for a round table conference and pressed that, if that proposal was still unacceptable, there was a case for a fresh enquiry before the proposed legislation was proceeded with. Neither of these suggestions commended themselves to the Union Government who, however, expressed their willingness to [illegible] India an opportunity [illegible] Indian Community in [illegible] them by offering to take the course of proposing the reference of the Areas Reservation Bill to a Select Committee before, instead of after, the second reading, in order that the Indian objections to the Bill might be heard in respect of its principles as well as of its details. This offer the Government of India accepted, and their deputation appeared before the [illegible] March and presented [illegible] the Bill. Their advo[illegible] further correspondence with the Union Government the Government of [illegible] method of arriving [illegible] tion of the Indian [illegible] parties to enter the conference without being committed in advance to any particular solution of the questions at issue. They suggested that the Union Ministers might confer informally with the Leader of the Indian deputation in order to ascertain whether the obstacles in the way of a conference could not be overcome. The suggested conversations took place at Capetown early in April and resulted in a better understanding and appreciation of the respective points of view and difficulties of the two Governments. The Union Government impressed upon the Government of India that public opinion in South Africa would not view with favour any settlement which did not hold out a reasonable prospect of safeguarding the maintenance of western standards of life by just and legitimate means and on this basis agreed to enter a conference the recommendations of which would be subject to confirmation by the Governments of both countries. They also agreed, subject to the approval of the Union Parliament, to postpone further progress with the Areas Reservation Bill until the results of the conference were available. The following formula was accepted by both Governments as the basis on which the conference should be held. "The Government of the Union of South Africa and the Government of India have been further in communication with each other regarding the best method of arriving at an amicable solution of the Indian problem. The Government of the Union have impressed upon the Government of India that public opinion in South Africa will not view with favour any settlement which does not hold out a reasonable prospect of safeguarding the maintenance of Western standard of life by just and legitimate means. The Government of India are prepared to assist in exploring all possible methods of settling the Asiatic question and have offered to enter into a Conference with the Union Government for the purpose. Any proposal that the Conference might make would be subject to confirmation by the Governments of the two countries. The Union Government have accepted the offer of the Government of India and in order to ensure that the Conference should meet under the best auspices, have decided, subject to the approval of the Selected Committee and Parliament, not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill until the results of the Conference are available."

The reception accorded by Indian opinion to the decision to hold such a conference augured well for its success. At the same time, in order to enable representatives of the various political parties in South Africa to appreciate India's point of view and to strengthen the better understanding created by the visit of the Government of India Deputation to South Africa, the Government of India extended and the Union Government accepted an invitation to send a representative deputation to this country. The deputation arrived in India on the 18th September 1926. They visited almost all the principal towns of India including the Khyber Pass and Landi Kotal and returned to South Africa on the 13th October 1926.

On the 16th October 1926, it was announced that the conference between the representatives of the Union Government and those of the Government of India would take place at Cape Town on the 20th of December. The Government of India Delegation to South Africa consisted of the following:—

(1) Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, K.C.I.E., KT., Member of Governor General's Council .. .. Leader

(2) Hon'ble Mr. G. L. Corbett, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department .. .. Dy. Leader

(3) Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C. .. .. .. Member

(4) Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, KT., C.B.E., M.L.A. .. .. ,,

(5) Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, KT., O.B.E. .. .. .. ,,

(6) Sir George Paddison, K.B.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., M.L.A., ... ,,

(7) G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Dy. Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands Secretary.

The members of the Indian Delegation left India on the 24th November and reached Cape Town on the 18th December 1926. The conference was formally opened by the Prime Minister-General Hertzog, on the following day.

(2) **Kenya Colony.**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis *plus* an educational test, without racial discrimination, for all British subjects.

(*b*) SEGREGATION.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient, and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

[illegible] in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

[illegible] have been put [illegible] immigration [illegible] of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

THE SETTLEMENT.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided:—

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(*b*) SEGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS.—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants of land and transfers. A similar reservation in the low lands is offered to Indians.

(*d*) IMMIGRATION.—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult sufferage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions [illegible] A [illegible] the in[illegible] [illegible] the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee:—

"(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question."

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana.**—In certain respects Indians in these colonies are under disabilities. In Fiji, for instance, they are practically excluded from both the political and the municipal franchise. But the Indian population in these colonies belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their griev[illegible] are mainly [illegible] The wages in

to be unduly ow and the rec nt
on eve v ad t s regard d a a
n The .e...tra..ons fo. purposes
re proceeded smoothly. It is also
iat the number ofIndians exempted
last year was substantial and there
on to anticipate that the policy of
ose in whose case it will be a real
evy the tax will not be pursued in
Wages in both Fiji and British
o a large extent dependent on the
which is at present buoyant. It
le to form a more accurate opinion
1 in Fiji when the papers indicating
s in favour of Indians in the Colony
een agreed to by the Colonial Office
the r presentations by the Colonies
the Govt. of India, are published.
of the British Guiana deputation
d on the 21st of January 1924.
end of the month a deputation from
British Guiana, consisting of Sir
n, Kt., and the Honourable Mr.
K C, arrived in India to re-affirm
f colonisation which these gentle-
nitted to a committee of the Im-
tive Council in February 1920 and
ommittee had generally approved.
proper credentials from the Govern-
Colony and were authorised to
ieme before the Government of
Indian Legislature for considera-
vernment of India agreed to give
n facilities to meet the Standing
1 Emigration of the two Houses
Legislature, and this Committee
itation, which had, in the mean-
oined by Messrs. M. Panday and
who respectively represented the
Muhammadan sections of the
an community, on the 18th and
h The Committee fully discussed
vith the deputation, but decided
ing any recommendations to the
of India until their next meeting,
lace on the 26th May 1924. On
the Committee had also the ad-
amming Mr. Tewary, who was one
ers of the Committee appointed by
ent of India which visited British
922 After full consideration the
igration Committee reported that
uld be inclined to view with favour
ion scheme put forward by the
hey would, before making any de-
endation, like the Government of
oute an officer to British Guiana
—

progress made in providing suitable
for prospective settlers, the steps
to provide such settlers with
rials and skilled assistance to
up residential accommodation and
loans for agricultural develop-
and the measures instituted to
ove the sanitary conditions of the
ny especially in respect of drain-
and water supply;

steps, if any, taken by the Gov-
ent of British Guiana to provide
ties for the repatriation of the
Indian a eady se ed n he o ony
who are w ng o urn o nd a

(c) what improvements, if any, have taken place in the political and economic status of the resident Indian community since the earlier Indian deputation visited the colony in 1922 and

(d) sentiments of the Hindu residents in the matter of cremation of their dead

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar at Law, was deputed to British Guiana for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in Sept 1925. His report was received on February 1st and the following notification (No. 240 of the 23rd March 1926) authorising renewal of emigration to British Guiana on terms and conditions which were based on the report and approved by the Standing Committee on Emigration was submitted to the two houses of the Legislatures and also approved by them.

(4) **Other Parts of the Empire.**—In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory, and the matters have gone smoothly. The Government of India have now appointed their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya. The question or the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian state labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Govt. of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt. of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, i e, the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it is before the Ceylon Legislative Council. In regard to Malaya, the question is still engaging attention.

In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry

Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925 The various recommendations made in the report have been commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the [illegible] that no [illegible] sent to [illegible] future. [illegible]

g m rs Ind a p ...d...s in the ...sued, the Colonial Govt. expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

In Australia, a Bill was introduced in the Commonwealth Senate on the 12th June 1925 amending sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "(except British India)." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. The Bill was passed by the Senate and under it the Indians will enjoy both the State and Commonwealth franchise throughout Australia except in Queensland and in Western Australia where Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House.

Emigration to British Guiana.—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the Gazette of India on the following terms and conditions, which shall thereupon become operative:—

(1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment or subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall, at any time when so desired by the Governor General in Council, admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.

(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of b g u ... ...d prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and [illegible] force at the date of [illegible] to an assisted return [illegible] t be required to pay [illegible] the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour.

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

Indians in Great Britain.

More than sixty years have gone by since the Parsi community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahommedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. An Indian has served since 1910 on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and a second Indian (Lord Sinha) took his seat there on in 1926. Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1919 Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government. In the spring of 1923 Mr. (now Sir) Dadiba Dalal was appointed High Commissioner for India being the first Indian to hold the office. He resigned towards the end of 1924 to be succeeded by Sir Atul Chatterjee, previously a member of the Government of India. The early years of the present century saw the gathering of a new Indian element in permanent residence—that of retired officials and business men, or people of independent means who from preference or in order to have their children educated in England, leave the land of their birth and seldom if ever visit it again. Further, the stream of Indian summer visitors includes wealthy people who come regularly. There is an Indian Social Club, founded in 1912, with Sir M. M. Bhownaggree as president, which arranges for dinners and other functions to celebrate Indian festivals or to honour Indian visitors of special distinction. Sectionally, however, the only Indian community to be fully organised is that of the Parsis. They have an incorporated and well-endowed Parsi Association of Europe, and have established "Zoroastrian House" (168, Cromwell-road, S.W. 5) as a communal centre. A later development of great value in promoting social intercourse and good relation has been the formation of the British-Indian Union, 10 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W 1, under the presidency of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and with Lord Reading as Chairman.

The Indian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 and 1925 with its gleaming towers and minarets and its cool, fountain-filled forecourt was one of the most conspicuous and admired architectural features of Wembley; and the great popularity of the section was shown by the crowded state of the more attractive courts day after day. The continuous education of English, Colonial and foreign visitors in regard to the products and artwares of India was of great value and did much to spread a vogue for Indian artistic workmanship. This success led to proposals for a permanent India House in some central position to be the office of the High Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner and where a show of products and artware would replace the small, though choice exhibition of Indian wares at the present office of the High Commissioner for India in Grosvenor-Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating element and creates an Indian problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve-fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Native States, admitted into our public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are over 300 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbs about half the total.

The Advisers.

It is well known that until a few years ago the young Indian apart from inadequately

supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families, were practically left to their own devices. But in April 1909 Lord Morley, created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed Dr. (now Sir) T. W. Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser. The Bureau was located at 21, Cromwell-road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, which were thus given spacious quarters for their social work among the young men. (For Burmese students distinct club accommodation is provided, partly by subventions from Indian revenues, in the commodious Albion House, St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith, W. 6.) In India provincial advisory committees exist to help and advise intending students, but in some instances have been replaced by University Committees. The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangements under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Mallet who resigned at the close of 1916. He was succeeded by Dr. Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State. Mr. N. C. Sen followed Dr. Arnold as Local Adviser in London. At Oxford, the Oriental Delegacy, and at Cambridge, the Inter-Collegiate Committee have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally; whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These arrangements underwent far reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection with the setting up, under the Act of the previous year of a High Commissionership for India in the United Kingdom. The "agency work" Sir William Meyer, took over from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students. Sir T. W. Arnold accepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and the High Commissioner appointed Mr. N. C. Sen and Dr. Thomas Quayle as Joint Secretaries for the Education Department. The administrative work hitherto divided between the India Office and 21, Cromwell-road, was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner in Grosvenor-gardens, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers.

The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which sat in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton. Arrangements had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22, but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant. This largely accou[illegible] tentative form of the [illegible] the unanimous report [illegible] 1922. The opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India. Attention was invited to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommendations made for such development by previous commissions, and by the establishment of an Indian Bar. The Committee held that it should be possible to secure admission both to British universities and, subject to certain reservations, to the works of manufacturing firms in Great Britain for all Indian students [illegible] facilities afforded, [illegible] existed to ensure [illegible] best suited to their requirements. Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamier recommended the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the Inns of Court. An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926.

The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co-ordinating their efforts. Accordingly the High Commissioner held a conference in July 1925 when plans were formulated to help to meet the needs of st[illegible] spect to suitable [illegible] idon. The subjec[illegible] at a meeting of [illegible] 27, 1925) when a paper was read by Mr. F. H. Brown. The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does not meet the need fully the hostel and club at 21, Cromwell-ro[illegible] more particularly to [illegible] new comers. A sm[illegible] A. D. Bonarjee (Warden of 21, Cromwell-Road) as Secretray was established to assist students in obtaining suitable accommodation.

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gymkhana Club in 1921 acquired its own sports ground at Osterley, the total cost of purchase and equipment being estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts were made by some Ruling Princes and others, particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, but further help is required. The cricket eleven of the Club has an excellent record in matches at Lords and the Oval and with suburban clubs

A notable development of 1920 was the opening of the "Red Triangle" Shakespeare Hut in Bloomsbury, off Gower Street, as a union and hostel for Indian and Ceylonese students up to the number of 500. The hostel was removed to permanent premises 106-112, Gower-street, close to University College in the autumn of 1923. It is Indian both in conception and control, the warden Mr. P. D Runganadhan, and committee being responsible not to the National Council of Y. M. C. A. in London but to the Indian National Council in Calcutta. While the organization has a definitely moral and spiritual, as well as a social purpose, it is not a proselytising agency. There is a steady average of nearly 600 members and the hostel is exceptionally fortunate in securing the voluntary services of men and women of great distinction in many fields for the regular Sunday afternoon and other lectures. The cost of the [illegible] en met and the [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1820. A Class Annual subscription Rs. 32. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class Annual subscription Rs 12. *Secretary*: S. Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F R H.S., M.R.A.S. 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.—*Superintendent*, R. E. Cooper, Esq., F.R.H.S.; *Secretary*: C. A. Cinening. Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.—Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs 3. *President*, H. E. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen; *Chairman*. The Hon. Justice Sir William Phillips Kt., I.C.S., . *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon. I.C.S. *Hon. Treasurer*, Dewan Bahadur G. Narainaswamy Chetty Garu, Teynampett, S.W., Madras. *Nursery Superintendent*. Mr. N. Ramalingam Naiker, *Foreman, Ornamental Garden*: Mr. N. Munisawmy Naiker.

ANGLO-INDIAN LEAGUE.—To protect the interests of Anglo-Indians. President: Dr. H. W B. Moreno, PH.D. Hon. Secretary.—Mr. A McDonald, B.A., B.L. *Hon. Treasurer*: Mr S. V Cowen. Office: 2, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President*, Shams-ul-Ulma Dr Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph D., C.I E., 172 Hornby Road, Bombay *Hon Secretary*.—Principal J. Mackenzie, M.A.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society" in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 60 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs. 10. Annual subscription Rs 12 (resident members) and Rs. 5 (non-resident members). *Patron*: Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; *Life President*, Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A.(Cantab), D. Sc; *Secretary*, Prof. Gorakh Prasad, M Sc.; *Treasurer*, Prof Syamacharan De., M.A.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental Antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental Library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G Bhandarkar which he had bequeathed already to the Institute was handed over after his demise by his executors to the Institute and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the Institute the unique collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 12,000 a year for the publication of the Government Oriental Series The Institute has undertaken to edit the *Mahabharata* critically at the request of the Chief of Aundh who has promised a grant of Rs. 5,000 annually for that purpose. Grants are being received from the University of Bombay, and the Governments of Burma Baroda and Madras. The Institute has a journal called "Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute" published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R G Bhandarkar. Owing to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Minimum membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life Members can borrow books from the library and get the Journal free and other publications at concession rates. *Secretary*: Dr S K. Belvalkar, M A., PH.D. (Haward).

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888; to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10; Life member: Rs. 100. *Secretary*: S V Bhandarkar, Bandra, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary*. Dr. Edward Parker, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Founded 1883, to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,700 and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published quarterly which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. In the more recent numbers, serial articles on game birds, common snakes, and common butterflies have been appearing. Annual subscription Rs 25 Entrance fee Rs. 20. *Patrons*, H. E The Viceroy of India. H. R. H. the Prince of

Wales; *Vice-Patron*, H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharani of Dhar; and Mr. F. V. Evans, Liverpool; *President*, H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Vice-Presidents*, The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., I.C.S., and H. H. the Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Rev. E. Blatter, S.J., Ph.D., F.L.S.; *Honorary Secretary*, Sir Reginald Spence, Kt., F.Z.S.; *Curator*, S. H. Prater, C.M.Z.S., *Asst. Curator*, C. A. McCann; *Head Clerk*, Mr. A. F. Fernandes; Offices: 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in nearly 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached nearly 8,00,000 copies in 1924. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society. Grants of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under:—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF *CIRCULATION OF THE* B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Calcutta	122,781	107,084	148,026	111,567
Bombay	164,820	161,263	133,608	181,388
Madras	238,371	215,247	231,681	249.676
Bangalore	30,315	29,088	45,099	35,866
North India	133,238	144,930	191,692	168,091
Punjab	81,593	61,731	65,578	71,369
Burma	71,228	63,472	65.832	68,308
Total copies of Scriptures ..	842,446	782,365	881,516	886,278

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to other Auxiliaries and agencies during the year.

BRITISH INDIAN PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION.—To protect the interests of Domiciled Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians alike. President: Raja Rishee Case Law, C.I.E., M.L.C. *Joint* Hon. Secretary: Dr. H. W. B. Moreno, Ph.D. Office: 2, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch).—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] medical profession in Bombay. The entrance fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Re. 1, and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *Hon. President*, Dr. V. Bhajekar; *Hon. Vice-Presidents*, Dr. S. H. Banker and Dr. Deshmookh; *Hon. Librarians*, Dr. S. Popat and Dr. Lam, R.C.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Dr. P. T. Patel; and *Hon. Secretaries* Dr. S. P. Kapadia and J. E. Spencer, Top Floor, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of

the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary*, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, M.O., M.A., M.D., Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

CALCUTTA CHESS SOCIETY.—To encourage Chess and Chess contests, open to all. *President* :— The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. N. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., *Vice-President* : Dr H. W. B. Moreno. *Hon. Secretary*: D. Dhar ; *Hon. Treasurer* : B. B. Ghosh.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, but the present title was adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The *Head Offices* (Central Administration) are at 17, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta ; *President*, Mr. J. Langford James. *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. E. G. Dixon, O.B.E., and Mr. T. D. Edelston ; *General Secretary*, Colonel J. D. Crawford, D.S.O., M.C., M.L.A., *Asst. General Secretary*, Miss L. I. Lloyd ; *Hon. General Treasurer*, Mr. C. [illegible] "The Eu[illegible] Review," ob[illegible] from the General Secretary.

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—

ASSAM, CINNAMARA P. O.—*Honorary Secretary*, Mr. W. F. Nicholson.

BENGAL (EASTERN), NARAYANGANJ.—*Chairman*, Mr. J. G. Macartney; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. N. J. Scott.

BENGAL (WESTERN), ASANSOL.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. H. Goldsworthy : *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Goldsworthy.

BIHAR (NORTH), MOZUFFERPORE.—*Chairman and Hon. Secretary*, Mr. K. L. Mackenzie, M.L.C.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman*, Mr. L. Blunt ; *Secretary*, Mr. A. W. Wise.

BURMA, RANGOON.—*Chairman and Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G. S. Clark.

CACHAR, CHANDRANATPUR.—*Chairman and Hon. Secretary*, Mr. T. A. Everard.

CALCUTTA.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. W. K. Page ; *Secretary*, Miss L. I. Lloyd.

CHITTAGONG.—*Chairman*, Mr. R. L. Bliss, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. Gelts.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman*, Major J. O. Little ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. S. Hutchinson.

DELHI.—At present administered by the Central Administration.—All communications should be addressed to the General Secretary 17, Stephen Court Park Street, Calcutta.

DOOARS, MATELLI P. O.—*Chairman*, Mr W. L. Travers, O.B.E., M.L.C. ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G L. Shaw.

JAMSHEDPUR.—*Chairman*, Mr. F. C. Temple ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr J. M Smith.

KANKANARA, NAIHATI.—*Chairman*, Mr. J Bell ; *Hon Secretary*, Mr. C. D. Leitch [illegible] A. M. MacDougall [illegible] K. Methrel.

[illegible] —*Chairman*, Mr. R G. M. Bathgate ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr Finlayson.

MOULMEIN.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. A. W Dawn ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. S. C. Jones.

PUNJAB, LAHORE.—*Chairman*, Mr. Owen Roberts ; *Hon. Secretary*, Capt. W L. Kirby.

RAJPUTANA, AJMER.—*Chairman*, Mr. F. Sievwright ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. B. S. E. Gow.

SIND, KARACHI.—*Chairman*, Mr. A. J. Rice, O.B.E. ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G. Jacob.

SYLHET, LUNGLA P. O.—*Chairman*, Mr. A. Bell ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. P. Sinclair.

UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.—*Chairman*, Mr. A. H. Silver, C.I.E. ; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. W. Fletcher.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calcutta).—*Honorary Secretary*, Prof. C. V. Raman, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., 210, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHEMICAL [illegible] founded in 1924 with Sir P[illegible] Professor J. N. [illegible] Road, Calcutta, [illegible] *bers of the Council*, Dr. A. B. Normand (Wilson College) and Dr. A. N. Meldrum (Royal Institute of Science). Bombay Branch of the Indian Chemical Society. *President* : Dr. A. N. Meldrum ; *Vice-Presidents* : Dr. A. B. Normand and Rev. Fr. J. F. Caius *Joint Secretaries* : Dr. Mata Prasad and Mr. R. N. Bhagvat. *Treasurer* : K. B. Dr. A. K. Turner, *Members of the Executive Committee* : Dr. S. A. Kamat, Dr. N. F. Vajifdar and Mr. E. J. M. Hudson.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense, to organise free and well-informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions ; to formulate considered views on current political and social questions ; to publish literature and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised

in the interest of the public; and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects. Office: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay President, K. Natarajan, Esq., B.A., Secretaries, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, D Sc. (Econ), London, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. C. S. Deole, B A.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts a bi-monthly journal in which papers on mathematical subjects are published and maintains a library with current mathematical periodicals in all languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journal of the Society is published in Madras. There are about 225 members from all parts of India. *President*, V. Ramaswami Aiyar, M A., Deputy Collector, Chittoor. *Secretaries*, Prof. M. T. Naraniengar, Bangalore and Prin. N M. Shah, Poona. *Librarian*, Prof. Naik, Poona.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta.)—*President*, Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K C.I.E; *Vice-President*, Mr. O. C. Gangoly, Solicitor, Editor "*Rupam*"; *Joint Hon. Secretaries*, C. W. E. Cotton, and G. N. Tagore; *Assistant Secretary*, P Chatterjee, *Hon Treasurer*, Rai Fanindra Lal De, Bahadur. *Office*—6A, Corporation Street, Hindusthan Buildings, First-floor, Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The India Sunday School is an interdenominational organisation having as its object the establishment and strengthening of Christian Sunday Schools throughout the Indian Empire. It embraces a number of Auxiliaries, which are generally associated with particular language areas. Both in the local Unions and in the Central organisation, help is given by foreign and Indian workers of almost all denominations.

The I. S. S. U. was founded in Allahabad in 1876, and reorganised in 1922. Its General Committee is made up of the officers, representatives of the National Christian Council, the Auxiliary Unions, and the World's Sunday School Association, and workers in India appointed by the W. S. S. A. Funds are liberally provided for the support of by the British Committee of the W S. S. A. and by the International Bible Reading Association. The Headquarters of the Union is in Coonoor A Teacher Training Institution was opened in 1926, in Coonoor, Nilgiris.

The chief activities of the Union are—(1) The publication and sale of literature in English and various vernaculars, dealing with child study, religious training, lesson courses and teacher's helps. (2) The training of teachers by means of lecture courses and help in private study. (3) The arrangement of examinations in English and vernaculars in connection with the various courses provided, for which certificates, medals and Scripture awards are given. (4) The encouragement of Daily Bible Reading as an aid to the spiritual life. (5) The encouragement of teachers and other workers by means of conventions and conferences in connec[illegible] The Teacher Traini[illegible] hands of Mr E. A.[illegible] Coonoor.

The Union publishes the following quarterly periodicals in English:—

Notes for Teachers of Junior Scholars on the Brit. International Course; Notes for Teachers of Senior Scholars on the Amer. International Course: and a Journal for Teachers containing reports, articles and reviews.

Approximately 15,000 schools, with 600 000 scholars and 20,000 teachers, are touched by these activities.

The Officers of the Union are—*President* Bishop J. W. Robinson, M.E., Church, Delhi *Treasurer*, W D. Warren, Madras; *General Secretary*, E. A. Annett, Coonoor.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).—The organisation of the Institution commenced in 1919 and it was inaugurated by H. E. Lord Chelmsford early in 1921. Its object is to promote and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the United Kingdom. The standard of qualification is the same. Membership is divided into three classes, *viz.*, Members, Associate Members and Associates, and there is an additional class for students. *President*, W H. Neilson, O.B.E., V.D., *Secretary*, F. Powell Williams. *Offices*—8, Esplanade Row, East P. O Box 669, Calcutta.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—*Patron*, H. E the Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen; *President* The Hon. Mr. Justice E. H. Wallace; *Secretary*, W Erlam Smith. Presidency College Madras.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—*Secretary*, G. W. Bromhead, Esq., "Ardesley," High Road, Nungam Bakam.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed in 1923. Objects: To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters; to encourage and promote horse-breeding in India; to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement; to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India; to prepare an Indian stud book; and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India *Patron*, H. E. The Viceroy; *President* Colonel E. Hearle Cole, C.B., C.M.G., Coleyana Montgomery District, Punjab; *Secretary* Major-General Sir Bernard James, C B., C.I.E., M.V.O. *Registered Office*—Remount Camp, Kingsway, Delhi.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Founded in 1870. Its objects are:—(*a*) To extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in the people of that country. (*b*) To co-operate with all efforts made for advancing Education and Social reform in India. (*c*) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings

of the Association the principle of non-interference in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Calcutta, Rangpur and Lahore. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Beck, 21, Cromwell-road, London. Publication, *The Indian Magazine and Review*, a monthly Journal which chronicles the doings of the Association in England and in India, and takes note of movements for educational and social progress It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers, and articles about the West to interest readers in the East. *Life Members*—Ten [illegible]: Members, one [illegible] shillings; A so[illegible] and Six pence.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION. (Established in 1915). *Head Office*—139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Objects: (*a*) To inquire into and ascertain grievances with respect to passengers in India generally. (*b*) To [illegible] local bodies, Railway [illegible] companies carryin[illegible] to take all proper [illegible] obtain redress with regard to the said grievances. (*c*) To hold periodical meetings and discuss questions relating to grievances. (*d*) To start branch offices throughout India, and to affiliate societies and bodies having objects similar to this Association. (*e*) To start a fund to meet expenses for carrying out the objects of the Association. *President*—Meyer Nissim Esquire, M.A., *Vice-Presidents*—J. R. Tairsee, Esquire, B.A., Lachmandas Daga, Esquire. *Hon. Secretaries*—Jivraj G. Nensey, Esquire, Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat. *Assistant Secretary*—Pestonji Jamsetji, Esquire.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed March 1897; Annual subscription Rs. 15. *Secretary*: Jno. Godinho, 15, Burrow's Street, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Annual subscription Rs. 30 (Town Members) and Rs. 15 (Mofussil members). Entrance fee Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. The Society is affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, London and holds annual exhibitions distributes a monthly journal to members, and undertakes developing, printing and enlarging work from its members only. There are excellent work-rooms apparatus and reading room at the Society's Head-quarters at 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. *Hon. Secretary*: A. Hearn, 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. It is now working independently though for a few years in the beginning it was conducted as a branch of the Bombay Seva Sadan. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are being charged for except for the Music Classes, for Special Classes in English, and fo High School classes etc There are eight different departments subdivided into 57 classes, arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and a hostel is maintained for the former and two for those attending the Sub Assistant Surgeon's Classes. The number in these three hostels is now about 85 to 90. Besides there is a full-fledged Training College named after Bai Motlibai Wadia with about 61 students for being trained as Mistresses for Vernacular schools. This College is probably the only college in India maintained by a non-official, non-Christian missionary body teaching the full course The results of the Certificate Examinations held in the year 1926-27 under the authority of the local Government Training College for Women were as follows old II year 13, and I year senior 2. The total number of certificates granted so far is 335 now. The Practising School for little girls attached to the Training College has now eleven classes with 203 students reading up to the Marathi VI Standard, English being taught in the top three standards. Primary Classes for grown up women teaching up to the Marathi V Standard are attended by about 150 women. It is here that poor women are recruited for training as a teacher, nurse, midwife, or doctor. Special classes for teaching English, First Aid, Home Nursing were attended by about 60 students; the Music Classes by 113 students, and the Work-room Classes for teaching Sewing, Embroidery, Hosiery and Weaving by 155 women. Thus the total number of pupils is 908 to-day There are two branches of the Society started at Satara and Baramati which named after Lady Vithaldas Thakersey, the wife of the greatest helper of the Society so far, the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey. Besides there are branches started at Bombay, Sholapur Ahmednagar, Alibag, Nasik Nagpur, Gwalior for either educational or medical work or for both. Thus the total number of women and girls including 150 duplications on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is nearly 1,419. There are in Poona six hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other three in the Raste's Peth and the Somwar Peth for Nurses, etc., under training at the Sassoon Hospital. The number of resident students is above 250 in these six hostels. One of the three hostels at the [illegible] is intended for women of depresse[illegible] of these women at pres[illegible] with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training. There is an active Infant Welfare centre and ante-natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 50 excluding expectant mothers. The Society is extending its medical activities by undertaking, with the help of two charitable Trusts in Bombay to work out the scheme of Maternity, Infant Welfare, Child Welfare and General nursing for the women and children of the Bhatia Community under the supervision of Mr. G. K. [illegible] the organiser of the scheme. This

scheme has a Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, and three Infant Welfare centres. Besides, these Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar and Alibag under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. Now Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, Lady Wilson, Lady Lloyd, Lady Willingdon, Lady Sydenham and Lady Chelmsford are Hon. Patronesses. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance. The annual expenditure roughly comes up now to Rs. 2,50,000 *President*: Shrimant Soubhagyavati the Ranisaheb of Sangli; *Honorary Organiser and General Secretary*: Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M.A., C.I.E.; *Local Secretary and Treasurer*: Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat; *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections*: Mrs Janakibai Bhat (Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal; *Hon: Secretary, Nursing and Medical Education Committee*: Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhhare, L.M. & S. (on leave). Dr. V. C. Gokhale, L.M. & S. and Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S. (acting).

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office:—Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

President:—Shet Pandurang Javjee.

Secretaries:—Mr. C. S. Deole, B.A. and Mr. Manilal C. Modi.

RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY.—*President*, H.E. The Governor of Burma. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. C. Peacock, 17, York Road.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.—This Institution was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaily Dharmic (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Poona, Warangal, etc. The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with that intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects. The Institute has 2 orphanages with 150 inmates, industrial works, domestic industries, sales depots, Clubs, Libraries, etc. It also issues two Anglo-Vernacular papers, The *Ismaily* (a weekly) and The *Nurani* (a monthly). *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. Hasan Lalji Devraj.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION.—This Society was founded in London in 1754. Its recently published history by Sir Henry Trueman Wood, late Secretary of the Society, gives the following account of the Indian Section. In 1857, a proposition was made by Mr. Hyde Clarke, who wrote to the Council suggesting that "a special section be formed for India, another for Australia, one for English, America and so on." It was suggested that the Indian Section should meet once a fortnight for the reading of papers. Nothing came of the suggestion until ten years later when Mr Hyde Clarke returned to England, and in 1868 he renewed his proposal, but only proposing the formation of a Committee which should organise conferences on Indian subjects. This time the suggestion was taken up more warmly. Mr. Hyde Clarke himself was placed on the Council, and the Indian Conferences, which soon developed into the Indian Section, were started. "The Indian Section thus established became a most important department of the Society It has had great results in India by spreading information as to the directions which the development of Indian manufactures and Indian products could most usefully take, and in England by giving similar information as to the industrial resources and progress of India itself. The Section has received great help from the Indian press and it has in return been of service to the Indian press in supplying useful information to it It has been of great value to the Society itself as the means by which many members have been added to its list, so that in fact, thanks to a very large extent to the work of [illegible] of the allied section for [illegible] proportion of the pre[illegible] come from the dependencies of the Empire abroad." *Secretary of the Society*: G. K. Menzies, M.A.; *Secretary of the Indian and Dominions and Colonies Sections*: W. Perry, B.A., I.C.S. (retired) 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W. C. 2.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.—The Servants of India Society which was founded by the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., in 1905, has its Head-quarters in Poona and its objects are "to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote by all constitutional means the true interests of the Indian people." Its government is vested in the First member or President and a Council. On the death of Mr. Gokhale in February, 1915, the Right Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was elected President and continues to hold the office being duly re-elected thrice. Besides the headquarters, it has at present four branches, *viz.*, (1) in Bombay, (2) in Madras, (3) in the United Provinces, (4) in the Central Provinces. Moreover, it has several additional centres of its activities under the branches such as, Calicut, Mangalore, Lucknow, Lahore and Cuttack in Orissa. Each Branch consists of ordinary members, members under training and permanent assistants who work under the direction of a Senior Member. Mr. N. M. Joshi, a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly, representing labour interests. The branches engage both in propagandist and active work of political, educational, social, rural credit co-operative and philanthropic character in which they secure the help of a large number of voluntary workers, both men and women. A fair idea of the work of a branch can be had from a brief description of the operations of the Bombay Branch whose members

have so far undertaken activities in various fields. (1) Social purity like the Holika Sammelan of Bombay, (2) Social reform organization under the auspices of the Indian National Social Conference, (3) rousing public opinion about elementary education, (4) promotion of the cause of elevation and education of Indian women by building up institutions like the Poona Seva Sadan, with 1,095 (including duplications of about 150) women and girl pupils in nearly 53 classes of its 8 departments and five hostels in the city. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., is its Hon. Organiser and General Secretary. (5) Social service as carried out by the Social Service League of Bombay of which Mr. N. M. Joshi, B.A., is the Honorary General Secretary. (6) [illegible] co-operative movement [illegible] mpositors in the [illegible] in Bombay. The [illegible] at Hadapsar and [illegible] a, started for the [illegible] number over 35 with a total membership of over 1,800, capital of nearly three lakhs and a total turn-over of five lakhs per year. Nineteen of these societies which are in Bombay for poor labouring classes are so conducted as to free their members entirely from their chronic indebtedness. Their membership of the latter group consists of sweepers, scavengers, mill-hands numbering above 550 and debt amounting to nearly three lakhs of rupees have been cleared off. Moreover, educational work was organized by starting a Co-operative Quarterly and by starting a Co-operative Secretaries' Training Class in Bombay for 60 Secretaries from the various districts for three years. These are now transferred to the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay, of which Mr G. K. Devadhar is now the Vice-President. These three experiments on such a scale were the first of their kind in India, (7) relief work connected with wide-spread calamities by organizing the Plague Relief Committee of Poona, which succeeded in making inoculation popular in the Deccan, the Salumbra Fire Relief Committee which arrange for the Relief to sufferers for five years and by undertaking a scheme of non-official relief during the famines of 1907-08 and 1914 in the United Provinces, the famine in Gujarat and Kathiawar of 1911-12 and the famine of 1913 in the district of Ahmednagar, and that of 1918-1919 in Gujerat and the Deccan; and in 1920 in Orissa near Puri, (8) Influenza relief was well organized by members of these associations in Bombay and Poona. Since the outbreak of the Malabar Rebellion in August 1921 the members of the Society organised the work of relief which was administered with the help of outside organizations like the Poona Seva Sadan, the Y M C. A., etc., and in collecting funds from all over the country especially Bombay Thus from all over the country substantial help to the extent of nearly Rs 3,50,000 was collected. For the first six months about 19 camps with nearly 27,000 men, women and children of all castes and creeds were maintained very efficiently and during the later six months thousands of Hindu and Moplah families were supported in their villages in the disturbed and the destroyed parts of the district of Malabar This work was closed in the beginning of October 1922. Mr. G. K. Devadhar as Vice-President of the Malabar Central Relief Committee directed the work on behalf of the Servants of India Society. In 1924 the Society organised the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund in Bombay with a view to giving relief to the poor people, especially the Panchamas, who had suffered from unprecedented floods in the districts of Malabar, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Mr. G. K. Devadhar is the Hon General Secretary and Treasurer and Mr C. S. Deole, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund. The distribution of relief was carried on with the help of Y. M. C. A. workers in the different districts, (9) organizing public opinion on the question of Indians in South Africa, (10) its political work is conducted strictly on constitutional lines and thus it was able to start District Congress Committees in several wards of the city of Bombay. These conducted a political quarterly, (11) it started in Bombay an organization called the Indian Economic Society with a view to promoting the study of Indian economics on right lines and also conducted a vernacular class, (12) A new association called the Indian Liberal Club has been started to carry on political propaganda. It is now reorganized as Institute of Economics and Politics. Besides, the society was engaged in conducting a scheme of welfare work to supply cheap grain, cheap cloth and cheap credit at Jamshedpur. Mr. K. J. Chitalia, one of its Members, has started a Gujarati ladies' organization called the Bhagini Samaj for work among women in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Mr. A. V. Thakkar has started in the District of Panch Mahals in Gujarat a mission for the Bhils for the improvement of the Bhil population and it is called the *Bhil Seva Mandal*. The Society also takes active interest in the organization of labour movement in India. Two of its Members, Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, are conducting a labour monthly, called the "All-India Trade Union Bulletin," which has been recognized as the Official organ of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Quite recently the United Provinces Branch organized a band of volunteers who rendered assistance, in a manner that called forth general approbation, to the pilgrims at the Kumbha Mela in Hardwar and Allahabad, the ladies of the Poona Seva Sadan assisting in this work. The Society engages in journalistic work also, having in its control the *Hitavada*, an English weekly in Nagpur, and the *Dnyan Prakash*, a Marathi daily and weekly in Poona. The Society has been conducting, with Mr. Vaze as editor, an English weekly called *The Servant of India*. The U. P. Branch had in addition undertaken the publication of pamphlets on public questions and has sent out three such publications together with a

...on; Delhi; Jaffna; Madura; Murree; Risalpur; Trivandrum. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 114 specially trained full-time Secretaries. A feature of the Y. M. C. A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 14 Americans, 4 Canadians, 21 Englishmen, 2 Scotchmen, 1 Swiss, 2 Anglo-Indians and 65 Indians and Ceylonese.

The classes of people reached by the Indian Y. M. C. A. and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows:—

Generally:—1. Literature:—Publication of original works and reprints. Four series; "Heritage of India;" "Religious Quest of India;" "Religious Life of India"; "Makers of Modern India."

2. Lecture Bureau:—Many thousands of slides on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 700 centres in India.

3. Physical—Training Physical Directors for schools and colleges, fostering playground movement, Olympics.

4. British Army Work in a number of centres and especially on the N. W. Frontier

Boys:—Scouting, Boys' Clubs, Camps, etc.

Students.—Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres.

Indian students in Britain:—Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

"*Citizens*":—(i.e. [illegible] Ceylonese and [illegible] Libraries, Lect[illegible] Study-Circles; handling many subjects of vital interest—social, intellectual and religious.

Rural Reconstruction:—In 4 selected centres where demonstrations are given in cottage industries, poultry farming, book-keeping, etc

Soldiers.—Institutes and Holiday Homes.

Anglo-Indians:—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Europeans:—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Labourers in Mills:—"Welfare" Work.

Indians in Fiji.—

Rural Communities:—"Rural Reconstruction" work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries, and Adult Education.

A monthly magazine, the YOUNG MEN OF INDIA, is issued at Rs. 5 per annum, including postage.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 170 local Y.M.C.As.) calls for a Budget of Rs. 2,10,415 in 1927. Of this sum, Rs. 70,000 has to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

Patron:—His Excellency Baron Irwin of Kirby-Underdale, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Chairman of the Executive:—The Hon'ble Sir Ewart Greaves, Kt., M.A., Bar-at-Law.

General Secretaries:—K. T. Paul, O.B.E. and Dr. S. K. Datta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings:—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Robsch Street and Reynolds Road. The President is Mr. W. H. Neilson O.B.E., M.I.C.E., and the General Secretary is Mr. H. W. Bryant, M.B.E. In connection [illegible] is also Welfare Work for labourers at Naigaon Secretary, W. E. D. Ward. There is city-wide Physical Work programme; Secretary, A. G. Noehren.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organized nationally in 1896. The aim of the Association is to promote the physical, intellectual, social and spiritual welfare of young women and girls in India, European, Anglo-Indian and Indian. This is done by the establishment of local branches in different centres. At present they number 80 including city and student branches. The Associations in big cities have a large membership including all classes of the community. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings and meetings for social [illegible] nes, some of [illegible] 70 girls, are [illegible] a demand for [illegible], at present, owns 24 including 8 holiday homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to holiday homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Ootacamund and in a North Indian Centre. Special Girls Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Travellers' aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs employment bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The Commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by a staff of trained secretaries, some of whom come from

Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The others are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year. The majority of the Indian branches are also carried on in this way. The Student Department is affiliated to the World's Student Christian Federation and has 42 branches in the various Schools and Colleges.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, is international and inter-denominational. Full membership is confined to members of the Christian Church, but Associate membership is open to any girl or woman of good character, no matter what her religion may be. The National Headquarters are situated in Calcutta and business is conducted by the National Committee which has a representative membership in all parts of India, also in Burma and Ceylon.

The Patroness of the Association is H. E. Lady Irwin.

Copies of the annual reports and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The Official Organ of the Association is the "Woman's Outlook," an illustrated monthly magazine, which supplies women living in India with a good magazine at the price of Rs. 2-0-0, post free, per annum.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates; but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has four branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows :—

Hon. General Secretary :—Mrs. E. F. Hingeley, c/o P. O. B. 535, Bombay.

Hony. Local Secretaries.

Bombay .. Mrs. Blair, Arthur House, Cooperage, Bombay.

Calcutta .. Hon. Secretary c/o Miss Cornelia Sorabji, 28, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Delhi .. Mrs. Blomfield, Aurinzet Rd., Raisina, Delhi.

Punjab .. Mrs Irving, 16, Davis Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf o the n nt, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meeting for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of **Women's Employment Bureau** in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

Federation of University Women in India

This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India. Units representing British Universities Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively.

These Units are now fused together into one body: and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 27 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheque Walk, London.

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world-friendship, and world service, will easily be

s forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women; they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service; they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the International Federation alone, into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The benefit to Members individually also is great. The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them. Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation.

During 1927 these last have included. Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree; residential scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or scientific research, by Australia and America.

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University. Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit.

Subscriptions.—British Unit .. Rs. 3 a year
Indian Unit .. Rs. 2 a year
American Unit .. Rs. 2 a year

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore. Each Branch has its local Committee. But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee with Headquarters at Calcutta for the years 1927 and 1928.

OFFICE BEARERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
President—Mrs. Stewart Macpherson.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Bombay .. Miss Beevers.
Mrs. Doctor.
Calcutta .. Mrs. Kellas.
Mrs P. Chaudhuri.
Delhi .. Mrs. Coatman.
Lahore .. Mrs. Dobson.
Mrs. Thapur.

Honorary General Secretary, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Bar Library, High Court, Calcutta.

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same to the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain.

EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION, INDIA AND BURMA.

The following shows some of the work carried out during 1926 by the Association which undertakes in India and Burma the work on behalf of British Ex-Officers and British Ex-Service men to which the late Earl Haig pledged himself in England:—

(*a*) 260 applicants provided with employment despite most unfavourable conditions.

(*b*) Over Rs. 2,30,400 expended in affording assistance to British Ex-Service men and the dependents of these in India and Burma, and a further £550 contributed to Earl Haig's Association at Home for the assistance of those Ex-Members of the Indian Services who after returning to England were in distress and want.

Men were started in business, distress arising from sickness and from unemployment was relieved. School fees were paid and School outfits provided for numerous children, repatriation and emigration expenses were met, board and lodging were provided while men looked for work, widows, orphans and deserted wives assisted, expenses of training were borne, legal and medical expenses were met.

(*c*) Miscellaneous assistance of every description was given to applicants. Matters of pay, pensions and gratuities were assisted, information and advice as to Colonial Settlement were given, legal advice was afforded, letters of recommendation to possible employers were given and employment offered in India to serving soldiers was investigated and the wants of large numbers of ex-officers and ex-service men were gone into at interviews.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is the President of the Association.

INTEREST TABLE.

From 5 to 12 per cent. on Rupees 100.

Calculated for 1 Year, 1 Month (Calendar), 1 Week, and 1 Day (365 Days to a Year) the Decimal Fraction of a Pie for the Day being shown for the Day.

Per cent.	1 Day. Rs. A. P.	1 Week. Rs. A. P.	1 Month. Rs. A. P.	1 Year Rs. A. P.
5	0 0 2·630	0 1 6	0 6 8	5 0 0
6	0 0 3·156	0 1 10	0 8 0	6 0 0
7	0 0 3·682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0 0
8	0 0 4·208	0 2 5	0 10 8	8 0 0
9	0 0 4·734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0 0
10	0 0 5·260	0 3 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
11	0 0 5·786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0 0
12	0 0 6·312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12 0 0

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

Esta-blished	Club-house.	Subscription. Ent.	An-nual	Mon-thly.	Secretary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	Abbottabad, N. W. F. Provinces.	24	..	14½	Col. S. G. L. Steele, C.B.
1890	Madras	75	12	6	E. Barrington Smyth.
1863	Agra Cantonment ..	75	..	12	Capt. A. Catling.
1889	......	50	..	11	Capt. F. M. S. Gibson, M.B.E.
1893	Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam.	32	..	20	William H. Tilbury, M.C.
1883	Kaiser Bagh	100	..	18	Lt. P. W. Grant.
1870	Berar	100	..	13	Lt. G. H. Lee, M.C.
1866	Allahabad .. .	100	10	12	E. F. J. Payne.
	......	100	8	13	W. A. Forbes.
1894	Amritsar	30	..	16	Leonard B. Stedman.
1868	38, Residency Road ..	100	10	14	St. John L. Oliver.
1883	Municipal Gardens ..	50	..	9	Stanley Jones.
1864	Backergunj, Barisal ..	32	..	13	Wm. Stewart.
1850	Grand Trunk Road, S. Riverside.	100	..	15	A. B. Hannay & H. I. Matthews.
1881	Fytche Street, Bassein, Burma.	50	..	11	A. F. Dawson.
1884	Close to Race Course ..	50	..	13	H. N. Newey.
.	......	20	..	16	Rev. H. W. Stapleton Cotton.
1827	33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	500	25	16	Col. A. L. Barrett, D.S.O.
1846	29, Chowringhee Road.	150	20	14	W. E. Griffith.
1862	Esplanade Road ..	300	12	10	W. F. Murdoch.
	......	75	12	9	J. B. Barclay and W. Blake.
1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	350	24	12	H. F. Hobbs, D.S.O., M.C.
1907	241, Lower Circular Road.	200	120	10	T. T. Williams. Hon. Mr. Aroon Sinha (On leave.) Dr. S. Goswami (Officiating in place of A. Sinha.)
1844	Cawnpore	50	..	10	E. J. W. Plummer.
1878	Pioneer Hill, Chittagong.	75	12	10	J. C. Cumming.
1885	Mhow	60	..	17	Capt. A. J. Penn.
1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	Capt. H. A. Bleach.
1876	......	100	18	10	O. Grob.
1856	Coconada	70	..	10	F. N. Ryalls.
1868	Coimbatore	75	9	10	Arthur Campbell.
1894	Coonoor, Nilgiris ..	100	12	8	A. K. Weld Downing.
1864	Dacca	50	..	20	
.	Dalhousie, Punjab ..	..	15	7	
1868	Auckland Road ..	100	16	7½	
1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi ..	100	15	15	

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-house.	Subscription Ent.	Subscription Annual	Subscription Monthly
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JHANSI	1887	Next to Public Gardens, *Jhansi.*	75	..	12
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras..	250	20	10
MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN.	1873	Mount Road	150	60	.
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road, Calicut..	100	6	12
MAYMYO	1901	......	100	12	20
MOOLTAN	1892	*Mooltan*	50	..	15
NAINITAL	1864	......	150	12	10
OOTACAMUND ..	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills.	150	18	10
ORIENT	..	Chowpaty, Bombay..	300	72	6
PEGU	1871	*Prome Road, Rangoon*	300	20	12
PESHAWAR	1863	Peshawar	50	..	12
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore ..	150	15	12
QUETTA	1879	Quetta..	120	..	18
RANGOON GYMKHANA..	1874	Halpin Rd., Rangoon.	75	6	10
RANGOON BOAT CLUB..	..	Royal Lakes, Rangoon	48	..	3
RAJPUTANA .. .	1880	Mount Abu	50	..	8
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.	1880	Apollo Bunder ..	450	16	12
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.	1861	11, Russell Street ..	500	25	..
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.	..	Nasik	75	15	12
SATURDAY	..	7, Wood Street, Calcutta.	100	12	10
SECUNDERABAD ..	1883	Secunderabad(Deccan)	100	..	8
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong.	100	..	20
SIALKOT	..	Sialkot, Punjab ..	32	..	10
SIND	1871	Karachi	300	12	12
TRICHINOPOLY ..	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12
TUTICORIN	1885	Tuticorin	60	..	12
UNITED SERVICE CLUB.	1866	Simla	200	12	8
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW.	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace.	100	..	12
UPPER BURMA ..	1889	Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.	50	12	10
WESTERN INDIA TURF.	..	Bombay and Poona ..	50	15	..
WILLINGDON SPORTS	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay..	500	120	..
WHELER	1863	The Mall, Meerut ..	75	..	10

The Church.

In the ordinary acceptance of the term there is n[illegible] India. An Ecclesiastic[illegible]intained for providing [illegible] primarily to British [illegible]e European civil officials of Government and their families. Seven out of the eleven **Anglican Bishops** in India are officers of the Establishment, though their episcopal jurisdiction far transcends the limits of the Ecclesiastical Establishment. The stipends of the three Presidency Bishops are paid entirely by Government, and they hold an official status which is clearly defined. The Bishops of Lahore, Lucknow, Nagpur and Rangoon draw from Government the stipends of Senior Chaplains only but their episcopal rank and territorial titles are officially recognised. The Bishops of Chota Nagpur, Tinnevelly-Madura, Travancore-Cochin Dornakal and Assam are not on the establishment. The new Bishopric of Assam was created in 1915. In its relations with Government it is subordinate to the see of Calcutta. But the maintenance of the Bishopric is met entirely from voluntary funds.

The **ecclesiastical establishment** includes four denominations—Anglican, Scottish, Roman and Wesleyan. Of these, the first two enjoy a distinctive position, in that the Chaplains of those denominations (and in the case of the first-named the Bishops) are individually appointed by the Secretary of State and rank as gazetted officers of Government. Throughout the Indian Empire there are 134 Anglican and 13 Church of Scotland chaplains whose appointments have been confirmed. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans receive block-grants from Government for the provision of clergy to minister to troops and others belonging to their respective denominations. The Wesleyan Methodist Church has a staff of military chaplains in India who receive a fixed salary from Government and 25 chaplains working on a capitation basis of payment by Government. Churches of all four denominations may be built, furnished and repaired, wholly or partly at Government expense.

The Anglican Communion has at last attained to **self-government**. In Dec. 1927 the Royal assent was given to an Indian Church Measure and Bill and Jan. 1, 1928, was fixed as the date of their coming into operation. These laws have effected two great changes in the affairs of the Church. Up to the present the General Council has been a body unrecognised by law. It is now empowered to legislate for the Church. Further, property which has been held for the Church by the Bishops and Archdeacons as Corporation Sole will now be transferred to Trust Associations which will be established under the Act. The actual date of severance of the legal bond between the Church in India and the Church of England has not yet been fixed, but by order of the King in Council it must be some day in 1930. After the severance is complete the Church in India will be as free to manage its own affairs as is the Church of any one of the other great Dominions. Apprehension was felt by many that freedom would involve drastic departures from the faith and practice of the Church of England. Such fears have already been proved groundless, in the first place by the adoption of a Constitution wholly Anglican in ideal and principle and secondly by the pledge given in the most solemn manner, at the instance of purely Indian dioceses, that the right of European congregations to worship according to the Use of the Church of England will be most carefully safeguarded.

After the date of severance the law of the Church will be its own "Canon Law" passed by the General Council. In every fully constituted Diocese there is a Diocesan Council composed of the Bishop all the clergy who hold his license, and lay representatives from every parish. The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them. They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council. General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta. They consist of three "Houses." Bishops Priests and Laymen. Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops. The other two Houses are formed by the elected representatives of the Diocesan Councils. The three Houses usually sit and vote together, but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions. A "Canon" of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses. In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects. But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon.

Another great change which will almost immediately take place will be the **election of the Bishops** to vacant sees by the dioceses over which they are [illegible] after the date of sev[illegible] for the Bishops, th[illegible] lains will continue [illegible] of the debate upon th[illegible] House of Lords the Secretary of State for India stated that the Government of India acknowledged that the provision of Chaplains and the maintenance of churches for the use of its European servants were duties of moral obligation. Very few Europeans therefore will notice any change at all in the status of services of their Church. But the Indian section of the Church has at least been set free to develop along lines more suitable to the Indian character than those fixed for English people during the controversies and persecutions of the fifteenth century.

So far as the European and Anglo-Indian communities are concerned the activities of the Church are not confined to public worship and pastoral functions. The education of the children of those communities is very largely in the hands of the Christian denominations. There are a few institutions such as the La

[illegible] Schools on a non-denominational [illegible] has [illegible] In [illegible] large centres there exist schools of various grades as well as orphanages, for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indian under the control of various Christian bodies. The Roman Catholic Church is honourably distinguished by much activity and financial generosity in this respect. Her schools are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire; and they maintain a high standard of efficiency. The Anglican Church comes next, and the American Methodists have established some excellent schools in the larger hill-stations. The Presbyterians are also well represented in this field, particularly by the admirable institution for destitute children at Kalimpong, near Darjeeling. Schools of all denominations receive liberal grants-in aid from Government, and are regularly inspected by the Education Departments of the various provinces. Thanks to the free operation of the denominational principle and its frank recognition by Government, there is no "religious difficulty" in the schools of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.

Christian Missions.

The tradition that St. Thomas, the Apostle, was the first Christian missionary in India is by no means improbable. History, however, carries us no further back than the sixth century, when a community of Christians is known to have existed in Malabar. Since then the so called **Syrian Church** in south-west India has had a continuous life. Except in its infancy this Church (or rather these Churches for the Syrian Christians are now divided into four communions) has displayed little of the [illegible] recent times [illegible] introduced into [illegible] who established [illegible] their sphere of [illegible] tropolitical see of [illegible] ier, a Spaniard by race, took full advantage of the Portuguese power in Western India to carry on his Christian propaganda. His almost super-human zeal was rewarded with much success, but many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the shrinkage of the Portuguese Empire. It is really to the work of the missionaries of the **Propaganda** in the 17th century that the Papacy owes its large and powerful following in India to-day. The Roman Catholics in India number 1,823,000, of whom 332,000 were added during the decade 1911-1921. The total of "Syrian" Christians (exclusive of those who while using the Syrian liturgy, are of the Roman obedience) is 315,000, as against 367,000 in 1901. Protestant Christians (the term throughout this article includes Anglicans) number 2,950,000, an increase of 547,000 since 1911. Thus, the total number of Christians of all denominations in India is now close on five millions. In fact it probably exceeds that figure at the present moment, as these statistics are taken from the Census Report of 1911, and the rate of increase during the previous decade was nearly 100,000 per annum.

The Protestant Churches made no serious attempt to [illegible] India till 18 3 They [illegible] us b n a wo k n the Ind n m on fi d o [illegible] 10 y a nd he s a ist al results of their efforts are given above It is now, however, generally recognized that Christian missions are producing indirect effects in India which lend themselves only incompletely to any sort of tabulation. The main agency of this more diffusive influence of Christianity is the missionary school and college. The **Protestant missions** fill a considerable part in the elementary education of the country. According to the 1923 *Report of the National Christian Council for India* they are teaching 420,255 children in 12,699 elementary schools, mostly situated in villages. The majority (243,895) of children in these schools are non-Christians. The same is true also of the secondary schools and in a still greater degree of the colleges. The former number 523 with 70 254 male and 25,302 female pupils. There are 40 colleges affiliated to Universities, containing 20,062 male and 1,309 female students. Of these as many as 14,148 are non-Christians From the standpoint of missionary policy much importance is attached to these agencies for the indirect propagation of the Christian faith. The statesman and the publicist are chiefly interested in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated classes, and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs. The principal **University colleges** under Protestant auspices are the Madras Christian College: the Duff College, Calcutta; the Wilson College, Bombay; the Forman College, Lahore, and three women's colleges—the Women's Christian College at Madras, the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Ludhiana. The Roman Catholics have a large number of educational institutions, ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for University degrees. But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant bodies. The proportion of literates amongst native Roman Catholics is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts, but compared with Hindus and Mahomedans it is conspicuously higher. The Roman Catholics have some 3,000 elementary schools in which 98 000 boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in University colleges about 5,000 students of both sexes. These figures, however, include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges.

More recent, but producing even more widespread results, is the **philanthropic work** of Christian missions. Before the great famine of 1878, missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity. The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon their hands. Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity. But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions **Hospitals and dispensaries** have sprung up in all parts of the [illegible] field and oper

a e a mo t a m nopo [illegible] n m n ry effort n 191 he o a nu nb o d a mis ona w ing und Pr s an o e ties in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion. There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type-writing. In this department the **Salvation Army** hold a prominent place; and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry. The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked. It has awakened the social conscience of the non-Christian public, and such movements as "The Servants of India" and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary operations.

Reunion.—For very many years Indian Christians have shown that they felt much more acutely than Europeans the scandal and disadvantage of the divisions of Christendom. These divisions are due to a very much greater extent than is always recognized to political causes, and in the political conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they became crystallised, India had no part. Even those differences amongst Christians which have a purely religious origin and foundation seem to be of very little account to Indian converts. For them the great dividing line is that between Christ and Mahommed or Shiva and Vishnu. Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in Christ. Compared with the greatness of the gulf which separates Christian from non-Christian, the differences of "confession" and "order" which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly artificial and negligible. In consequence the reunion movement, which is noticeable all over the world, is nowhere so strong as in India. In South India it has already resulted in the formation of the South India United Church, which is a group union of five of the principal Protestant communions, and as these bodies are in communion individually with all, or almost all, the other Protestant bodies at work in India the Union may be regarded as a Pan-Protestant Union. The S.I.U.C. is at present negotiating with the Anglican Church. If, as seems probable the negotiations are successful the result will amount to a union of all the Christian bodies in South India, except the Roman Catholics, on the basis of the last Lambeth encyclical. This will mean that a real National Indian Church will come into being. Although it will be tolerant of almost every expression of Evangelical opinion and will retain the freedom of development characteristic of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the Historic Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the Anglican Church.

Anglican Missionary Societies.

The Church Missionary Society carries on work in India in seven different missions—the nited P me s h India n e nd c n B n n n a unjab an S nd and h n P o m e and Ra pu na. The names are in order of seniority. Work was begun in what are now called the United Provinces in 1813, in Bombay in 1820, in the Punjab in 1851, and in the Central Provinces in 1854. The Society has always kept Evangelistic work well to the fore; but it also has important medical missions, especially on the N.-W. Frontier and many schools of the Primary, Middle and High standards. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society is an offshoot of the C. M. S. controlling the work of 162 missionary ladies. The number of ordained European missionaries of the C. M. S. in India and Ceylon is 160, European laymen 30 and European laywomen 258. The Society claims a Christian community of 2,21,359 of whom 63,655 are adult communicants.

Society for the propagation of the Gospel.—Statistics of the work of this Society are not easily ascertained, as much of it is done through Diocesan institutions, which, while financed and in many cases manned by the S. P. G., are entirely controlled by the Diocesan authorities. The best known of the S. P. G. missions is that at Delhi, commonly called the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, carrying on educational work at St. Stephen's College and School. At the College there are about 200 students under instruction, and at the High School 800. The College hostels accommodate 100 students. Missions to the depressed classes exist in Burma, in the Ahmednagar District and in several parts of South India, especially in the Diocese of Tinnevelly-Madura. The S. P. G. also maintains an important Criminal Tribes Settlement at Hubli, in the Bombay Carnatic. There are 116,000 Indian Christians under the aegis of the S. P. G.; 90 ordained European missionaries and 98 European lady workers.

Other Anglican Societies.—The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was started in 1880. It works in the poorest parts of Calcutta and also at Barisal. There are 11 mission priests of this Society, and 16 Sisters. In addition to its work amongst the poor, the Oxford Mission addresses itself to the educated classes in Bengal and issues a periodical called *Epiphany*, which is known all over India.

The Society of St. John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has houses at Bombay and Poona, and small stations in the Bombay Konkan. In Bombay its missionary work centres round the Church of Holy Cross, Umarkhadi, where there is a school and a dispensary. The Christians are chiefly drawn from the very poorest classes of the Bombay population. At Poona the Society co-operates with the Wantage Sisters and in Bombay with the All-Saints' Sisters. Other Anglican sisterhoods represented in India are the Clewer Sisters at Calcutta and the Sisters of the Church (Kilburn) at Madras. The St. Hilda's Deaconesses' Association of Lahore carries on important educational work (chiefly amongst the domiciled community) in the Punjab. The mission of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Nagpur, the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh, and the Mission of the Church of England in Canada working at Kangra and Palampur (Punjab) should also be mentioned under the head of Anglican

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department

We tcot The Right Reverend Foss, D.D. .. .. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Parker, Rev. William Almair Hedley .. .. (On leave.)
Penley, Rev. *Horace Octavius*, M.A. .. .. Chaplain, Shillong
Riisdale, Rev. Arthur Cyril .. .. Chaplain, Darjeeling Cantonments.
Godber, Rev. John .. .. Archdeacon of Calcutta (on leave)
Dyer, Rev. Basil Saunders, B.A. .. .. .. Chaplain, Cuttack.
Birch, Rev. *Ormonde* Winstanley, M.C .. .. Senior Chaplain, St John's Church, Calcutta.
Thomson, Rev. Thomas Albert .. .. .. Chaplain, Bankipore.

And 8 Junior Chaplains.

Williams, Rev. Henry Frank Fulford, M.A. .. Chaplain, Dinapore.
Wilkinson, Rev. Earnest Roland, M.A. .. .. Chaplain, Barrackpore and Dum Dum.

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Jamieson, Rev. Robert George, M.A. .. .. Senior Chaplain (On leave.)
Mitchell, Rev. James Donald. M.A.B D. .. .. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church.
McCaul, Rev. Mathew Wilson, B.A. .. .. .. Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Perior, The Most. Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J. .. Archbishop, Calcutta.
Bryan, Rev. Leo., S.J., ... Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail.

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

Palmer, Right Reverend Edwin James, M.A. .. Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Hamerton, Rev. F. W. M., M.A. .. .. .. Archdeacon.
Walker, G. L. .. .. Registrar of the Diocese.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Tibbs, Rev. Phillip Gordon, B.A. .. .. .. (On leave).
Hill, Rev. Edward Eustace .. .. Chaplain of Ghorpuri.
Hamerton, Rev. Frederick William Mountgarett, M.A. .. .. Archdeacon (On leave.)
Collier, Rev. Charles Bernard Gray, M.A. .. .. Chaplain, St. Mary's, Poona.
Hewitt, Rev. George .. .. Ahmedabad.
Ryall, Rev. Charles Richard, M.A., B.D., B.A. .. Ahmednagar
Mason, Rev. Charles Douglas Thomas, M.A., A.K.C. Garrison Chaplain, Bombay.
Harvey, Rev. George Frederick M.A. .. .. (On leave.)
Martindale, Rev. Henry, M.A .. .. .. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay and Chaplain of Mahableshwar.
Paul, Rev. A. C., M.A. .. .. Belgaum

And 6 Junior Chaplains.

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Macpherson, Rev. G. C., O.B.E., M.A. B.D. .. .. Presidency Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.
Lee, Rev R. E., M.A., B.D., M.C. .. .. .. (On leave.)
Rennie, Rev. J. Y., M.A., B.D., D. Litt. .. .. Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Karachi.
McLean, Rev. L, M.A., B.D. .. .. .. Chaplain, Poona and Kirkee.
Mclellan, Rev. D. T. H. .. .. (On leave.)
MacDonald, Rev. D., M.A., B.D .. .. .. On Probation.

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Bertram, Right Rev. L. .. .. Presidency.

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

Waller, Right Reverend Edward Harry Mansfield, D.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras.
Loansby, Rev. Harry Clement	(On leave.)
Smith, Rev. George Cecil Augustus, M.A.	Archdeacon Ag. Senior Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral.
Rowlandson Frederic, B.A., LL.B.	Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Wright, Rev G. A. Arthur	Bishop's Chaplain.
Sell, Rev. Charles Edward	St. Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram and Vellore.
Borlase, Rev. J. J. B. B.A., LL.B.	Bangalore
Hacking, Rev. Henry, M.A.	Secunderabad.
Beeley, Rev. Ben Lacey	(On leave.)
Bull, Rev. Francis Faulkner	Bangalore.
Jones, Rev. Hugh, M.A.	(On leave.)

And 12 Junior Chaplains.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Dodd, Rev. G. E., M.A., D.D.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore.
Mackenzie, Rev Donald Francis, M.A.	Secunderabad.
Short, Rev. G., M.D.	Bangalore.

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

Penley, Rev Canon H. O.	Shillong.
Vacant	Lackimpur.
Wood, Rev. W., S. A.	Silchar.
Sefton, Rev. T	Silchar.

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department.

Dyer, Rev. B.S. M.A.	Senior Chaplain, Cuttack.
Thomson, Rev T. A.	Senior Chaplain, Bankipur.
Williams, Rev. H. F. F., M.A.	Senior Chaplain, Dinapore.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY.

Pennell, Rev. H.	Bhagalpur.
Munn, Rev. William	Monghyr and Jamalpur.
Etheldred Judah, Rev E. A.	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
Reussner, Rev Robert	Ranchi

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

Fyffe, The Right Reverend Rollestone Sterritt, M.A.	Lord Bishop of Rangoon.
Cooper-Johnson, Rev. Wilfrid Harry M.A.	Chaplain Mandalay, Archdeacon of Rangoon, and Bishop's Commissary.

And 6 Junior Chaplains.

Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Wood, Right Reverend Alex. M. A., O.B.E., D.D.	Lord Bishop of Nagpur.
Hodgard, Rev. Ralph Gilbert, M.A.	Archdeacon.

CHAPLAINS.

Wardell, Rev A. F. G.	Jubbulpore.
Carter, Rev. D. B., M.A.	Mhow.
Horwood, Rev. K. C.	(On leave.)
Clarke, Rev. R. C. S., M.A.	Saugor.
Roberts, Rev. A. B.	Kamptee
Bridges, Rev. F. L., M.A.	Services placed at the disposal of Government, United Provinces.
Martin, Rev. F. W.	Mhow.
Day Rev. E. R., M.A.	Second Chaplain, Nasirabad.
Warmington, Rev. G. W.	(On leave.)

Hindu Mahom[illegible] Pa[illegible] Among mos[illegible] St Xavi[illegible] [illegible]ge, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. [illegible]vier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, [illegible]chinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, [illegible]ola College, Madras, teaching university [illegible]ses; besides a large number of high [illegible]ools and elementary schools. The educa[illegible] of girls is supplied for by numerous [illegible]vent schools worked by religious congre[illegible]ons of nuns to say nothing of orpha[illegible]es and other charitable institutions. [illegible] total number under education amounted [illegible] to 143,051 boys and 73,164 girls, [illegible]r figures being unavailable. As to [illegible]sionary work proper, the country is [illegible]ered with numerous modern mission [illegible]tres, among which those in the Punjab, [illegible]ta Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmed[illegible]ar district and the Telugu coasts may be [illegible]tioned. (Full particulars on all points [illegible] be found in the Catholic Directory already [illegible]ted.) The mission work is limited solely by shorta[illegible] f men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinar[illegible] pay of a few military a[illegible] are derived mainly [illegible] from the collections of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is usually represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, D.D., appointed in 1925.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

Church of Scotland.—The Chaplaincy of the Church of Scotland dates from [illegible] when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed [illegible]lcutta, and organised a congregation [illegible] Scottish fellow countrymen. The [illegible]ary of the churches in the three [illegible]lency towns was celebrated: Calcutta, [illegible] Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. Since [illegible]here have been eighteen chaplains on the [illegible] of whom nine belong to the Bengal [illegible]ency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. [illegible] minister both to the Scottish troops [illegible] the civil population of the towns where [illegible]re stationed, but when there is a Scot[illegible]giment the chaplain is attached to the [illegible]nt, instead of being posted to the station [illegible] the regiment happens to be placed [illegible] a rule moves with the regiment. There [illegible]ree Presidency senior Chaplains in charge [illegible]ngal, Bombay, and Madras respectively. [illegible] are churches in the chief towns of the [illegible]encies, and churches have also been [illegible] in all considerable military stations, [illegible]hakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ranikhet, [illegible]pindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jub[illegible]e. In addition to the regular establish[illegible] there are a number of acting Chaplains [illegible]ut by the Colonial Committee of the [illegible] of Scotland, and these are serving in such [illegible] as Rawalpindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, [illegible] Mhow and Quetta. The Additional [illegible] [illegible]owards the [illegible] In other [illegible] Dalhousie, [illegible]arjeeling, regular services are provided [illegible]ttish Missionaries. Simla has a minister [illegible]wn sent out from Scotland.

Mission work of the Church of Scotland [illegible] from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one [illegible] greatest of modern missionaries, was [illegible] Calcutta. He was the first to open [illegible] where English was made the medium [illegible]ruction, and where religious teaching [illegible]en daily. Similar educational missions [illegible]on afterwards started in Bombay and [illegible] Educational work is still an import[illegible]nch of the mission work of the Church, but the Bombay College was closed in 1891 and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres under seventeen missionaries. The baptised Christian community now numbers over 14,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 8,000. In the five mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Poona, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1919 over 24,787 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service, in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 168 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India. Together with the United Free Church, St. Andrew's Church has six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St. Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madras the local congregation supports the school for poor children. The Ayrcliff Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simla. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now twenty cottages, and about 600 children in residence. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the

Church of Scotland and Blackwood & Sons. The Church of Scotland Year Book and The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon.

The United Free Church of Scotland.—This branch of the Scottish Church has only three purely European congregations in India, two in Calcutta, Wellesley Square, and Howrah and one in Bombay, Waudby Road. In Calcutta the Howrah Church is in the district of the mills, and every effort is made to minister to the Scottish Engineers and other workers in the mills. As noted above members of these congregations co-operate with the Established Church of Scotland in providing education for European children.

The Church carries on Mission work in seven different areas. They are Bengal (Calcutta, Kalna and Chinsura); the Santal Parganas, with five stations; Western India (Bombay, Poona and Alibag); Hyderabad State (Jalna, Bethel and Parbhani); Madras (Madras City, Chingleput, Sriperumbudur and Conjeeveram); the Central Provinces (Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, and Amraoti), Rajputana, where the extensive work instituted by the United Presbyterian Church in 1860 is now carried on from eleven centres.

The work falls into three main divisions, evangelistic, medical, and educational. The Christian community has been organised in all the chief centres into congregations which form part of the Indian Presbyterian Church, and this Church is seeking to take an increasing share in the work of evangelism. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and Jaipur. From the days of Duff in Calcutta and Wilson in Bombay the Mission has given a prominent place to education. It has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education through four Christian Colleges. The Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, is under the joint management of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church. The Madras Christian College, which owes so much to the work of Dr. William Miller, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Wilson College, Bombay, with which the names of Wilson and Dr. Mackichan are specially associated and Hislop College, Nagpur, are under the direct management of the United Free Church.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

The Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 184 missionaries and about 1,159 Indian and Singalese workers. Connected with the Society are 315 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 346 Primary Day Schools, 25 Middle and High Schools, and 4 Theological Training Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1925 stood at 19,911 and the Christian community at 56,654. The membership during the past ten years has increased by about 53 per cent. and the community by 50 per cent. in the same period. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack and Delhi, where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

Educational Work.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College, the only College in India able to bestow a theological degree granted under Royal Charter by His Danish Majesty in 1827, confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary Educational operations, Arts and Theological. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

As the only College in India granting a Theological Degree a large number of students are now resident in the College. In Arts, the College prepares for the Calcutta Arts Examinations. *Principal*: Rev. G. Howells, M.A., B.D., B.LITT., PH.D.

There is a institute vernacular also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 9 or 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 6 Hospitals, and 7 Dispensaries. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretaries of the Mission are the Rev. John Reid and W. Craig Eadie, Esq., 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.

The *Headquarters* of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1926 amounted to £239,684.

The Canadian Baptist Mission.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu

Coun y to h n o M d as th K na Goda a ... and ... Districts. There are 22 stations and 855 out-stations with a staff of 92 missionaries, including a qualified physician, and 1,031 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,399 villages. Organised Churches number 86, communicants 18,853 and adherents 22,116 for the past year. Seventeen Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 452 village day schools, with 13,927 children, 13 boarding-schools, 1 High school, a Normal Training school, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylum. ... The Mission publishes a ... gelisation is the ... and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 80 per cent., the Christian community by 8[illegible] per cent., and scholars by 500 per cent. The Indian Secretary is the Rev A. Arthur Scott, Tuni, Godavari District.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION.—Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial Settlement work for the Erukulas is carried on at Kavali and vicinity. Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Organized Telugu Churches number 236, with 88,713 baptized communicants. There are 102 missionaries, and 2,190 Indian workers. The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore. A total of 32,680 receive instruction in 1,270 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools. In Medical work 8 Hospitals and 12 Dispensaries report 3,823 in-patients, 47,288 out-patients, and 115,073 treatments during the year.

Secretary: Miss E. J. Draper, Nellore

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma begun 1814; Assam 1836; Bengal and Orissa 1836; South India 1840. It owes its rise to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 33 main stations in Burma, 13 in Assam, 29 in Bengal and Orissa, 10 in South India, besides hundreds of out-stations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The missionary staff numbers 427 in all with an Indian workers' staff of 5,002. Communicants number 202,934. Organized churches number 1,779 of which 1,175 are self-supporting. Educational work is conducted on a large scale, the total number of schools of all grades being 4,293 with over 85,027 pupils. The Christian College has 262 students in college classes. There are twenty High Schools with 4,686 pupils.

Medical work includes 1[illegible] Hospitals and 27 Dispensaries, in which 61,653 out-patients and 4,253 in-patients were treated last year.

Indian Christians contribute annually more than Rs. 5,71,[illegible] for religious and benevolent work within the Mission.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible-women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens, whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages, and large efforts are made amongst the employees on the tea plantations. There are 18 Theological Seminaries and training schools with 672 pupils. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

Assam Secretary, Rev. A. J. Tuttle, Gauhati, Assam.

Burma Secretary, Rev. C. E. Chaney, 15 Mission Road, Rangoon, Burma.

Bengal and Orissa Secretary, Rev. Harold I. Frost, Balasore, Orissa.

South India (or Telugu) Secretary, Rev. W. L. Ferguson, D.D., Madras.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—With 2 missionaries, established at Serajgunge, E. Bengal.

Missionary-in-charge: Rev. T. C. Kelly, Mission House, Serajgunge.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION.—Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 44 Australian workers. There are 2413 communicants and a Christian community of 5,151.

Secretary, Field Council: Rev. P. E. Linyon, Mymensingh.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.—Has 13 European Missionaries, and 120 Indian Workers in Madras, and Salem District. Communicants number 470; organised Churches 8; elementary schools 41, with 1,625 pupils.

Treasurer: Rev. L. Watts, Kilpauk, Madras, W.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION, commenced in 1836. Area of operation: Midnapore district of Lower Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Mission staff 30, Indian workers 287. Two English Churches and 22 Vernacular Churches, Christian Community 5,000. Two dispensaries. Educational: One Theological and two Boys' High Schools and one Girls' High School and 118 Elementary Schools, pupils 3,659. One Industrial School for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary: Rev. H. I Frost, Balasore, Orissa.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

T[illegible] P[illegible] [illegible] MISSION.—O[illegible] [illegible] and Kathiawar with a staff of 40 Missionaries of whom 5 are qualified doctors and an Indian staff of 394 including school teachers. There are 11 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 1,768, and a Christian community of [illegible]87. In Medical work there are [illegible] Hospitals, 6 Dispensaries, with 1,157 in-patients and 12,03[illegible] new cases and a total attendance of [illegible]9,370. The Mission conducts 3 High schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular school, and 129 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 5,[illegible] pupils, 4 Orphanages, a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: G. [illegible], Ahmedabad.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of the above Church was opened at Sialkot, Punjab in 1855. It is now carrying on work in ten districts of the province and one in the N. W. F. Provinces. Its missionaries number 171 and its Indian workers 576. Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary, one College, six High Schools, one Industrial School, nine Middle Schools and 195 Primary Schools. The total enrolment in all schools was 15,[illegible]71 in 1926. The Mission is also carrying on Medical work through six hospitals and eight dispensaries. The total Christian community in connection with the Mission is 8[illegible] and Church membership 41,237.

General Secretary: Rev. W. D. Mercer, Gujranwala, N. Punjab.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in 3 main sections known as the Punjab, North India and Western India Missions. The American Staff (including women) numbers 274 and the Indian Staff 1,3[illegible]2. There are 25 main stations and about 210 out-stations. Organized churches number 82, 25 of which are self-supporting. There are 11,385 communicants and a total baptized community of 82,000. Educational work as follows: 2 Men's Colleges, and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and the Kinnaird Colleges for women, students 1,38[illegible], Theological School 1, students 24; Training Schools for village workers 2, students about 130; High Schools 14, students about 1,500; Industrial Schools 4; Agricultural Demonstration Farms 4; Teachers' Training Departments [illegible]. The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical School for women, students 100; Elementary Schools 230; Schools of all grades 241, pupils 12,623; Medical work: Hospitals 6; Dispensaries 17. Sunday Schools 3[illegible]1 with 13,4[illegible] pupils. Contributions for Church and Evangelistic work on the part of the Indian Church, Rs. 31,422.

The Hospital at Miraj, under the care of Dr W. J. Wanless and Dr. C. E. Vail, is well known throughout the whole of S. W. India, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore under the principalship of Rev. E. D. Lucas, D. D., is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (Dr C. A. R. Janvier, Principal) has grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A.P. Missions in India, Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A., D.D., Saharanpur.

Secretary, Punjab Mission: Rev. W. J. Weir, M.A., Lahore.

Secretary, North India Mission: Rev. W. T. Mitchell, M. A., Mainpuri, U. P.

Secretary, Western India Mission: Rev. H. K. Wright, M.A., Ahmednagar.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary: Miss A. E. Henderson, Jagadhri, Dist. Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877; has 11 main stations in the Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam, Dhar, Jaora, Sitamau, Banswara and other Native States. The Mission staff numbers 78; Indian workers 290. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church Council, United Church of Northern India which reports Organised Churches 16; Unorganised Churches 15, Communicants 1,517; Baptised non-communicants 4,452; catechumens, 525. Total Christian community 6,494.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle schools, High Schools for boys and girls, College, Theological Seminary and Classes. Industrial teaching and work are done in the three Girls' Boarding Schools, women's industrial work in Mhow and Rutlam and in Rasalpura Boys' School. Technical and practical training is given in Printing, Weaving and Carpentry. The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

Secretary:—The Rev. J. S. Mackay, B.A., D.D., Neemuch, Central India.

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN BHIL MISSION.—Alirajpur, Jobat and Barwani States, are now under the Canadian Presbyterian Bhil Mission.

Secretary:—Rev. J. Buchanan, M.D., D.D., Amkhut, Alirajpur, C. I.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khassia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khassia language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 29,850; the total Christian community 81,461; organised Churches 650, Elementary schools number 626, Scholars 17,209 in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions and 2 Theological Seminaries. Three Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 10,000 patients.

Secretary: Rev. F. J. Sandy, Durtlang, Aijal

...ARCOT ... Chittoor districts in S. India with a staff of 54 Missionaries, and 703 Indian ministers and workers. Churches number 17, Communicants 5,207; total Christian community 20,598; Boarding schools 12, scholars 997; Theological school 1, students 35; Voorhees College, Vellore, students 152. High schools 3, scholars 1,611; Training schools 2, students 38; Industrial schools 2, Agricultural Farm and School 1, total pupils 169; Elementary schools 229, scholars 8,572. Two Hospitals and ... 21,022 out-patients excluding the Union Medical College, Hospitals and Dispensaries, Vellore

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the head quarter of the Mission The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle, Arogiavaram P. O., Chittoor Dist.

Secretary: Rev. W. H. Farrar Arui, S. India

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Has *two large Missions*, the American Marathi Mission, and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable part of the Bombay Presidency, with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur. It was commenced in 1813, the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff at the beginning of 1927 ... Indian worker... out-stations ex... ed Churches ... cants, and 6,... adherents There is a Leper work at Sholapur. The Educational work embraces 13 training and secondary schools, with 1,162 pupils and 140 *primary schools*, with 6,455 pupils, three-fifths of w... A Theological College at ... the Indian Ministry. ... trial work are vigorously carried on, the latter embracing carpentry and lace work. A school for the blind is ... and Industria... were treated ... the Mission ... first to translate the Christian scriptures into the Marathi tongue. At Sholapur, a settlement for Criminal Tribes is carried on under the supervision of Government. *Secretary*: Rev. William Hazen, M.A., Sholapur.

THE MADURA MISSION.—In the south of the Presidency founded in 1834, has a staff of 65 missionaries and 972 Indian workers, operates in the Madura and Ramnad Districts and has a communicant roll of 9,983 and a total Christian community of 28,567 and 38 organized Churches most of ... entirely self-supporting and ... Schools number 316 with 16,791 ... is a First Grade College in Mad... training schools for girls and hospitals for men and women. At Pasumalai three miles from Madura, a high school, training school, theological institution, trade school and school of agriculture. Five elementary boarding schools are found in as many out-stations, industrial work ... the curricula of all schools ... The Secretary is the Rev. ..., Pasumalai.

THE ARCOT MISSION commenced under the American Board was transferred to the Reform Church of America in 1851.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—Embraces two Branches, one in Bengal and the other in Khandesh. The total mission staff is represented by 16 missionaries and 25 Indian workers. There are 75 communicants and a Christian community of 158. Twelve Elementary Schools provide for 250 pupils.

Secretaries: Rev. Paul Ringdahl, Yawal East Khandesh; and Dover, Balsa Duar, Bengal.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION.—Working among the Bhils in West Khandesh has 28 *missionaries and* 71 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 974 of whom 390 are communicants. There are 9 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools ... 4 School Homes. The pupils in all schools ... 382.

Secretary: Rev. E. N. Gustafsson, Nandurbar, West Khandesh.

FREE CHURCH OF FINLAND MISSION.—Total Mission staff is represented by 8 Missionaries, 3 native Pastors, two Catechists, two Teachers. There are about 120 communicants and total community 100. There are two day schools, one evening school, one hospital, four dispensaries, Weaving and Hand-Carder industries.

Secretary: Miss E. Kronqwist, Lachen, *via* Gangtok, Sikkim State

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity. The European staff numbers 133, Indian workers 2,350; ... Churches 520; Communicants ... and Christian Community 138,860. ... 1 Christian College, students 169; ... Theological ... 70; 4 Training ... 12 High Schools ... schools, scholars; 1,167 and 862 Elementary schools with 45,150 scholars. In *medical work* Hospitals number 6, Dispensaries 14, qualified doctors 7 European, 41 Assistants and 3,971 in-patients and 174,898 out-patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta, and Benares. Evangelistic work is carried on amongst the thousands of pilgrims visiting Benares. Special efforts are

[illegible] stations and 800 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Memorial College with 985 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a [illegible] Printing Press, the centre of [illegible] Tract Society.

Calcutta Secretary: Miss A. L. Baker, 1, Ballyganj Circular Road, Calcutta.

Benares Secretary: The Rev. J. C. Jackson, London Mission, Benares, U.P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in Berar Province much earlier. Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh, Gujarat. There is a staff of 75 missionaries and 145 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 19, with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 2,300 adults. There [illegible] 2 for boys and 2 for girl[illegible] Indian workers and 1 [illegible] Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary: Rev. W. Moyser, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN).—Opened work in 1895, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 60 foreign [illegible] and 235 [illegible] member- [illegible] on in 7 [illegible] ols for [illegible] Females [illegible], total under instruction 3,858. There are 85 Sunday Schools having 185 teachers and a total enrolment of 3,372. There were 28,115 calls at mission dispensaries in 1924. The foreign medical staff consists of five doctors, four nurses, and one medical Evangelist. At Umalla, Rajpipla State, there is a Home for Babies with 37 inmates. Industrial work is carried on in six of the Boarding Schools, and a vocational training school was opened at Anklesvar in June 1924. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publicity work receives due emphasis; the "Gujarati Sunday School Quarterly" (1,800 copies) and the "Prakash Patra," a Christian monthly of 400 copies, are published. *Secretary:* L. A. Blickenstaff, Bulsar, Surat District.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION.—Founded in 1893. Mission Stations—[illegible] Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur [illegible] State), Poona District; Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District; and Pandharpur, Sholapur District. The staff consists of 26 European and 34 Indian workers, with a community of about 25 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education. Medical work is conducted at each station, with a hospital at Pandharpur. *Headquarters:* Nasrapur, Poona District. *Secretary:* J. W. Stothard.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION.—Has two missionaries at Bogra, one at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal, and two at Uluberia, Howrah District.

Executive Secretary: Rev. Howard W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, E.B.R.

Recording Secretary: Rev. A. E. Myers, B.A., Uluberia, Howrah.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 43 stations, and out-stations, 1,759 Communicants, 45 Primary schools and one Industrial School in the Ellore District, also Bible Training Institute, Doddballapur, near Bangalore, S. India, stations also in Nuwara Eliya, Mulvotha Uva Province and Polgahawella, Ceylon; Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya; Industrial School for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Eliya. Total Christian community 4,092. *Director:* Rev. A. S. Paynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION:—Has its headquarters for Western India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School. It also has fifty girls in school. This Mission also has three stations in Thana District, namely Khardi, Vasind, and Murbad. At present there are only seven missionaries in this part of India also 12 Indian preachers and Bible women.

President of the Council: Rev. A. D. Fritzlan, Buldana, Berar.

The headquarters for Eastern India are a [illegible] with an orphan [illegible]: also about 11 [illegible] n. This makes a total at present of 11 missionaries and about 43 Indian workers for The Church of The Nazarene in India.

President of the Council: Rev. G. F. Franklin, Kishorganj, Mymensingh District.

THE TANAKPUR AND LOHAGHAT BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—Was established in 1910. It is now carried on in Tanakpur and District [illegible] ng again been [illegible] t in Kumaon. [illegible] and Kumaon Railway, United Provinces.

THE HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Has six missionaries. *Field Superintendent:* D. W. Zook, Adra, B. N. Ry.

THE TIBETAN MISSION.—Has 4 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective. *Secretary:* Miss J. Ferguson, Darjeeling.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION).—Opened in 1904 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Pallars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Tamil

n T n T e no n a 4 b r ugu Ch a 09 a and 8 Puliar Christians in the hills. *Secretary*: Rev. S. S. Moses, Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874, is an inter-denominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 15 countries but largely in India, China, Korea and Japan. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India alone the Mission now has 37 Asylums of its own with upwards of 5,000 inmates and is aiding or has *some connection with work for lepers at 23 other* places in India. Altogether in India over 7,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical *treatment whereby early cases both adults* and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India, but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India, is received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which H. E. Lady Wilson, who represents the Bombay Presidency, is a Vice-President.

Hon. Treasurer: Henry F. Lewis, Esq., 12, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

The *General* Secretary of the Mission is Mr. W. H [illegible] St., Covent Garden, Lo[illegible] for India is Mr. A. D [illegible]

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION.—An inter-denominational Society commence work at Motihari, Behar, in 1900, and now occupies 6 stations and 6 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 13 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 38 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry *industrial department* 11 M. E School and 14 Primary Schools with 500 pupils. Communicants number 80. *Secretary*: Rev. Alex. L. Banks, Siwan, District Saran.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, it has a *staff of 24 Indian* Missionaries and 86 helpers and Volunteers. Operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Nukkar Tahsil (U. P.), Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Jharsaugudah (B. & O.), North Kanara, Mirajgaon and Karmala Talukas (Bombay), Parkal Taluq (Nizam's *Dominions*) and Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot). Christian community over 7,000. Thirty-one Elementary Schools and 1 High School, one printing press, one *Dispensary and* one Hospital Annual expenditure Rs. 70,000. Supported by Indian Christians of all denominations and

P ovin O gan T Na n Is nay *Int gnc* a monthy urna n Eng h sod at Re. 1 per year post free), *Qasid* (a monthly journal in Persian Urdu) at Rs 2-8-0, *Deepekai* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 as. per year, *post free*.

Address: N. M. S. Office, Vepery, Madras.

General Secretary: Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, B.A. *Offg. Secretary*, Thos. David, B.A. B.D.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of approximately five hundred workers. European [illegible] ordained or [illegible] educational [illegible] lars, besides work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. *For administrative purposes, the work is* organised into four Union Missions located as follows:—

Burma Union Mission of S.D.A. (J. Phillips Superintendent). *Office address* 1, Franklin Road, Rangoon.

North-East India Union Mission of S.D.A. (G. G. Lowry, Superintendent). *Office address* 36, Park Street, Calcutta.

North-West India Union Mission of S.D.A. (A. H. Williams, Superintendent), *Office address* 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow.

South India Union Mission of S.D.A. (A. W. Cormack, Acting Superintendent) *Office address* 7, Cunningham Road, Bangalore, [illegible] *for India and Burma* [illegible] Park, Poona (A. W. [illegible] Torrey, *Secretary and* [illegible] Post Box No. 15, [illegible] tate is an up-to-date publishing house, devoted entirely to the printing of evangelical and associated literature. (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing Association, Post Box No. 35, Poona). A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is *provided, a regular high-school* course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institutions, and in many cases to engage in some trades or other work. Seven physicians one maternity worker, (C.M.B.) and a number of *qualified* nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at fourteen stations The baptised membership (adult) is 2,500, organised into *63 churches; and in addition* a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 200 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled *membership* of 4,207.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1899, works in the C. *Provinces*. Mission staff numbers 32, Indian workers 80, Church members 1,200, 1 Industrial Training Institution, 1 High School, 1 Vernacular Middle School and 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 1 Normal School 1 Men's Home. 2 Homes for untainted children of lepers, 1 Bible School, 2

Orphanages 1 Widows' Home, 1 Leper Asylum; Elementary Schools, 9; Dispensaries, 6.

Secretary: Rev. J. N. Kaufman, Dhamtari, C P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces Workers number 19, Leper, Medical, Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic and Educational work carried on. *Secretary*: Rev. P. W. Penner, Janjgir, C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 12, Indian workers 22, Churches 8, Communicants 163: Christian community 513; 2 Boarding schools with 88 boarders and 3 Elementary schools. *Secretary*: Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION—Established 1892, occupies stations in India in Mysore State in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts and also stations in Panadura, Ceylon. Mission staff 31; Indian workers 145, Churches 13, with Communicants 664, and Christian community 2,529; Orphanages 5; Elementary schools 44; pupils 1,360.

Secretary: A. Scott, Kadiri S. India.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—Owes its existence to a period of famine, was commenced in 1899. Mission staff 17, Indian workers 125. There are elementary schools with three orphanages, two boys and one girl, and a Widows' Home, where Industrial training is given. There are four main stations—At Dhond, in the Poona District and at Bahraich, Orai and Benares in United Provinces. There are also 34 out-stations. *Director*: Rev. John E. Norton, Dhond, Poona District. *Secretary*: W. K. Norton, Benares, U. P.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in six stations in the Bombay Presidency, 10 in United Provinces, and 3 in the Punjab. There are 80 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 29 Assistant Missionaries, 199 Indian teachers and nurses and 53 Bible women. During 1925 there were 3 442 in-patients in the five hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Benares, Jaunpur, Lucknow and Patna), but the Victoria Hospital, Benares, was closed. There were 24,668 out-patients, 98,494 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 33 schools were 2,833 pupils, and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,385 women were regularly taught and 1,385 houses were visited. The 57 Bible women visited 480 villages; the number of houses was 1,988; major operations 575; minor operations 977; Total expenditure £ 57,015-14-7.

Hon. Treasurer: The Lord Meston of Dunottar.

Secretaries: Rev. Dr. Carter, Rev. E. S. Carr' M.A. (Hon.), and Miss E. Marriner.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influences to Indian Women. Doctor Edith Brown. M.A., M.D., was its Founder and Principal. The School was Inter-denominational, and trained students for various Missionary Societies.

Clinical work was at first given at the Charlotte Hospital which belonged to the Ludhiana Zenana and Medical Mission. The Memorial Hospital was opened in 1900, and has now 200 beds. In 1913 non-Christian Students were also admitted for training, and the name was modified to its present title given above.

In 32 years 160 medical students have qualified as doctors, besides compounders, nurses and dais. At present over 90 are in training as medical students, 18 as compounders, 56 as nurses and 38 as dais. New laboratories have been built for Clinical Pathology for Physiology and for Chemistry and Physics and new quarters for the Sisters and Nurses.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1895 to reach the higher class of Indian ladies. Its activities now include a hostel for women students, in addition to educational, social, and evangelistic work, and a Holiday House for students and other ladies at Bordi-Gholvad, B. B & C. I. Ry. *Warden*: Miss Gedge, Vacchagandhi Road, P. O. 7, Bombay.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Disciple Societies.

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, St. Louis, U.S.A., began work in India in 1882. It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces. There are 86 Missionaries including missionaries' wives and 349 Indian workers There are 14 Organised Churches with the membership of 2,385. There is a Christian community of 4,117. There are 7 Hospitals and 12 Dispensaries in which 141,264 in-patients and out-patients were treated last year. Two Orphanages and Industrial Homes show 375 inmates. A Boarding School for girls and one for boys and 3 Hostels for boys show 501 inmates. 2 Leper Asylums have 160 inmates. A Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Pendra Road admitted 95 patients during the year. An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work. In the Home for women and children at Kulpahar needle work, gardening, etc., are taught in connection with which a large business is done each year. The Mission

Press at Jubbulpore printed about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature. There is a High School; also 8 Middle Schools, 28 Primary Schools with about 3,000 pupils.

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P. and Palamau District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

Secretary and Treasurer: W. H. Scott, Jubbulpore, C. P.

Undenominational Missions.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION. Objective: Salvation of Central Asia; from Afghanistan to Tibet (including N. E. portion of Peshawar District), North Kashmir, etc. Protestant Evangelical, Inter-denominational Head-quarters in India, Mardan, N. W. F. P.; in London 62 Lincoln's Inn Fields. Branch Stations. Bandapur, N. Kashmir, Shigar, Baltistan. Founded and managed chiefly by officers who have served in Frontier parts.

THE FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION works in five stations of the Hoshangabad Division of the Central Provinces, and in two of the adjacent Bhopal State, and has also some work going on in that of Gwalior. There are 7 Churches, 9 missionaries, 173 members in full communion, 1,097 Christian adherents; 1 Boarding School for girls and 1 Industrial School for boys, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and 8 Primary Schools; and one hospital with dispensary attached and 1 village dispensary; a self supporting weaving community at Itarsi and a Farm Colony at Makoriya, in Hoshangabad District. *Secretary:* G. W. Maw, Itarsi, C. P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION with 8 Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand. *Secretary:* Miss E. E. Baird. Nowgong, C. I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India *Secretary:* The Chaplain, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

THE OPEN BRETHREN—Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Mahratta, Godaveri, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevelly, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.—Formerly American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Guntur and Rajahmundry. Work is conducted in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Vizagapatam Districts Its Missionary staff consists of 106, including Missionaries' wives and 3,221 Indian workers. The baptised membership is 121,479 . There are 928 Village Schools, 13 Boys, Boarding Schools, 6 Girls' Boarding School, 3 High Schools, a First Grade College with 600 students, 7 Bible and Secular Traning Schools, a Theological Seminary, 1 Agricultural School, 5 Hospitals and 2 Mission Presses. *Chairman:* The Rev. G. A. Rupley Rentichintala, Guntur District

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, founded in 1856, occupies the districts of Saugor, Betul, and Chindwara in the Central Provinces there are about 2,300 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church with 12 local congregations. The European and Indian staff numbers 31 and 171 respectively. One Theological Seminary for training catechists and pastors, and one Training School for training Bible Women. 31 Day Schools with 1 390 children. 51 Sunday Schools with 621 Christian and 1,288 non Christian children. 9 Dispensaries with 24 687 patients during 1926 3 Workshops, one of them with an aided Carpentary School. One Female Industrial School one Widows' Home 7 Orphanages and one Boarding School for Christian children. At the end of 1926 there were 183 boys and 257 girls in these Institutions.

Secretary Rev. P. E. Froberg Chhindwara C. P.

THE KANARESE EVANGELICAL MISSION with Headquarters at Mangalore, South Kanara, was organised on January 1st, 1919, to take over the Mission work done formerly by the Basel Evangelical Mission in two of her fields, namely the Districts of South Kanara and South Mahratta In 1926 a union was effected between the Home Boards at Lausanne and Basel, but as before Lausanne will be specially responsible for the two districts in their charge at present. The Missionaries and the Funds come from Switzerland. It is hoped that a few of the former Basel Missionaries will return to these Districts. The last available figures are: 12 chief stations and 56 outstations with a total missionary staff of 35 and 412 Indian workers. There are 48 organised congregations with a total membership of 12,324, which gave a total contribution of Rs. 16,107-1-11 for church and mission work Educational work embraces 72 schools, of which there are 3 High Schools. The total number of scholars is 8,626.

Medical work is done at Betgeri, South Mahratta, with a full staff and a hospital and two branch hospitals and dispensaries A Women's and Children's Hospital was opened in June 1923 at Udipi, South Kanara, and has been enlarged of late.

The Mission maintains a Home-Industrial Department for women's work and a large Publishing Department at Mangalore with a bookshop and a printing press occupying some 150 hands and doing work in many languages

Ag. Secretary: The Rev. P. E. Burkhardt, Ph. D, Udipi, South Canara.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. Operated till 1915 in the Madura Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Ramnad Districts Since 1915 the Mission having taken full charge of the former Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission field, working also in the Madras Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, S. Arcot Districts with diaspora congregations in Rangoon, Penang Kuala-Lumpur and Comlombo.

L. E. L. M. (Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission) re-entered into the work, in 1927. Hence the Church of Sweden Mission now works in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura & Ramnad Districts with the diaspora

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The Church (Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church) was constituted on 14th January 1919 and is working in connection with the two Missions

CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION. European staff 5 Schools, 78; Teaching staff, 220; Pupils, Boys, 3,908; Girls 1,247

President—Rev. J. Sandegren, M.A., B.D., Kilpauk, Madras.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION. European staff. 11, Schools, 10, Teaching Staff 9t Pupils, Boys 1217; Girls, 669.

President, Rev. Provost Th. Meyner, Mayavaram.

INSTITUTIONS COMMON TO BOTH MISSIONS. School, 2; Teaching Staff, 29, Pupils, Boys, 72; Girls 329.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH Organised churches, 44, Ordained Indian Ministers, 37, Other Indian workers, 84, Baptized membership, 25,135, Baptized membership Schools, 241: Teaching staff, 490; Pupils 9,690 (boys 7,885, girls 1,805).

President The Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Bexell Trichinopoly.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO AND O. S is located in North Arcot, Salem and Tinnevelly Districts, in Travancore, in Cochin, and the Kolar Gold Fields, with 25 missionaries, 1 nurse, one deaconess-nurse (American), 1 doctor (Indian), 1 Zenana worker, 1 American teacher in charge of Missionary Home for children and 1 Lady educationist. Besides the three [illegible] are one complete and c[illegible] hools, and among the E[illegible] complete Higher El mentary. In addition to evangelistic and educational work, the Mission has now an up-to-date Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital with 18 beds in Ambur and a Theological Seminary (24 students, besides 4 students doing active field work). *Secretary:* Rev. R. W. Goerss, Nagercoil, S. Travancore.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Established 1863 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shevaroy Hills and in Madras, has a total staff of 317 Indian and 47 European workers, Communicants 1 578, Christian community 4,671, 1 High School, 3 Boarding Schools, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Orphanage, 2 Hostels and Elementary Schools 81 total scholars 4,130.

President: Rev. P. Lange, B.A., B.D., Nellikuppam, N. T.

Treasurer: Rev. K. Heiberg, B.A., B.D., 38, Broadway, Madras.

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the India Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Goalpara (Assam), Malda and Dinajpur. Work is principally among the Santals. The mission staff numbers 27; Indian workers 480; communicants 4,000; Christian community 23,000; organised churches 36; boarding schools 4; pupils 508; elementary schools 69 pup 035 ndus a schoo 2 O phanage 1 ch d en 29 *S cr tary* Rev P O Bodding Dumka Santa Parganas.

MISSIONS AND ENEMY TRADING ACT.—In May 1918, the following notice regarding Missions was published in the "Gazette of India":—"The following missions or religious associations are declared companies under Act 2 (the Enemy Trading Act) of 1916:—The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Hermansberg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the [illegible] Mission, [illegible] Lutheran [illegible] d Behar [illegible] Lutheran Mission of Ranchi, Behar and Orissa. The Governor-General in Council notifies that the powers conferred under Section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property, movable and immovable, of these missions or religious associations."

In June, 1919, the Government of India stated:—"Effect is already being given to the suggestion that enemy missions in India should be taken over by British societies. The properties and undertakings of hostile missions have been vested in the Provisional Custodian of Enemy Property with a view to their transfer to boards of trustees composed partly of non-official members nominated by the National Missionary Council of India with the approval of the Government of India and partly of Government officials, and those Boards of Trustees will in due course transfer the undertakings and properties to a missionary society to be selected by them with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

Methodist Societies.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces. From that centre it spread until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan, Burma, Malaysia, Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands. In 1920 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division. Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of over half a million of whom approximately 20 000 were baptised the year ending with 1926.

The avowed task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes, and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of fact, however, it has large numbers who came from the Mohammedans and the caste Hindus, and among such its influence is extending.

The educational work of the Church is extensive, it having in this area a total of 1 301 schools of all grades, including three colleges, twenty-two high schools, and numerous normal training and theological institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 42,529.

Specia effort s made fo the nstru t on and d opm n o h ung peop e o he Chu ch there now being 483 chapters of the Epworth League with 20,253 enrolled members, and 5,345 organized Sunday Schools with an enrolment 159 520.

Th publishing interests of the Church are represented in two presses at Madras and Lucknow the former doing work in four vernaculars and the latter in six. The periodicals issued cover the interests of both the evangelistic and the educational field, the Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Methodist Education being in English, while the Kaukab-i-Hind, the Rafiq-i-Niswan, the Bal Hit Karak, and other periodicals for women and children are issued in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conferences held quadrennially in America in which the ten conferences now existing in India are represented by twenty-eight delegates. The polity of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the general governing body, there at present being but about three hundred and fifty American men and women as compared to 430 ordained and 3,162 unordained Indian and Burmese workers At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by four Bishops, elected by the General Conference, and resident as follows: Bishop Frank W. Warne, Bangalore; Bishop John W. Robinson, Delhi; Bishop Frederick B Fisher, Calcutta; and Bishop Brenton T. Badley, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION, Sanjan, Thana District Headquarters. Stations with missionaries, Danda, Maroli, *via* Nargol, Thana District. Vapi (Daman Road Station), Surat District. Pardi 6, Surat District. Six missionaries on field. Two on furlough. One under appointment. Four main stations. Two boarding schools. One industrial school. One Bible school. Six village schools. *Superintendent*. C.B. Harvey, Sanjan, Thana District.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA at Latipur and Lucknow, U. P., has 2 Missionaries, 4 Outstations, 1 Hospital, 2 Orphanages and a membership of nearly 100.

The Methodist Protestant Mission began work in India in 1919, has a staff of Seven missionaries, and one under appointment. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka, with on lans on Dh a Th two b a d g s hoo d s e an t c work and medical work. *Secretary*: Miss Mildred Miskimen, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India in 1817 (Ceylon in 1814). The Mission in India, apart from Ceylon, is organised into 7 District Synods with 2 Provincial Synods. There is a large English work connected with the Society, 20 ministers giving their whole time to Military work and English churches.

The districts occupied include 68 main stations in Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions), United Provinces and Burma The Burma Synod has recently been attached to the Ceylon Provincial Synod for purposes of administration. Its statistics are no longer included in this statement. The European staff numbers 102 with 75 Indian Ministers and 791 Indian workers; Communicants 18,518, and total Christian community 101,245. There are 7 large numbers of organised Churches many of which are self-supporting.

Educational work comprises 3 Christian Colleges, students, 2,033; 5 Theological Institutions, students, 329; 7 High Schools, pupils 3,427, 14 Industrial schools, pupils, 400; 923 Elementary schools, with 26,180 scholars In Medical work there are 3 hospitals, 12 dispensaries, 1,127 in-patients and 65,431 out-patients.

The Women's Auxiliary carry on an extensive work in the places occupied by the W M M. S There are 93 women workers from abroad of whom 16 are qualified doctors. The Indian women workers number 382. There are 109 girls' day schools with 13,377 pupils and 28 boarding schools with 1,979 boarders There are several philanthropic institutions for the rescue and training of women. The Women's Auxiliary manage 12 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, which had 8,041 in-patients and 97,533 out-patients. The cost of the work to the Women's Auxiliary in 1925 was nearly £ 25,000

THE FREE METHODIST MISSION of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 19 Missionaries and 42 Indian workers. Organised churches 4, 1 Theological school and 5 Elementary schools, and 2 Anglo-Vernacular schools and Dispensaries 3. *Secretary*: Rev. Elizabeth Moreland, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

For many years the operations of the Salvation Army in India were under the immediate direction of eight Territorial Commanders, in part responsible to Commissioner Booth-Tucker, as Special Commissioner for India, and in part to International Headquarters. The General recently decided to divide the country into four distinct Commands, each under its own Territorial Commissioner and directly responsible to International Headquarters.

Northern India.—The area under this command is the S. A. work in the whole of the Punjab and the United Provinces with Headquarters at Lahore.

In addition to an extensive evangelistic work in the Punjab, and in several centres in the United Provinces, there are a number of Settlements for the Criminal Tribes in the United Provinces (where this important work was first introduced) and several also in the Punjab

In the Punjab is situated an agricultural settlement consisting of a large village of 8[illegible]0 inhabitants who cul[illegible] [illegible] 000 a[illegible] [illegible] and, in which they will gradually acquire proprietary rights, the Government having given it to the Salvation Army on easy terms. This is proving to be very successful.

The oversight of a large tract of country in the Punjab, comprising some two thousand acres of land, has been handed to the Salvation Army, for the purpose of establishing a Colony.

Other industries include Weaving Schools, Agricultural, and Fruit Farms, Day and Boarding Schools, a Home for stranded Europeans, and for British Military Soldiers, 2 Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries.

Village Centres occupied, 1,783; Officers, and Employees, 572; Social Institutions, 23.

Territorial Headquarters: S. A., Ferozepore Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander: Colonel Himmat Singh (Baugh).

Chief Secretary: Lt.-Colonel Dilkri Singh (Melling).

Western India.—The three Territories of Bombay, Guzerat, and Maratha now form the Territory of Western India.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations, there are established a large General Hospital—Thomas Emery Memorial—several Dispensaries, at which during the year about 2[illegible],000 patients are treated, over 210 Day and Boarding Schools, a Home for Juvenile Criminals, an Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, Conditionally Released Prisoners' Home, Weaving Schools; a Factory for Weaving, Warping, and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of some hundreds of Salvationists.

Corps, 310; Outposts, 475; Officers, 526, of whom 461 are Indian; employees and teachers, 32, Social Institutions, 15.

Territorial Headquarters: S. A. Moreland, Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander: Commissioner Horskins.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godaveri Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency, also Bangalore.

There are the following agencies at work:—257 Corps and outposts, *viz*., places in which work is systematically done.

1 V[illegible] P[illegible]m[illegible] Schools 4 Se[illegible]m[illegible]nts for Crimin[illegible] T[illegible]b[illegible] h a total population of 3 8[illegible] [illegible]ndus[illegible] a[illegible] Sch[illegible]ls f[illegible]r [illegible]h[illegible]dren of Criminal Tribes. 1 Rescue Home. 1 Silk Farm, where some 60 boys are being instructed in the various branches of sericulture, 2 institutions for the training of officers and 3 boarding school for boys and 1 for girls.

1 Trading Department, where cloth, leather goods, furniture, carpets, silk, lace, etc the products of Industrial Institutions, are disposed of.

Territorial Headquarters: The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras.

Territorial Commander: Colonel N. Muthiah

Chief Secretary: Major E. Maslin.

The South Indian Territory of the Salvation Army comprises the vast stretch of country to the south of the line drawn from Pondicherry, skirting the State of Mysore, to the most southerly point of Bombay Presidency, though the real sphere of operations is in Travancore, that in Cochin and in Tinnevelly District adjoining Travancore. The work had a very humble beginning in Travancore being commenced principally for the well-being of the coolies and the labourers, but it has gradually increased and extended. The entire inhabitants of certain villages have become Salvationists and to-day representatives of the Army are carrying on the work in 1,159 different villages In connection with the work in the villages a number of Village Halls have been erected, also several Officers' Quarters.

In the villages round Nagercoil a number of women have been taught lace making and needlework; also a similar industry is being carried on at Neyyattinkara. The Medical work plays an important part in the work of the Salvation Army. Major (Dr) Noble is in charge of this branch, which consists of the mother Hospital known as the Catherine Booth Hospital, and seven branch Hospitals. As the Major is on furlough, Doctor Rendle is now in charge of the Hospital assisted by Doctor Round. Since last year the work has been increased by the installation of the X-Ray and Diathermy apparatus.

There are 1,149 Corps and Outposts, *i.e* villages in which work is systematically carried on; 1,009 Officers and teachers. 302 Day Schools, 3 Boarding Schools, 1 Hostel, 4 Training Garrisons and 2 Homes of Rest for European and Indian Officers.

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army Kuravanconam, Trivandrum.

Territorial Commander: Colonel (Mrs) A. Trounce.

Laws and the Administration of Justice

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856; and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was tl[illegible] spirit, to prepare a penal code. T[illegible] years elapsed before it became la[illegible] which period it underwent revision [illegible] successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 18[illegible] These Codes are now in force

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A P Muddiman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the [illegible] and completely every judicial [illegible], which is based merely on race [illegible] This decision, embodied in the [illegible], aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884 by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains, but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the [illegible] to claim to be tried by a [illegible]ury of

not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans......Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered" Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (SS443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (SS443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code.

High Courts.

The highest legal tribunals in India are the High Courts of Judicature. These were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least one third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for the appointment of Indian lawyers. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Burma there is a Chief Court, with three or more judges; in the other provinces the chief appellate authority is an officer called the Judicial Commissioner. In Sind the Judicial Commissioner is termed Judge of the Sudder Court and has two colleagues.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are ab e by [illegible] g the returns by sending for [illegible] gs, and by calling fo explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal court-styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistance if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions, on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district: as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction; his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into [illegible] Law Ad[illegible] of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys Solicitors of High Courts,

and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the *original side of some of the chartered High Courts.* Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of certain of the High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts.

Organisation of the Bar.

At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay there is a Bar Committee presided over, *ex-officio*, by the Advocate-General. This body is elected by the barristers practising in each High Court, and its functions are to watch the interests of the Bar and to regulate its etiquette. At Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, and Rangoon a similar Bar Committee exists, but the electorate is extended to include the vakils or native pleaders, and the president is either the senior practising member of the Bar or the Government Advocate. In the larger Districts and Sessions Courts, an organisation representing the Bar is usually to be found, and in the subordinate Courts, including the Revenue Courts similar machinery is generally in use. Pending an opportunity of detailed inquiries in India, these general descriptions must suffice. The recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee of 1923 relating [illegible] Councils for the [illegible] have been recently [illegible] Courts Act, XXXVIII of 1926.

Composition of the Bar.

A considerable change is occurring in the composition of the Indian Bar. The following extract from an informing article in the *Times* (May 25, 1914) indicates the character and incidence of this development. "During the last forty years, a striking change has taken place in the professional class. The bulk of practice has largely passed from British to Indian hands, while, at the same time, the profession has grown to an enormous extent. One typical illustration may be quoted. Attached to the Bombay High Court in 1871 there were 38 solicitors, of whom 10 were Indian and 28 English, and 24 advocates, of whom 7 were Indian and 17 English. In 1911, attached to the same High Court, there were 150 solicitors, of whom more than 130 were Indian and the remainder English, and 230 advocates, of whom 16 only were English and the remainder Indian."

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General and Government Solicitor for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister): the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General in Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Legislative Power.

The supreme power of Parliament to legislate for the whole of India cannot be questioned. In practice, however, this power is little used, there being a majority of officials on the Imperial Legislative Council—a majority deliberately reserved in the India Councils Act of 1909—the Secretary of State is able to impose his will on the Government of India and to secure the passage of any measure he may frame, regardless of the opinion of the Indian authorities. Legislative Councils have been established both for the whole of India and for the principal provinces. Their constitution and functions are fully described in detailing the powers of the Imperial and Provincial Councils (q.v.) To meet emergencies the Governor-General is vested with the power of issuing ordinances, having the same force as Acts of the Legislature, but they can remain in force for only six months. The power is very little used. The Governor-General-in-Council is also empowered to make regulations, having all the cogency of Acts, for the more backward parts of the country, the object being to bar the operation of the general law and permit the application of certain enactments only.

Bombay Judicial Department—*contd*

Name	Office
Vakil, J. H., Bar-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown.
Kemp, K. Mac I., Bar.-at-Law	Reporter to the High Court.
Mitchell, H. C. B...	[illegible] and Official [illegible] of Companies.
Phirozshah Behramji Malbari, Bar.-at-Law	[illegible]ry and Admi[illegible]
Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadia, M.A.	[illegible] Equity and [illegible] Accounts and [illegible] and Taxing Officer.
Nassarwanji Dinshahji Gharda, B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee, Acting Registrar, Appellate Side. (On leave).

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Name	Office
Percival, Philip Edward, C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner.
Aston, Arthur Henry Southcote, M.A., Bar-at-Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Rupchand Bilaram	Ditto.
DeSouza, Dr. F. X., M.A., LL.B., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Ditto.

Madras Judicial Department.

Name	Office
Trotter, The Hon'ble Mr. Victor Murray Coults	Chief Justice.
Odgers. The Hon. Mr. Charles Edwin, M. A., B.L.C., Bar-at-Law	Puisne Judge.
Wallace. The Hon. Mr. E. H., I.C.S.	Ditto.
Ramesam Pantulu, The Hon. Mr. V.	Ditto.
Phillips, The Hon. Mr. William Watkin, I.C.S.	Ditto.
Kumarswami Shastri, The Hon'ble *Diwan Bahadur* C. V. (On leave).	Ditto.
Devadass, The Hon. Mr. Justice M. D., Bar.-at-Law	Ditto.
Venkata Suba Rao, The Hon. Mr. Justice M., B.A., B.L.	Ditto.
Madhavan Nair C., Bar-at-Law	Ditto.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, The Hon. Mr. Justice V.V., B.A., B.L.	Ditto. (Temporary).
Curgenven. The Hon. Mr. A. J.	(Acting.)
Jackson, The Hon. Mr. G. H. B., I.C.S.	(Do.)
Venkatarama Sastri, T. A.	Advocate-General.
Moresby, Charles	Government Solicitor.
C. V. Ananta Krishna Iyer	Government Pleader.
Adam J. C., Bar.-at-Law	Public Prosecutor.
Tirunarayana Achariyar, M.A.	Editor, Indian Law Reports, Madras Series.
Cornish, H. P.	Administrator-General, Official Trustee and Custodian of Enemy Property.
Happell, A. C., I.C.S.	Registrar.
Madhava Menon, K. P., Bar.-at-Law	Crown Prosecutor.

Assam Judicial Department.

Name	Office
Rao, B. N.	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Dow, Thomas Millar	Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Blank, Abraham Lewis	[illegible]ssions Judge, [illegible] (Temporary).
Lahiri, Narendra Nath	[illegible] District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Ghosh, Durga Prasad	Officiating 2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet.
Sen, Jagadish Chandra	Officiating 3rd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet.
Phukan, Rai Bahadur Radha Nath	Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts. (Temporary.)

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Miller, The Hon. Sir Thomas Frederick Dawson ..	Chief Justice. (On leave).
Jwala Prashad, The Hon'ble Sir, Kt., Rai Bahadur .	Puisne Judge.
Adami, The Hon. Mr. Justice Leonard Christian, I.C.S.	Ditto. (On leave).
Prafulla Ranjan Dass, The Hon. Mr., Bar-at-Law ..	Ditto. (On Special duty).
Mullick, The Hon'ble Sir Basanta Kuar, I.C.S. ..	Ditto.
Ross, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Lindsay, I.C.S. ..	Ditto.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred William Ewart, Bar-at-Law	Ditto
Sahay, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kulwant	Acting Additional Judge.
Allanson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Llewelyn Lyons, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Acting Judge.
Williams, H. W., I.C.S.	Registrar.
Saiyid Sultan Ahmed, Sir, Kt., Bar-at-Law. ..	Government Advocate.

Burma Judicial Department.

Rutledge, The Hon'ble Sir John Guy, Kt., K.C., M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice, Rangoon.
Pratt, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henry Sheldon, M.A., I.C.S.	Judge, Mandalay.
Heald, The Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Herbert, Kt., M.A., I.C.S., V.D.	Do. Rangoon.
Carr, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice William, I.C.S. ..	Do. do.
Cunliffe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Robert Ellis, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Chari, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parungavur Narasimha, B.L.	Do. do.
Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyotis Ranjan, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Outer, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Edward, M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Ba, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Maung, K.S.M., B.L.	Do do.
Ba, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mya, Bar-at-Law ..	Do. do
Brown, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harold Arrowsmith, B.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Hormasji Jivanji, M.A., I.S.O., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee and Receiver, Rangoon.
Eggar, A., M.A., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Barretto, Charles Lionel, Advocate	Government Prosecutor, Moulmein.
Dunkley, Herbert Francis, M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon.

Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Findlay, Charles Stewart, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S. .. .	Judicial Commissioner.
Hallifax, H. F., I.C.S.	Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Kotwal, P. A., Bar-at-Law	Do do.
Prideaux, F. W. A., O.B.E.	Do. do.
Kinhikede, Rao Bahadur Madhorao, B.A., B.L.	Do. do. (Temporary).
Jackson, E. J.	Legal Remembrancer.
Dick, George Paris, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Bhagade, Shridhar Madho, B.A., B.L.	Registrar.
Abdul Latif Khan, B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar.

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Fraser, J. H. R., O.B.E.	Officiating Judicial Commissioner
Saadud Din Khan, K. B., B.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Kazi Abdul Ghani Khan	Registrar.

Punjab Judicial Department.

Shadi Lal, The Hon'ble Sir R. B., Kt., Bar-at-Law ..	Chief Justice.
Broadway, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alan Brice, Bar-at-Law.	Ditto.
Harrison, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael Harman, I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Fforde, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil (King's Counsel).	Ditto.
Campbell, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Archibald, I.C.S. ..	Ditto.
Zafar Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.B. Mirza, I.C.S ..	Ditto.
Addison, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James M.A., B.SC., I.C.S.	Ditto.
Tek Chand, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bakhshi	Ditto.
Jai Lal, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. B.	Additional Ditto.
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar, Bar-at-Law	Ditto.
Agha Haider, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Syed, Bar-at-Law (Temporary)	Ditto.
Skemp, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.W.	Ditto.
Beckett, Ronand Baymer, B.A., I.C.S.	Registrar
Roblin, Edward Lewis	Deputy Registrar.
Nihal Chand, Rai Sahib, Lala	Assistant Registrar
Webb, Kenneth Cameron	Assistant Deputy Reg
Uhlde, [illegible] ..	Legal Remembrancer
Noad, [illegible]	Government Advocate
Ram L[illegible] ..	Assistant Legal (Conveyancing)
Abdul Rashid Mian, B.A. (Punjab), M. B. (Cantab) .	Assistant Legal (Legislative)
Des Raj, Sawhney, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, B

United Provinces Judicial Department.

Mears, The Hon. Sir Edward Grimwood, Bar.-at-Law ..	Chief Justice.
Walsh, The Hon. Mr. Cecil, Bar.-at-Law, M.A. ..	Puisne Judge.
Sulaiman, The Hon. Justice Dr. Shah Muhammad, Bar.-at-Law.	Ditto.
Lindsay, The Hon. Mr. Benjamin, I.C.S.	Ditto.
Stuart, The Hon. Mr. Louis, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Ditto.
Kanhaiya Lal, The Hon Justice Rai Bahadur, Pandit, M.A., LL.B.	Ditto.
Daniels, Hon. Mr. Justice S. R., I.C.S.	Ditto. (On Furlough)
Dalal, The Hon. Mr. Justice Barjor Jamshedji, J. P., Bar-at-Law.	Ditto.
Boys, The Hon. Mr. Justice G. P., Bar-at-Law ..	Ditto.
Mukharji, The Hon. Justice Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal ..	Ditto.
Banarji, The Hon. Justice Rai Bahadur Babu Lalit Mohan	Ditto.
Ashworth, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ernest Horatio, I.C.S.	Additional Puisne Judge
Iqbal Ahmed, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Ditto. do.
Kendal, Hon. Mr. Justice C.H.B., J.P., I.C.S.	Acting Puisne Judge.
J. E. Pedley, I.C.S.	Registrar.
Porter, Wilfred King, Bar.-at-Law	Law Reporter.
Uma Shankar Bajpai, M.A., LL.B.	Government Advocate.

Chief Court of Oudh—Lucknow.

Stuart, The Hon. Sir Louis, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Chief Judge.
Wazir Hassan, The Hon. Justice Saiyid, B.A., LL.B. ..	Judge.
Ashworth, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ernest Horatio, J.P., I.C.S.	Do. Additional P
Gokaran Nath Misra, The Hon. Justice Pandit, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Muhammad Raza, The Hon. Justice Khan Bahadur Saiyed, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Pullan, Hon. Mr. Justice Ayrton George Popplewell, J.P., I.C.S.	Acting Judge.
Manmatha Nath Upadhya Pandit	Registrar.
Thomas, G. A.	Government Advocate

THE INDIAN POLICE

The police administration in India is in the hands of the Provincial Governments in their Reserved Departments. The numbers in the force are about 200,000 officers and men. In *addition to these there are about 30,000* officers and men of provincial military police, of whom more than half belong to Burma, the remainder being in Bengal and Assam. The North West Frontier Constabulary is an armed semi-military force *maintained by the Government* of India in the N. W. Frontier Province. Its Chief Officer is the Commandant, under whom are Assistant Commandants. The total cost of maintaining the Force has greatly risen *in recent years on account of increases of pay* and allowances made on account of the increased cost of living. The total cost of the Civil Police in 1924, the latest year for which figures are available, was Rs. 10,62,05,638. The cost of military Police force by Provincial revenues in the same year was Rs. 1,36,02,471. In large cities the Force is concentrated and under direct European control; in the mofussil the men are scattered throughout each District and located at various Outposts and Police stations. The smallest unit for administrative purposes is the Outpost which generally consists of 3 or 4 Constables under the control of a Head Constable. Outpost Police are maintained to patrol roads and villages and to report all matters of local interest to their superior, the Sub-Inspector. They have no

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question whether they
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The Superior Staff of t
Province consists *of an*
one or more Deputy Ins
whom come the Distr
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Distribution of Police.—The following table shows the area of each Pro of Police of all ranks employed in it in 1925-26, the latest year for w published :—

—	Square miles.
Bengal	76,843
Assam	53,015
United Provinces	106,295
Punjab	99,846
North-West Frontier Province	13,419
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876
Burma	233,707
Madras	142,260
Bombay	123,621
Bihar and Orissa	83,161
Baluchistan	54,228
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711
Coorg	1,582
Delhi	593

Organisation of Police.

The Police Station Officer (the Sub-Inspector) is responsible for the investigation of all cognisable crimes, that is to say, all offences in which the Police can arrest without a warrant from a Magistrate, which occur within his jurisdiction; he is also held responsible for the maintenance of the public peace and the prevention of crime. From the point of view of the Indian Ryot, he is the most important Police Officer in the District and may rightly be considered the backbone of the Force.

Superior to the Sub-Inspector is the Inspector who holds charge of a Circle containing 4 or 5 Police Stations. His duties are chiefly those of supervision and inspection. He does not ordinarily interfere in the investigation of crime unless the conduct of his subordinates renders this necessary.

The Inspector is usually a selected and experienced Sub-Inspector. Each District contains 3 or 4 Circles, and in the case of large Districts, is divided into 2 Sub-divisions—one of which is given to an Assistant Superintendent of Police, a European gazetted Officer. The Police Force in each District is controlled by a District Superintendent of Police, who is responsible to the District Magistrate (Collector or Deputy Commissioner) for the detection and prevention of crime and for the maintenance of the public peace, and, to his Deputy Inspector-General and Inspector-General, for the internal administration of his Force. Eight or ten Districts form a Range administered by a Deputy Inspector-General, an officer selected from the ranks of the Superintendents. At the head of the Police of each Province is the Inspector-General who is responsible to the Local Government for the administration of the Provincial Police.

Separate but recruited from the District Force is the Criminal Investigation Department, which is under the control of a specially selected European Officer of the rank and standing of a Deputy Inspector-General. The Criminal Investigation Department, usually called the C. I. D., is mainly concerned with political inquiries, sedition cases and crimes with ramifications over more than one District or which are considered too important to leave in the hands of the District Police. It is a small force of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors who have shown their ability and intelligence when working in the mofussil and forms in each Province a local Scotland Yard.

The larger Cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras have their own Police Force, independent of the Inspector-General of Police, and under the control of a Commissioner and 2 or more Deputies. For Police purposes each city is divided into divisions; in Calcutta each division is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police; in Bombay and Madras of a Superintendent, these officers being selected from the European ranks of the City Force. In Bombay, however, the Superintendents are Gazetted Officers, and two of them are Indians. Each division is sub-divided into a small number of Police Stations, the station being in charge of an Inspector assisted by Deputy Inspectors, Indian Sub-Inspectors and European Sergeants.

The Supreme Government at Delhi and Simla keeps in touch with the Provincial Police by means of the Director of Criminal Intelligence and his Staff. The latter do not interfere in the Local Administration and are mainly concerned with the publication of information regarding international criminals, inter-provincial crime and Political enquiries in which the Supreme Government is interested.

Recruitment.—The constable is enlisted locally. Certain castes are excluded from service and the formation of cliques by filling up the Force from any particular caste or locality is forbidden. In some Provinces a fixed percentage of foreigners must be enlisted. Recruits must produce certificates of good character and pass a medical test. They must be above certain standards of physical development. The constable rises by merit to the rank of Head Constable and, prior to the Police Commission, could rise to the highest Indian subordinate appointments. Since 1906, his chances of promotion have been greatly curtailed; this has certainly lowered the standard coming forward for service in the Force in the lower ranks.

The Sub-Inspector, until 1906, was a selected Head Constable, but Lord Curzon's Commission laid down that Sub-Inspectors should be recruited direct from a socially better class of Indians. In most Provinces, eighty per cent. of the Sub-Inspectors are selected by nomination, trained for a year or 18 months at a Central Police School, and, after examination, appointed direct to Police Stations to learn their work by actual experience. It is too early to judge this system by results, but it has no doubt great disadvantages and undetected crime in India is increasing rapidly.

An Inspector is generally a selected Sub-Inspector. Direct nomination is the exception, not the rule.

The Deputy Superintendent, a new class of officer, instituted on the recommendation of the Commission, is an Indian gazetted officer and is the native Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police. He is either selected by special promotion from the ranks of the Inspectors or is nominated direct, after a course at the Central Police School.

Prior to 1893, the gazetted ranks of the Force were filled either by nomination or by regimental officers seconded from the Army for certain periods. In 1893, this system was abandoned and Assistant Superintendents were recruited by examination in London. On arrival in India, they were placed on probation until they had passed their examinations in the vernacular, in law, and in riding and drill. The establishment of Police Training Schools in 1906 has done much to improve the training of the Police Probationer, and selection by examination has given Government a better educated officer but open competition does not reveal the best administrators and should be tempered, as in the Navy, by selection.

Internal Administration.—The District Force is divided into 2 Branches—Armed and Unarmed. As the duties of the armed branch

n of g ard ng l a e sec ing ea s re and p o e and p a g g dange us gang of da o s a e n n e and c atrolled on a m a ba They a armed and drilled and taught to shoot afte military methods. The unarmed branch are called upon to collect fines magisterially inflicted serve summonses and warrants, control traffic, destroy stray dogs, extinguish fires. enquire into accidents and non-cognizable offences. The lower grades are clothed and

hou ed by Go ernment w th u ndi dual The l ave ru es a bu e y office Eur p an s r e o 30 y a be o e he pension, unles h can obtain ficate invaliding him from th period of service in an Eastern rally admitted to be too long a of the Force would be consid if Government allowed both men to retire after a shorter pe

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas; but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking

into account the differences under which the police work added. they can at the best in imperfectly the degree of suc the police carry out that im their duties, which consists i of crime These considera emphasized in recent orders ment of India. Subject to th the figures below may be indication of the volume of the police, and of the wide dif the conditions and the stat different provinces. They are nizable crime —

Administrations.	Number of Cases pending from previous Year.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Persons Tried	Persons wh os were dispo Dis-charged or Acquitted
Bengal	5,577	207,882	158,451	61 [illegible]02
Bihar and Orissa	3 254	47,608	28,487	9 718
United Provinces	5,293	111,090	67,323	10 65[illegible]
Punjab	8,568	53,070	51,109	20,[illegible]22
North-West Frontier Province	1,446	6,791	7,858	3 5[illegible]1
Burma	6,076	81,668	72,404	24 416
Central Provinces and Berar	2,280	37,052	18,430	4 863
Assam	1,098	14,659	10,347	2 798
Ajmer-Merwara	421	5,014	3,648	320
Coorg	144	638	605	[illegible]0
Madras	14,253	162,473	150 912	20 008
Bombay	7,431	140,782	135,782	18 [illegible]63
Baluchistan	204	4,877	4,390	22[illegible]
Delhi	509	4,176	2,951	1 012
TOTAL, 1925	56,554	877,880	712,697	176 4[illegible]
TOTALS 1924	54,907	887,747	703,558	130 11[illegible]
1923	56,314	846,664	649,101	124 821
1922	59,772	857,234	651,466	127 0[illegible]
1921	56,762	842,948	610,154	124 328
1920	61,193	851,087	626 874	119 40[illegible]
1919	57,002	950,706	670,542	124 211
1918	44,741	833,405	590,795	107 620
1917	43,704	823,950	602,015	104 819
1916	42,022	850,624	626,351	110 243

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bengal	2,356	7 8	579	37	6,10	1,350	668	90	[illegible]	388	20 194	4,64	37,258	2,144
Calcutta Town and Suburbs.	110	79	8	3	612	175	1	..	24	10	4,433	1,416	925	283
Bihar and Orissa ..	1,626	442	334	49	3,877	737	238	22	702	225	16,108	2,037	18,352	1,298
United Provinces ..	1,880	578	654	260	7,620	1,958	803	217	3,757	992	22,252	4,724	42,619	4,0
Punjab	2,306	784	705	291	8,112	2,548	230	178	5,383	1,417	17,238	5,408	12,070	3,60
Delhi ..	32	8	11	4	258	45	1	..	26	5	840	202	860	80
N.-West Frontier Pro.	225	98	479	237	1,013	465	54	23	95	24	1,217	312	2,392	3 4
Burma..	1,341	634	1,070	212	11 700	3,714	888	178	5,333	1,417	17,238	5,498	12,070	3,60
Rangoon ..	66	30	21	1	540	108	12	1	1,917	687	(a)	(a)	685	178
Central Provinces and Berar.	625	274	237	103	2,809	870	44	16	901	374	16,822	2,085	10,590	1,3
Assam	941	285	70	16	1 519	388	40	7	307	125	5,574	1,079	6 451	6 3
Coorg	9	3	1	..	30	8	..	..	22	10	207	70	104	13
Madras	2,088	699	988	196	6,124	1,479	474	68	4,590	1,560	21,383	5,419	12,906	2,43
Bombay	1,361	419	523	191	5,122	1,310	202	42	2,684	822	11,107	4,120	10,519	1,9 3
Bombay Town and Island.	63	54	40	18	857	506	..	..	..	..	5,457	2,573	1,724	38
Baluchistan	14	6	7	4	60	28	..		5	4	285	134	197	60
Ajmer-Merwara ..	21	8	10	2	146	30	22		75	11	1,626	317	617	
TOTAL, 1925 ..	15,113	5,207	5,930	1 629	57,791	15,818	3,070	710	21,281	7,530	159,403	38,177	180,123	21,620
TOTALS .. 1924.	15,272	5,217	5,899	1,623	56,507	15,165	4,367	871	22 517	6,623	160,195	39,561	190,878	21,80
1923.	14,774	4,913	5,803	1,530	54,113	14,523	4,408	877	21,870	6,433	169,589	37,734	193,112	20,405
1922.	15,951	5,362	5,952	1,519	53,213	14,615	5,855	891	23,181	7,073	181,845	30,745	206,929	21,03
1921.	13,937	5,114	6,063	1,642	50,694	14,382	5,574	953	26,554	8,160	191,611	49,204	221,776	23,340
1920.	11,929	4,375	5,734	1,371	51,298	14,320	4,001	790	27,896	8,602	212,989	49,962	209,522	23,117
1919.	11,518	4,570	6,044	1,457	49,506	14,391	5,824	1,234	31,681	10,433	232,815	59,084	257,118	28,9
1918.	10,946	4,384	6,273	1,427	47,791	13,843	6 290	847	22,283	6,120	195,201	48,20	270,163	21,10
1917	11 265	4,595	4 861	1,422	50 607	14 910	3 064	500	23 202	6 ,86	181 030	40 511	210 586	21,370
1916	11,477	4,676	4,784	1,392	51,120	15,346	3,204	506	26 482	7,658	181 551	41 072	217 979	21,703

JAILS

Ja[il] adm[inistr]ation in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments [illegible] Indian Penal Code for [illegible] [in]clude transportation, [illegible] imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large **central jails** for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; secondly, **district jails** at the head-quarters of districts; and, thirdly, **subsidiary jails** and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General, he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in October, 1915, says:—"The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Superintendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders."

The Jails Committee.—Since the introduction of the reformed constitution the maintenance of the Indian Prisons falls within the sphere of provincial Governments, and is subject to all India legislation. The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation; of recruiting a better class of warders, of providing education for prisoners; and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders; the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents; and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners; the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial; the institution of the star-class system, and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extramural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases, and the number is steadily falling. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid

warders and con t ward s a.. .mpioyed. W th th s bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 onwards in the Thana Jail.

Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—*i.e.*, those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit: and whipping by way of school discipline.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention. Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore ineligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider schemes for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable progress has been made in this direction. In 1905, a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar Jail in Bombay; in 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal; in 1909 the Meiktila jail in Burma and the Tanjore jail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and "juvenile adult" convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces; and in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District jail, which is now worked on Borstal lines. Other measures had previously been taken in some cases; a special reformatory system for "juvenile adults" had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade, and "Borstal enclosures" had been established in some jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those cities much remains to be done.

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation.—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report, published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences.—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—If any fresh attempt at colonisation is made, it should be in an entirely new locality. A fresh attempt at colonisation in the Middle Andaman is not recommended. The retention of the settlement at Port Blair on the present lines is not recommended. The entire abandonment of the Andamans as a place of deportation is not recommended. Deportation to the Andamans should cease, except in regard to specially dangerous prisoners and any others whose removal from Indian jails is considered by the Government to be in the public interests. The existing restrictions as to age and physical condition of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the Andamans should, unless special medical grounds exist in any particular case, cease to apply. The Indian Penal Code should be amended by the substitution of rigorous imprisonment for transportation. In provinces where the available prison accommodation will not permit of the immediate cessation of deportation of all but selected prisoners, the Star class should be the first, and the habitual the last, to be detained in Indian jails. No female should in future be deported to the Andamans, and those now there should be brought back to India and distributed among the Provinces to which they belong. In those Provinces where the jails are insufficient to detain prisoners now deported, additional accommodation should be provided as soon as possible.

Criminal Tribes.—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

comfort to the pe p e I s therefore of para mount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first as-

certaining whether there is work f Commitment to settlements should, possible, be by gangs not by indivi is desirable to utilise both Governm private agency for the control of settle

The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years en are shown in the following table :—

——	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Jail population of all classes on 1st January	128,314	126,478	134,286	126,917
Admissions during the year	536,219	536,428	535,590	639,001
Aggregate	664,533	662,906	669,876	765,918
Discharged during the year from all causes	534,779	534,455	543,398	631,628
Jail population on 31st December ..	129,754	128,451	126,478	134,290
Convict population on 1st January ..	110,310	109,230	114,817	106,117
Admissions during the year	158,130	158,466	158,336	185,092
Aggregate	268 440	267,696	273,153	291,209
Released during the year	153.997	155,219	161,166	173,313
Transported beyond seas	616	571	329	1,514
Casualties, &c.	2,089	2,340	2,428	3,244
Convict population on 31st December.	111,395	110,390	109,814	114,817

More than one half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1925 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, about 130,000 out of 158,000 are returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously prisoners was 20·28 as against 19·(while the number of youthful offe from 342 to 348. The following table nature and length of sentences c admitted to jails in 1923 to 1925 :—

Nature and Length of Sentence.	1925.	1924.
Not exceeding one month	32,499	30,675
Above one month and not exceeding six months.	64,286	64.933
„ six months „ „ one year ..	31,429	30.972
„ one year „ „ five years ..	23,299	24,975
„ five years „ „ ten „ ..	3,581	3,856
Exceeding ten years	350	514
Transportation beyond seas—		
(a) for life	1,540	1,475
(b) for a term	117	114
Sentenced to death	988	942

The total daily average population for 1925 was 109.227, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 273, and by Superintendents 127,095. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 108,884,214 and 133,665. respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments showed a decrease, viz., from 243 to 210. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without solitary confinement) was prescribed was 4,988 as compared with 6,385 in the preceding year.

Total expenditure increased Rs. 1,58,81,900 to Rs. 1,66,58,718 cash earnings increased from Rs. 1, Rs. 24 71 694, there was consequ decrease of Rs. 2,08,577 in the n Government.

The death rate in 1924 excluding mans was 14·42 and including of th both being below those for 1923 (16·0) and the decennial mean (2 23·2*).

The Laws of 1927

BY

RATANLAL AND DHIRAJLAL,

Editors, "Bombay Law Reporter."

1. Indian [illegible] Act.—Following th[illegible] by the Civil Justice [illegible] two changes of a far-reaching character. An amendment has been made in section 20, whereby payment of interest, made after January 1, 1928, gives a fresh starting point of limitation, only if the fact o[illegible] in the handwriting of t[illegible] ayment or is in writing [illegible] The second amendment made is in section 21. An acknowledgment of liability made by a Hindu widow or other limited owner ensures against the reversioner. And where a liability has been incurred by the manager of a joint Hindu family on behalf of a Hindu undivided family it is deemed to have been made on behalf of the whole family (s. 3). The scope of Article 132 has been enlarged by an explanation which says that *Malikana* and *Haqqs* and the value of agricultural or other *produce* secured by a charge on immoveable property are money charged upon immoveable property (s. 4).

2. The Indian Registration (Amendment) Act.—In the year 1926, the Privy Council held in *Dayal Singh* v. *Indar Singh* (28 Bom. L.R. 1372) that where an agreement for the sale of immoveable property contained a recital of payment of earnest money or purchase money, it was compulsorily registrable. The effect of the amendment is to negative that decision and a retrospective operation is given to the amendment. Thus, such agreements are valid even if they are not registered.

3. *Steel* Industry (Protection) Act.—The Act provides two safe-guards for the protection of steel industry in India. Where it appears that steel articles of British manufacture are being imported into India at prices which render ineffective the protection granted to similar articles manufactured in India, the duty on the former articles may be further raised; and the same protection is given against similar articles of foreign manufacture imported into India. The Governor General in Council is empowered to appoint a Commission before March 31, 1934, to enquire if the further continuance of such protection is necessary.

4. The Currency Act.—This Act is the outcome of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. It raised a volume of keen controversy on the question of ratio. The *rupee* is here stabilized at the rate of *1s. 6d.* per rupee. As a step towards the attainment of that goal the sovereign and half-sovereign are demonetized in India (s. 2). Sections 4 and 5 lay on the Government of India a statutory obligation to buy gold or to sell gold or gold exchange at the gold points at the accepted gold parity of the rupee, *i.e.*, Rs. 21-3-10 per tola of fine gold.

5. The Finance Act.—The Act gives the annual validity to the rates of postage and the scale for the levy of the income tax and super tax now existing. It has made some important changes. The stamp duty of one anna on cheques is abolished from July 1, 1927, the import duty on rubber stamps and rubber seeds and on hides and tea has been abolished. The import duty on unmanufactured *tobacco* has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. while that on motor cars and motor cycles is reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent and on tyres and tubes is reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

6. The Madras Salt (Amendment) Act.—In 1889, a flat rate of five per cent was levied on salt to meet the expenses incurred in maintaining the preventive staff. Since then, the duty on salt was reduced by fifty per cent and the pay of the staff had to be raised. The Act therefore abolishes the old rate and leaves it to the Central Board of Revenue to impose such a rate as would cover the expenses of the preventive staff.

7. The Provident Funds (Amendment) Act.—The benefit of the Provident Funds Act is here extended to persons employed in educational institutions or employed by bodies existing solely for educational purposes.

8. The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act.—The Sea Customs Act allowed a partial rebate of duty on goods which were deteriorated or damaged prior to entry only in those cases where the duty was leviable *ad valorem*; this privilege is now extended to duty leviable on quantity and not on value. This affects sugar and paper.

9. The Indian Limitation Second (Amendment) Act.—The amendment removes a great hardship in the law of execution of decrees. An application for execution has always the tendency to lengthen out, and in many, if not in most, of the cases its duration is more than three years; but in order to keep the decree alive, the decree-holder was compelled to file a fresh application to execute the decree, regardless of the result of the pending application. This state of affairs only served to complicate matters. Now, however, the decree-holder has a period of three years from the date of disposal of his pending application within which to file another application to execute the decree. Further, where a decree-holder has recovered an amount in execution but has been ordered by the Appellate Court to refund it, the period of limitation to enforce the refund runs from the date of the appellate decree.

1[illegible]. [illegible] and Amending Act.—[illegible] Air Force in India has [illegible] placed on the statute [illegible] s placed on a par with

N val Forces, and its officers
subjected to the same restrictions
n and Naval men are, in various
n Legislature. There is also a
far-reaching consequence. The
i was defined afresh in the
operty Act in 1926. That defi-
given a retrospective effect. The
ind where a document is executed
nd the attestations are made not
execution, but are made after-
r quest of the executant, the
e valid though none of the attest-
has seen the actual execution of
This extension of the law
hardship caused by the Privy
on in *Shamu Patter* v. *Abdul*
...

nsolvency (Amendment) Act.—
this amendment is to speed up
oceedings in Presidency towns.
tent who has obtained an adjudi-
rom the Court fails to prosecute
i for his order, his adjudication
e to be cancelled by the Court,
at liberty to present another appli-
djudication on the same facts,
the Court has been first obtained.
nsolvent fraudulently obtains an
order, it is liable to be cancelled
suo motu or on the application
l Assignee or any creditor

Repealing and Amending Act.—
cts small changes in a number of
ts which are of no interest to a
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Indian Bar Councils (Amend-
In spite of great hopes raised at
e Indian Bar Councils Act was
its provisions have for the most
d so far a dead letter. Nothing
been done to carry out its provi-
more amendment has been heaped
and pile. The point of seniority
ers of the Bar is somewhat com-
lates among advocates by the dates
are enrolled, and if he is a barris-
ate on which he was called to the
vocate General has the right of
over all other advocates, and
al has pre-audience over all advo-
the Advocate General.

dian Merchant Shipping (Amend-
—The object of this Act
of pilgrim traffic. When a ship
conveyance of pilgrims from any
Port, its master, owner or agent
nicate to the Pilgrim Officer (1)
British India from which it is to
voyage or such ports which it
ouch for embarking pilgrims, (2)
nage and age of the ship; (3) the
mber of passenger tickets for each
price of such tickets and (4) the
the ship is to sail from or touch
. The above information should
ted in a prominent place in the
Failure to observe the above
attract a penalty of fine
2,000. Where a ship is guilty
e owner or agent is liable to
pay compensation to each pilgrim at the rate
of Re. 1 per every completed day (209 C). If
the proposed ship is unable to start on the
appointed day, it is competent to the owner
to substitute another ship of the same class
and tonnage with the permission of the Pilgrim
Officer (s. 209 D).

15. The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act.—
Till recently, there was no officer corres-
ponding with King's Proctor in England. The
necessity for a King's Proctor was felt in Bom-
bay in a divorce case tried by the late Sir Din-
shaw Davar some time ago. It is he who keeps
a watch over divorce proceedings and makes
it his business to see that no fraudulent or
collusive decrees are snatched from the Court.
Section 17-A is now added to the Indian Divorce
Act. It creates the office of King's Proctor.
It is his duty to show cause why a decree for
dissolution of marriage should not be made
absolute or should not be confirmed.

16. The Indian Forests Act.—This Act
consolidates the Indian Forest Act of 1878 and
its six amending Acts. Part I sets out the
definitions of terms used in the Act. Part II
deals with the constitution of reserved forests
over the lands in which Government claim
proprietary rights and the governance of such
rights (ss. 3 to 27). The next Part (s. 28) deals
with village forests, in which the village commun-
ity have all the rights owned by Government
in reserved forests. On such forests, the villagers
have a right to take timber or other forest
produce or pasture. Then come protected
forests in which also Government have pro-
prietary rights, though they are not reserved
forests. In such forests Government grant
licenses to persons to cut and remove the trees
or to take the forest produce on payment of
money, or cutting grass and pasturing of cattle
and doing other things (s. 32.) The commission
of any offence with regard to such forests is
visited with the penalty of imprisonment
for six months or fine which may
extend to five hundred rupees (s. 33). Chapter
V provides for control over forests and lands
not being the property of Government. Section
39 empowers Government to impose duty on
timber and other forest produce; and the Chapter
following defines the powers of control of timber
and other forest produce in transit. Chapter
VIII deals with the collection of drift and strand-
ed timber. Cattle trespassing in a reserved or
protected forest may be seized and impounded
by any forest or police officer (s. 70). The
constitution and powers of forest officers are
defined in Chapter XI. Section 79 enacts that
every person who is interested in a forest or
who lives in a village adjacent to a forest is
bound when called upon to assist a forest officer
to extinguish a forest fire or to prevent it from
spreading or to prevent the commission of any
forest offence. Government have the right
to recover any money due to them for any forest
produce as if it was an arrear of land revenue
(s. 82), and they possess a lien for it on the
forest produce (s. 83).

17. The Indian Lighthouse Act.—There
were three separate Coast-light Acts for Madras,
Burma and Sind. Each worked on a different
principle, and all lacked in co-ordination.
Difficulty was experienced in an uniform system

f collecting light-house dues. It is, therefore, found necessary to enact one unifying Act. The superintendence and management of all general light-houses are vested in the Governor General in Council (s. 5), who is also given the control of all local light-houses (s. 7). The same authority has the power to levy and collect all light-house dues (s. 9). If the Master of any ship refuses to pay such dues, the Customs Collector may seize the ship and detain the same until they are paid (s. 12). The light-dues payable at one port are recoverable at another (s. 16). The Master or owner who evades payment of light-dues is liable to pay a fine five times the amount of the payment (s. 17). Any ship belonging to His Majesty or the Government or to a Foreign Prince or State and not carrying cargo or passengers for freight or fares or any ship of a tonnage of less than fifty tons are exempt from payment of light-dues (s. 18).

18. The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act.—Sections 223 and 236 of the Indian Succession Act have been so amended that now the consent of the husband is no longer necessary before probate or letters of administration can issue to a married woman. Section 10 has been added to the Married Women's Property Act, whereby a husband is not liable for the wife's breach of trust or devastation unless he has acted or inter-meddled in the trust or administration.

19. The Presidency Towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act.—In the working of the above Act two defects were discovered which led to divergence of view between different Indian High Courts. The first one was as to the conflict between sections 7 and 36, which was responsible for differing views between Calcutta and Madras High Courts. It is now settled in favour of Calcutta by enacting that debts can be realized by the insolvency Court from the debtors of the insolvent only when those debts are admitted. The second amendment legalises the practice that existed in Bombay and Rangoon High Courts of calling upon an insolvent to file lists of creditors and debtors before the passing of an adjudication order.

20. The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act.—The main object of this Act is effectually to exclude newsprint paper from any protective tariff. At the same time the protection cord is tightened round printing paper which contains no mechanical wood pulp as well as writing paper including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books and the binding therefor. A rate of one anna per pound or an *ad valorem* rate of 15 per cent whichever is higher is imposed on them.

21. The Indian Securities (Amendment) Act.—Where a person holding a Government security loses it, there is an elaborate machinery to prevent fraud, before a duplicate security is issued to him. This machinery could well be avoided when the owner is dead, by his legal representative taking out a succession certificate to his estate. Such a representative also has now to pursue all the intricacies provided before he succeeds in obtaining a duplicate of a lost or stolen security. It is also made clear that in such a case no interest can be claimed in respect of any period which has elapsed after the earliest date on which the demand could have been made for the payment of the amount due on such security.

22. The Societies Registration (Amendment Act.—The benefit of the Societies Registration Act is extended to Societies for the diffusion of political education.

23. The Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn) Amendment Act.—Japanese yarn, which forms eighty per cent of the total import of foreign cotton yarn, is depressing the Indian mill industry to a great extent. There has been a five per cent *ad valorem* duty on such yarn but it is not enough to protect the Indian Industry. An alternative duty of 1½ anna per pound has therefore been imposed which is to remain in force till March 31, 1930. It is expected that by then the double shift of women workers in Japan will cease, and there will remain no necessity of additional protection.

24. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.—The import duty on machinery and mill stores used in textile industry is removed. The 2½ per cent import duty on printing machinery and material is also removed.

25. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act.—Early in 1927, one Raj Pal published a book called 'Rangila Rasul' which contained a scurrilous attack on the prophet of Mahomed. He was convicted by the Magistrate under s. 153A of the Indian Penal Code, but was eventually acquitted by the High Court of Lahore. About the same time a newspaper editor published another attack on the prophet in "Risala Vartman." He too was convicted by the Magistrate. In view of the previous ruling of the Lahore Court above referred to a special bench of two Judges was constituted for hearing the appeal. The accused's conviction was upheld. These two cases revealed the unsatisfactory state of the law with reference to scurrilous writing. A new section 295A was therefore, added to the Indian Penal Code under which any person who, with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of people, by speech or writing, insults the religion or the religious feelings of that class, is liable to the punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both. Scurrilous literature can be proscribed and copies forfeited by Government. A prosecution under the section can start only after sanction from Government.

26. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act.—A number of minor amendments has been introduced into the Cantonments Act. The President of a Cantonment Board retains his office though he is temporarily absent from the cantonment. The Local Government has the power to remove any member of the cantonment board who incurs a disqualification or who keeps absent from the meetings for three consecutive months or who being a legal practitioner appears in a case against the cantonment board. It is now the privilege of the Local Government to permit the levy of any ordinary tax by the cantonment board. It is permissible to the

u d n d d n ank in preference to the Imperial Bank provided the previous sanction of the Local Government is obtained to such a course.

27 Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act—The object of this is to simplify the inspection of emigrants and to bring into force the resolutions arrived at the eighth session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

28 The Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—This Act remedies a defect which has been discovered in the assessment of tea companies for the purpose of income tax.

29 The Aden Civil and Criminal Justice High Court Jurisdiction (Amendment) Act.—An appeal now lies to the High Court of Bombay against the judgment or order of the Resident in Aden or of an Additional Sessions Judge when such appeal is allowed by the Criminal Procedure Code. But no appeal shall d d d m fin m n exceed Rs. 500 An appeal against acquittal shall lie to the High Court. The Resident has now the power of reserving any point of law arising in any proceedings pending before him for the opinion of the High Court.

30 The Indian Divorce Second (Amendment) Act—Hitherto, relief under the Indian Divorce Act could be obtained only by the Christian party to a mixed marriage. The Act is now amended so that even the non-Christian party to such a marriage may apply for relief under the Act.

31. The Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act.—The expenditure of the Assam Labour Board is met from a cess on employers in Assam. Owing to changed conditions of labour in Assam, the cess could not be levied from garden-sardars. The Act is so amended that the cess can be levied from the garden-sardars

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Labour.

Various causes have combined to give added **importance** to the great group of human activities concentrated under the generic term of Labour India is still a predominantly agricultural country and more than seventy per cent. of its people are dependent on the soil for their livelihood. Nevertheless a process of industrialisation has gone steadily forward. Calcutta and Bombay are great manufacturing cities Whilst the jute mills dominate Calcutta and the cotton mills Bombay, there has grown up round these industries a substantial body of other manufactories. Another considerable manufacturing centre has developed at Cawnpore, with cotton, wool and leather factories. The textile industry of Bombay has overflowed into the mofussil, and Ahmedabad and Sholapore are considerable centres of manufacture, with a lesser one at Broach. In the Central Provinces the cotton mills of Nagpur are famous throughout India. The Province of Bihar and Orissa is the centre of the great coal mining trade, having absorbed the bulk of the coal mines formerly included in the Province of Bengal. It also embraces the most remarkable example of scientific industrialism in India in the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur, where in what was jungle fifteen years ago considerable city is springing up, which will produce over a million tons of steel a year, and house subsidiary industries which combined with the iron and steel works will probably maintain a city of a quarter of a million in the near future. The railway works of the North-Western Railway form the core of the industrialism of the Punjab, where other manufactories are developing. The industrial expansion in India may be judged from the number of factories coming under the operation of the Indian Factories Act of 1911 as amended by the Act of 1922, which amounted to 6,406 for the whole of British India during the year 1924 and rose in 1925 to 6,926. The number of operatives in the same years were 1,455,592 and 1,494,958 respectively, the figures being of the daily average. The industrial development of the Punjab is certain in the comparatively near future to receive considerable impetus from the fruition of vocational education and the completion of the vast hydro-electric schemes.

Social Consciousness.

Side by side with this industrialization there has grown an increased social consciousness of the responsibility of the community towards Labour. The Government of India passed its first Factory Act in 1881 and amended it in 1891. But experience showed that these Acts permitted considerable abuses and largely as the result of the agitation raised by *The Times of India* in Bombay in 1905 against the excessive hours worked in the Bombay textile mills inquiries were set afoot which resulted in the passing of a new Act which limited the hours of labour in 1911. With the constitution of the League of Nations, India as a signatory thereto became a participator in the decisions of the League on Labour

India was represented at the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919 and by her ratifying various conventions it became obligatory on her to enact legislation giving effect to the decisions of the Conference. Another International Labour Conference was held at Genoa in 1920 to consider a number of questions relating to seamen, such as the hours of labour, manning scales, accommodation, the provision for finding employment and other cognate questions and the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Conference were held at Geneva in 1921 and 1922. The Fifth Session of the Conference assembled on 22nd Oct. 1923 and dealt with only one item of importance—factory inspection. The Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from the 16th June to the 5th July 1924. Forty countries were represented at the Conference. The agenda of the Conference comprised (1) Development of facilities for utilisation of workers' leisure. (2) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards compensation for accidents, (3) weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used; and (4) night work in bakeries. The Seventh Season was held at Genoa on the 21st May 1925. The agenda consisted of four items—(1) the report by the Director of the International Labour Office; (2) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards compensation for accidents; (3) weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used; and (4) night work in bakeries. The Eighth Session of the Conference was held at Geneva on the 26th May 1926 and the Ninth Session immediately after on the 7th June. The Eighth Session dealt with the question of the simplification of the Inspection of Emigrants on Boardships. The Ninth Session was devoted entirely to the consideration of maritime problems—the main question dealt with being the International Codification of the Rules relating to Seamen's articles of agreement, and general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen. India was represented at all of these Conferences. In 1922 India was admitted as one of the eight countries of industrial importance after protracted examination of the grounds of her claim by experts appointed by the League of Nations. India therefore assumes responsibility for giving effect to the decisions of these Conferences if she ratifies them.

There has been a considerable extension of what is known as **Welfare Work**, and although this so far depends on the individual activities of employers of labour the work is progressing well. The Sixth International Labour Conference which dealt with the question of the utilisation of workers' spare time resolved that the International Labour Office should collect periodic information on the action taken in various countries for the development of facilities for the proper utilisation of the time during which workers are not actually employed. In May 1926 the Government of India requested all Local Governments to collect information on this subject from employers' and employees' associations and associations of social workers who conduct welfare work for the benefit of workers. The results of this enquiry which the Government of India hope to publish during the course of this year will be of considerable interest. Further there is the nascent Trade Union movement in India. This movement lies rather more on the surface than in deep roots, but it flares up in times of labour unrest and is nominally at all events focussed in The All India **Trade Union** Congress. The frequency of strikes and the lack of any means to hasten a solution have given rise to careful investigation of the possibility of establishing Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. The increase of industrial unrest in the winter of 1920-21 led to the stimulation of public interest in labour questions. The fact that several of the more protracted strikes occurred in public utility services strengthened the demand that some efforts should be made towards a solution of the problem. In nearly every strike or lock-out of importance which has occurred in the last six years there has been a fairly strong demand from some section of the public for reference of the points at issue to arbitration. The last few years have therefore seen a remarkable change in the attitude of the State and the community towards Labour, which under the more democratic constitution which now obtains is assured of a hearing in the Legislatures.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION.

The conditions of factory labour until 1913 were regulated by the Indian Factories Act of 1881, as amended in 1891. The chief provisions of the amended Act were Local Governments were empowered to appoint inspectors of factories, and certifying surgeons to certify as to the age of children. A mid-day stoppage of work was prescribed in all factories, except those worked on an approved system of shifts, and Sunday labour was prohibited, subject to certain exceptions. The hours of employment for women were limited to 11, with intervals of rest amounting to at least an hour and a half; their employment between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. was prohibited, as a general rule, except in factories worked by shifts. The hours of work for children (defined as persons below the age of 14) were limited to seven, and their employment at night time was forbidden; children below the age of nine were not to be employed. Provision was made for the fencing of machinery and for the promulgation of rules as to water supply, ventilation, the prevention of overcrowding, etc.

Hours Fixed.

The next Factory Act was finally passed into law as Act XII of 1911.

The new Act extended the definition of "factory" so as to include seasonal factories working for less than four months in the year, shortened the hours within which children, and, as a general rule, women, may be employed, and further restricted the employment of woman by night by allowing it only in the

of ... and ... It ... number of new provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives, making inspection more effective, and securing generally the better administration of the Act. The most important feature of the Act, however, was the introduction of a number of special provisions applicable only to textile factories. The report of the Factory Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories. The Act for the first time applied a statutory restriction to the hours of employment of adult males by laying down that, subject to certain exceptions, "no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in any one day." It is also provided in the case of textile factories that no child may be employed for more than six hours in any one day, and that (subject to certain exceptions, among which are factories worked in accordance with an approved system of shifts) no person may be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (the new limits laid down generally for the employment of women and children).

The Amending Acts of 1922 and 1923.

The ratification by India of the conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 necessitated radical revision of the Indian Factories Act of 1911. This was undertaken during the year 1921 and the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922 (II of 1922) introduced a series of important ... hours ... children ... work for ... number of small factories, drastic restriction of the exempting provisions, etc. The Act was further amended in 1923. The principal object of the Amending Act of 1923 was the removal of a difficulty which had arisen in connexion with the law relating to the weekly holiday.

The Amending Act of 1926.

The experience gained during the three years which immediately followed the revision of the Act in 1922 indicated that the Amending Act had worked smoothly on the whole and that the main principles followed in 1922 commanded general acceptance. It was not considered necessary, therefore, to modify any of the main principles of the Act; but several administrative difficulties had arisen in connexion with some sections of the Act—one such difficulty relating to Section 21 which provided for intervals of rest. In practice it had proved difficult to enforce the provisions of this section in some industries. Local Governments were asked in June 1923 to consider a possible solution of the difficulty and to bring to the notice of the Government of India any difficulties which might have arisen in connexion with other provisions. On receipt of their replies, a Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories was convened. The Conference recommended a number of alterations designed by allowing greater elasticity in some directions and by increasing control in others to make for smoother working. The Factories Amendment Act of 1926 was, therefore, based on the recommendations of that Conference and ... received from the Local Governments. The more important alterations effected include the widening of the definition of 'Factories' so as to bring within the control of the Act such establishments as Electrical Generating Stations, Water Works, etc., the prevention of the issue of age certificates by Certifying Surgeons to children who are not fit for employment, the prevention of cleaning machinery in motion even by men in cases where Local Governments are of opinion that the work is attended by danger to the operatives; a clearer definition of the periods prescribed for intervals of rest, and while still preventing the employment of children in two factories on the same day, the permitting of women to work in two factories on the same day provided that the limits for hours of work are not exceeded.

The Present Law.

In the following paragraphs it is intended to give the more important provisions of the present law on the subject by combining the Act of 1911 with the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923 and 1926. The Amending Act of 1922 came into force on the 1st July 1922 and that of 1926 on the 1st June 1926. The Act extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

Hours of Employment.

Rest periods in factories.—(1) In every factory there shall be fixed,—

(a) for each person employed on each working day—

(i) at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of rest of not less than one hour, or

(ii) at the request of the employees concerned, periods of rest, at intervals not exceeding five hours, of not less than half an hour each, the total duration of the periods of rest on that day not being less than one hour for each period of six hours' work done,

Provided that, in lieu of the period provided under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) there may be fixed per each male person employed for not more than eight and a half hours on each working day, at the request of the employees concerned and with the previous sanction of the local Government, a period of rest of not less than half an hour so arranged that no such person shall work for more than five hours continuously and

(b) for each child working more than five and a half hours in any day, a period of rest of not less than half an hour.

(2) The period of rest under clause (b) shall be so fixed that no such child shall be required to work continuously for more than four hours.

Weekly Holiday.—(1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless—

(a) he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and

(*b*) e manag o the fa tory has pre ous o h S nday o t e subst tu ed day, h. e. .. earlier, given notice to the Inspector of his intention so to employ the said person and of the day which is to be substituted and has at the same time affixed a notice to the same effect in the place mentioned in section 36.

Provided that no such substitution shall be made as will result in any person working for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday for a whole day.

(2) Where in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) any person is employed on a Sunday in consequence of his having had a holiday on one of the three days preceding that Sunday, that Sunday shall, for the purpose of calculating the weekly hours of work of such person, be deemed to be included in the preceding week.

Employment of Children.—With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(*a*) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 7 or section 8 showing that he is not less than twelve years of age and is fit for employment in a factory and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate;

(*b*) no child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;

(*c*) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than six hours in any one day.

Employment of Women.—With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(*a*) no woman shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;

(*b*) no woman shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

Prohibition of Employment of Person in two Factories on Same Day.—No person shall employ, or permit to be employed, in any factory any child or, save in such circumstances as may be prescribed, any other person whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Hours of Employment to be fixed.—The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each person employed in such factory, and no person shall be employed except during such hours.

Limitation of Working Hours per Week.—No person shall be employed in a factory for more than sixty hours in any one week.

Limitation of Working Hours per Day—No person shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

Exceptions.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

(*a*) that any class of work in a factory is in the nature of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory or

(*b*) that the work of any class of workers is essentially intermittent; or

(*c*) that there is in any class of factories any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons; or

(*d*) that any class of factories supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day; or

(*e*) that in any class of factories the work performed by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature, cannot be carried on except at (i) stated seasons or (ii) at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces;

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt on such conditions, if any, as it may impose, and in such area as may be specified in the notification,—

in case (*a*) such class of work from all or any of the provisions of sections 21, 27 and 28;

in case (*b*) work of the nature described from all or any of the provisions of sections 21, 22, 26, 27 and 28.

in case (*c*) work of the nature described from the provisions of sections 21, 22 and 28.

in cases (*d*) and (*e*) such class of factories from the provisions of section 22.

in case (*e*) (ii) such class of factories from the provisions of section 26.

The system of inspection is being steadily improved by the appointment of more whole-time inspectors with good technical qualifications in the principal industrial centres. The principle of appointing women as factory Inspectresses has already been accepted by the Government of Bombay and a beginning was made in the year 1924 by the appointment of Dr. Tehmina I. H. Cama as a whole-time Inspectress of Factories.

The Government of India have repealed the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 with effect from 1st April 1924.

The Indian Mines Act, 1923.—The Indian Mines Act, 1923, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd February 1923. It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southal Parganas, and came into force on the first day of July 1924. By this Act the definition of a mine was made clear, and the weekly hours of employment were limited to 60 hours for work above ground and 54 hours for work below ground.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

In m nd st[illegible] in India the question of proper and adequate housing is engaging the attention of all public bodies and governments to an increasing extent. Employers themselves are becoming increasingly alive to this burning question and whenever finances permit tenements are constructed for the housing of the workmen. In cases where housing is provided the amounts charged for rent are just sufficient to cover the interest charges on the capital outlay. In Bombay City, where the housing question was one of great difficulty a few years ago, the City Improvement Trust and the Development Directorate of the Government of Bombay have done much useful work in endeavouring to solve the problem. The scheme originally outlined by the Development Directorate for Industrial Housing aimed at a construction programme of 50,000 tenements providing accommodation for a quarter million people and to be completed within a period of eight years. This scheme was conceived in the boom period when labour conditions in Bombay were probably abnormal. By the end of December 1926 the Directorate had 16,541 tenements completely ready for occupation out of which 5,182 were let. The total number of chawls completely ready is 207. Government have decided that until the tenements now provided are fully occupied no additional land is to be taken up for Industrial Housing and that no new schemes are to be embarked upon without Government approval.

The average economic rent works out at Rs. 16 per mont All the tenements are now Nahanis. The rents fixed for month for each tenement, var at Worli to Rs. 9-8-0 at D this basis there is an annual lo s lakhs and this is being met fro and other sources.

The City Improvement Trust also made very good progress of providing Industrial hous had a total number of 8,493 te the end of December 1926, on tenements were let for living shops, 59 as godowns and 16 tenements were reserved for Muccadams, for offices and Superintendents' Quarters. T each tenement inclusive of a varied from 125 square feet to but the majority of the tenemen with the maximum floor spac average rent for a tenement in Trust Chawl works out at Rs. 5- rents vary from Rs. 4-4-0 to maximum permissible populati a total of 8,251 tenements ha 37,699. The actual popul these tenements, at the en 1926, was 26,068 or 23,779 w adults.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Complete statistics in connexion with Industrial Disputes are now available for the whole of India. The importance that is being attached to the weapon of strike by the workmen in this land may be gathered from the figures published in respect of the industrial disputes in British India for which statistics have been collected.

The year 1925 was one of the worst years in the history of Industrial relations in the country. The number of disputes reported was 134 as against 133 in the preceding year The number of workers involved in these disputes was 270,423 and the number of working days lost amounted to 12,578,129.

The corresponding figures for 1924 were 312,462 and 8,730,918. The increase was due entirely to the strike in the Bombay

[illegible]

cent. were successful in whole or presents a slightly higher propor strikes than in the precedi corresponding figures for 1926 w They indicated that there wa strife in that year than in any o The number of strikes recorded was lower than that of any when the collection of statis The total number of working d strikes and lock-outs was a lakhs against an average of preceding five years. In few of the strikes were the workn gaining any concession.

Province.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.
Bengal	57	141,808
Bombay	57	25,201
Madras	2	131
Central Provinces and Berar	4	1,514
United Provinces	3	1,310
Punjab	....	....
Bihar and Orissa	3	5,700
Assam	1	500
Burma	1	10,647
British India	128	186,811

Th[illegible] shows the data given above reclassified according to different classes of Industries.—

Industry.	No. of disputes.	No. of Men involved.	Days lost.
Cotton Mills	57	22,713	79,027
Jute Mills	33	129,051	769,022
Engineering Works	4	7,224	8,707
Conservancy	13	6,980	25,612
Railway Workshops	3	6,900	10,500
Oilfields	1	10,847	183,845
Oil works	1	551	4,685
Printing works	2	90	670
Tea estate	1	500	1,000
Coal fields	1	200	1,200
Miscellaneous	12	5,055	62,910
Total ..	125	184,811	1,097,478

The next two tables show the causes of disputes by Provinces and Classes of Industries.

Causes of Disputes by Provinces.

Province.	Pay.	Bonus.	Personnel.	Leave and Hours.	Others.
Bengal	27	3	8	11	8
Bombay	27	1	22	..	7
Madras	..	..	..	..	2
Central Provinces and Berar	3	..	..	..	1
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	3
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	2	..	1	..	..
Assam	..	..	..	..	1
Burma	1	..	1	..	..
British India	60	4	31	11	22

Causes of Disputes by Classes of Industries.

Industry.	Pay.	Bonus.	Personnel.	Leave and Hours.	Others.
Cotton Mills	24	1	2[illegible]	..	10
Jute Mills	1[illegible]	3	5	9	4
Engineering Works	2	..	..	1	1
Conservancy	9	..	1	..	3
Railway Workshops	1	..	2	..	..
Oil Field	1	..	..	..	..
Oil Works	1	..	..	..	..
Printing Works	1	..	1	..	..
Tea Estate	..	..	..	..	1
Coal Fields	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	8	..	..	1	3
Total ..	60	4	31	11	22

T[illegible] o[illegible] w[illegible] b[illegible] s[illegible] sho[illegible] [illegible] th[illegible] disp[illegible] s m[illegible]on[illegible]d in th[illegible] ab[illegible]

Results by Provinces.

Province	Successful.	Partially Successful
Bengal	6	7
Bombay	5	5
Madras	....	....
Central Provinces and Berar	....	....
United Provinces	1	....
Punjab	....	....
Bihar and Orissa	....	....
Burma	....	....
British India	12	12

Results by Classes of Industries.

Class of Industry.	Successful.	Partially Successful.
Cotton Mills	5	6
Jute Mills	2	3
Engineering Works	2	....
Railways Work-shops	2	1
Conservancy	1	....
Oil Fields	....	....
Oil Works	....	....
Printing Works	....	....
Tea Estate	....	....
Coal Fields	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	2
Total	12	12

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Of recent years much attention has been paid to the settlement of industrial disputes. The baffling character of such disputes is that they are so often sporadic, breaking out without warning, grievances being formulated after striking instead of before. When such strikes occur there is no organised body of workers with whom to negotiate. The Government of Bengal took the leading part and in March 1921 appointed a committee which laid stress on the value of Works Committees and institution of Conciliation Courts disputes in public utility serv favoured the appointment of a p the Local Government could dra stituting a Board to enquire into The Bombay Government, which explored the ground informally, similar committee in November reported in February 1922.

TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

The valuable suggestions made by an Industrial Disputes Committee appointed in Bombay were considered both by the Government of Bombay and by the Government of India. On the 11th March 1922, the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Home Member of the Bombay Government, made a statement in the Bombay Legislative Council to the effect that details were being worked out by the Government of Bombay in connexion with the drafting of a Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee, and that, as soon as Government were satisfied on these points, legislation would be introduced in the Local Council as early as possible after the sanction of the Government of India had been obtained.

In July 1924, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that as they considered that this subject was one for All-India legislation, the Government of India were themselves preparing a Bill for early introduction in the Legislative Assembly and that the Local Government should not introduce the Bill which it contemplated doing in its own Council.

The Government of India prepared a Bill to make Provision for Enabling the Investigation and Settlement of Trade Disputes and this was published in August 1924. This Bill may be considered as being very wide and comprehensive in scope and extent. It covers all workmen including employees of the Government of India and of any Local Government. An important distinction is made between the general body of workmen by dividing these into employees in Public Utility Services and other employees. In the case of public utility services and in those services specially notified as such by the Governor-General in Council, it is provided that it shall not be lawful for any employer to declare or enforce a lockout or for any workman to take part in a strike on account of any dispute unless due notice of the proposed lockout or strike has been sent to the prescribed officer. Such strikes or lockouts are not permitted until the expiry of thirty days after notice has been served in cases where no order has been made for reference of the dispute to a Board and until the expiry of ninety days after notice has been served in cases where such an order has been made or until the expiry of seven days after the publication of a report by a board whichever of the two dates may be earlier.

There is no separate provision in the Bill for Courts of Enquiry, Board of Arbitration or for Conciliation. The functions of these two separate institutions in Industrial Disputes legislation are vested in the Government of India Bill with one body which is to be called the Board of Investigation and Conciliation. The members of these Boards are to be selected from permanent panels of (1) representatives of employees, (2) representative of employers, and (3) persons to be appointed as Chairmen. The Government of India and each Local Government are to construct their own panels. The unctions of these Boards are to endeavour to bring about a settlement of any dispute by a thorough investigation of the circumstances and causes of each dispute. The Government of India do not appear to be inclined to present this Bill to the Legislative Assembly just at present. No official declaration in connexion with this matter has been published but a special remark made by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon at Calcutta in 1925 is significant. His Excellency said : "The question of providing means of conciliation in trade disputes has been thoroughly explored, but it would be premature to legislate on this question until the Trades Union Bill has become law."

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

In March 1921, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., moved a Resolution in the Legislative Assembly recommending that steps should be taken to provide legislation for the registration of Trade Unions and for the protection of Trade Unions. In September 1921, the Government of India addressed all Local Governments for their views, after consulting the interests concerned, on the question of the principle of such legislation and with regard to the form which it should take. On receipt of their replies, a Bill was drawn up and this was again circulated for opinion. The Bill to provide for the Registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the Law Relating to Registered Trade Unions in British India was introduced in the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly on the 31st August 1925 and was referred to a Select Committee. It was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th February and by the Council of State on the 25th February and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 25th March 1926. The Trade Union Act was brought in to force on 1st June 1927.

The following paragraphs give the more important provisions of the Act.

DEFINITIONS.

Registrar.—"Registrar" means a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Local Government under section 3, and "the Registrar," in relation to any Trade Union, means the Registrar appointed for the province in which the head or registered office, as the case may be, of the Trade Union is situated.

Trade Dispute.—"Trade Dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour, of any person, and "workmen" mean all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom the trade dispute arises.

Trade Union.—"Trade Union" means any combination, whether temporary or permanent formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions.

REGISTRATION.

Mode of Registration.—Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the Trade Union and by otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registration, apply for registration of the Trade Union under this Act.

Provisions to be contained in the Rules of a Trade Union.—A Trade Union shall not be entitled to registration under this Act, unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the rules thereof provide for the following matters, namely:—

(a) the name of the Trade Union,

(b) the whole of the objects for which the Trade Union has been established,

(c) the whole of the purposes for which the general funds of the Trade Union shall be applicable, all of which purposes shall be purposes to which such funds are lawfully applicable under this Act;

(d) the maintenance of a list of the members of the Trade Union and adequate facilities for the inspection thereof by the officers and members of the Trade Union;

(e) the admission of ordinary members who shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected, and also the admission of the number of honorary or temporary members as officers required under section 22 to form the executive of the Trade Union;

(f) the conditions under which any members shall be entitled to any benefit assured by the rules and under which any fine or forfeiture may be imposed on the members;

(g) the manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded;

(h) the manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the Trade Union shall be appointed and removed;

(i) the safe custody of the funds of the Trade Union, an annual audit, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the accounts thereof and adequate facilities for the inspection of the account books by the officers and members of the Trade Union; and

(j) the manner in which the Trade Union may be dissolved.

Cancellation of Registration.—A certificate of registration of a Trade Union may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar—

(a) on the application of the Trade Union to be verified in such manner as may be prescribed, or

(b) if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the Trade Union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice from the Registrar contravened any provisions of this Act or allowed any rule to continue in force which is inconsistent with any such provision, or has rescinded any rule providing for any matter provision for which is required by section 6:

Provided that not less than two months' previous notice in writing specifying the ground on which it is proposed to withdraw or cancel the certificate shall be given by the Registrar to the Trade Union before the certificate is withdrawn or cancelled otherwise than on the application of the Trade Union.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

jects on which General Funds may be t—The general funds of a Trade Union not be spent on any other objects than the wing, namely :—

) the payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to officers of the Trade Union,

) the payment of expenses for the administration of the Trade Union, including audit of the accounts of the general funds of the Trade Union;

) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceeding to which the Trade Union or any member thereof is a party, when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Trade Union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or with a person whom the member employs;

) the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the Trade Union or any member thereof;

) the compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes;

) allowances to members or their dependants on account of death, old age, sickness, accidents or unemployment of such members,

) the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under policies of assurance on the lives of members, or under policies insuring members against sickness, accidents or unemployment;

) the provision of educational, social or religious benefits for members (including the payment of the expenses of funeral or religious ceremonies for deceased members) or for the dependants of members;

) the upkeep of a periodical published, mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers or workmen as such;

) the payment, in furtherance of any of the objects on which the general funds of the Trade Union may be spent, of contributions to any cause intended to benefit workmen in general, provided that the expenditure in respect of such contributions in any financial year shall not at any time during that year be in excess of one-fourth of the combined total of the gross income which has up to that time accrued to the general funds of the Trade Union during that year and of the balance at the credit of those funds at the commencement of that year; and

) subject to any conditions contained in the notification, any other object notified by the Governor-General in Council in the *Gazette of India*.

nstitution of a separate Fund for Poli- purposes.—(1) A registered Trade Union constitute a separate fund, from contribu- separately levied for or made to that fund, from which payments may be made, for the promotion of civic and political interests of its members, in furtherance of any of the objects specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The objects referred to in sub-section (1) are :—

(a) The payment of any expenses incurred either directly or indirectly, by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority before, during or after the election in connection with his candidature or election; or

(b) the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidature or prospective candidature; or

(c) the maintenance of any person who is a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority; or

(d) the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or for any local authority; or

(e) the holding of political meetings of any kind, or the distribution of any political literature or political documents of any kind.

(3) No member shall be compelled to contribute to the fund constituted under sub-section (1); and a member who does not contribute to the said fund shall not be excluded from any benefits of the Trade Union or placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the Trade Union (except in relation to the control or management of the said fund) by reason of his not contributing to the said fund; and contribution to the said fund shall not be made a condition for admission to the Trade Union.

Criminal Conspiracy in Trade Disputes—No officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub-section (2) of section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purpose of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence.

Immunity from Civil Suit in certain Cases—(1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against any registered Trade Union or any officer or any member thereof in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to which a member of the Trade Union is a party on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is in interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills.

(2) A registered Trade Union shall not be liable in any suit or other legal proceeding in any civil court in respect of any tortious act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by an agent of the Trade Union if it is proved that such person acted without the knowledge of or contrary to express instructions given by, the executive of the Trade Union

Proportion of Officers to be connected with the Industry.—Not less than one-half of the total number of the officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected:

Provided that the Local Government may by special or general order, declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any Trade Union or class of Trade Unions specified in the order.

Returns.—(1) There sh to the Registrar, on or befo be prescribed, a general st the prescribed manner, of al diture of every registered Tr year ending on the 31st da ceding such prescribed date and liabilities of the Trad such 31st day of March T be prepared in such form such particulars as may be

(2) Together with the there shall be sent to the R showing all changes of officer Union during the year to wh ment refers, together also rules of the Trade Union cor of the despatch thereof to

(3) A copy of every alt rules of a registered Trade to the Registrar within making of the alteration

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March 1923. The Act extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas and came into force on the first day of July 1924. The original Bill contained two distinct parts Chapter II which lay outside the general scheme for compensation, contained provisions modifying the ordinary law in respect of employers' liability and making it easier for injured workmen to sue their employers for damages in the Civil Courts. These clauses applied only to workmen, who come under the workmen's compensation provisions, so that, although they omitted the limit to damages which governs their counterpart in England, they were not likely to be much used. This Chapter II was deleted from the measure by the Legislative Assembly. Ten classes of workmen are covered by the Act. Some of these, such as members of fire brigades, telegraph and telephone linesmen, sewage workers and tramwaymen, are small, and as the definition of seaman is limited to those employed on certain inland vessels, only a very small proportion of Indian seamen will benefit by the bill. The five important classes are the workers in factories, mines, docks and on railways, practically all of whom are included, and those engaged in certain types of building work, notably the construction of industrial and commercial buildings, and any other buildings which run to more than one storey. The most important classes excluded altogether are agricultural workers and domestic servants. Non-manual labourers getting more than Rs. 300 a month are excluded, except on the railways. Power is taken to include other hazardous occupations by notification from time to time. Compensation is to be given, as in the English Act, for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It is also to be given for diseases in certain cases. The provisions for diseases have been so framed that if a certain class of workmen contracts a scheduled disease, it will usually be extremely difficult for the employer to defeat a claim for compensation. On the other hand, other workmen will find it equally difficult to get compensation will have to prove that the and directly" from the diseases scheduled at prese poisoning and phosphorus compensation can be claim than those scheduled is dou is made capable of extensio ing was thus added to Sch cation, dated 28th Septembe

Scales.—The scales fo generous, they are based recommendation of a Comm June. Adults (*i.e.*, persons 15) and minors are distin and compensation is subje in every case. For death th months' wages of the decease to a maximum of Rs 2,500 For a minor who is killed payable is the fixed sum of R is completely disabled for lif wages if he is an adult and if he is a minor, subject in mum of Rs. 3,500 If he injuries that do not comp he gets proportions of the certain clearly recognizabl loss of limb, these propo Thus a workman, who lost the elbow would receive 60 specified above, subject Rs. 2,100. If his pay was sum would come to Rs 756 are lump sums. Of much are the provisions for the n mon injuries Statistics of industry generally in oth that 50 per cent. of injuries disablement for not more per cent. cause disablemen 10 days, but ultimately disa result in permanent injuries fatally A large proportion excluded by the provision th is to be paid on account of disablement. The great

maining cases will fall under the scale for temporary disablement. The rate of payment for temporary disablement is half wages for adults and two-thirds wages for minors, subject to a maximum of five years, and for minors, two thirds wages or whole monthly wages after they have attained the age of 15 years, subject in each case to a maximum amount of Rs 30, and to a maximum period of 5 years. This maximum of 5 years is not of great importance, as experience shows that the number of such cases which last more than six months is insignificant. During the first six months of these payments they can only be commuted to a lump sum if both parties agree; after payments have gone on for six months, either party can apply for commutation. In its treatment of the difficult question of dependents the Indian Act allows only husbands and wives, parents and minor children to claim compensation, and it makes the compensation a fixed sum independent of the number of those relations. The administration of the Act and the settlement of disputes is entrusted to special Commissioners, with a very simple procedure wide powers and restricted opportunities for appeals.

Only two Provinces have so far appointed full time Commissioners. In Bengal, Mr. M. H. B. Lethbridge, I.C.S., is the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation; and in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Barrister-atLaw, has been appointed a full-time Commissioner with an immediate jurisdiction extending over Bombay City, the Bombay Suburban District, the Districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh and Sholapur and the whole of the B. B. & C. I. Railway line coming within the Bombay Presidency. In the Madras Presidency, the Labour Commissioner is also the Commissioner for workmen's compensation In the other Provinces and in the Districts of Bengal and Bombay which are not under the jurisdiction of the Provincial full-time Commissioners, the District Magistrates and Subordinate Judges have been appointed ex officio Commissioners.

The annual report of the working of the Act in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1926 shows that in addition to 19 applications which were pending at the beginning of the year, 242 applications were filed during the year and 7 were received for disposal from other Commissioners as against two applications pending at beginning, 232 filed and 3 received from other Commissioners during the year 1925. Of these 268 applications, 55 related to fatal accidents, 92 to permanent disablement, 13 to temporary disablement and 101 to distribution of compensation. Five applications related to recovery of compensation under Section 31 and the remaining two were miscellaneous. All but 26 applications were disposed of during the year, the claims paid having been contested only in 102 cases. Out of the contested applications 21 were allowed in full, 54 in part and the remaining 27 were dismissed Of the remaining applications, 7 were transferred to other Commissioners for disposal, 5 were withdrawn, one was dismissed for non-appearance, two were summarily dismissed under rule 21, 124 were admitted by the opposite party and one was allowed ex-parte.

During the year 1926 Rs. 1,38,259-13-6 were deposited of which Rs. 1,17,273 represented the the amount of compensation deposited under Section 8 (1) for fatal accidents and Rs. 20,986-13-6 represented the amount of compensation deposited under Section 8 (2) in respect of non fatal accidents, as against Rs. 93,074-0-0 and Rs. 16,353-7-2 respectively during 1925. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,58,800-3-6, Rs 1,33,238-3-6 were paid out to various claimants thus leaving a balance in the hands of the Commissioner of Rs. 25,262-0-0 at the end of the year. Of the amount of Rs. 1,33,238-3-6 that was paid out Rs. 1,765-0-0 represented the amount of three deposits that were returned to the employers under Section 8 (4), there being no dependants. The total number of cases in which compensation was awarded during the year amounted to 196 of which 194 were in respect of adults and 2 in respect of minors Of these 194 cases, 122 related to fatal accidents, 66 to permanent disablement and 6 to temporary disablement. Of the two cases relating to minors one was for fatal accident and the other for permanent disablement.

At the beginning of the year 1926 there were 9 applications for registration of agreements pending. In addition 214 applications were received during the year. Of these 223 applications, 219 were in respect of permanent disablement and the remaining 4 for commutation of half-monthly payments for temporary disablement. In all 205 agreements were registered involving a total amount of compensation of Rs. 45,499-10-5. During the year 1926 three appeals were filed in the High Court of which one was dismissed under Order XLI rule 3 clause (1) of the Civil Procedure Code. In another the order of the lower court was confirmed and the third was still pending. In a fourth case that was taken up to the High Court as the claim was below Rs. 300 there was no appeal and the party, therefore, chose to file a revision petition under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code. The High Court held that the Commissioner was not a Court within the meaning of Section 115 of the Code and therefore dismissed the petition for revision.

Proposed Labour Legislation.

Largely as a result of the demands of Labour in Indian Legislatures in the Press and elsewhere, the Government of India have at present under contemplation the provision of legislation (1) for defining the limits within which wages must be paid: and (2) for the regulation of Deductions made from Wages or Payments in respect of Fines.

The Prompt Payment of Wages.

In September 1924, the Government of India requested all Local Governments to furnish particulars regarding the periods by which wages are paid in organised industries and the delays which are associated with their payment. The results of the enquiry for the Bombay Presidency were published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1925 and for all India in a special bulletin issued by the Department of Industries and Labour—Bulletin No. 34, 'Periods of Wage Payment.' The information collected revealed a state of affairs which could not be regarded as other than unsatisfactory. The delays which

[illegible] as to add appreciably to the economic difficulties of the workers.

In July 1926 the Government of India addressed all Local Governments for their views, after consulting the interests concerned, on the provisional proposals drawn up with regard to the form which the legislation for the control of this matter should take. It was pointed out that systematic delays in payment are particularly associated with payments on a monthly basis—a month being the period most commonly employed for the calculation of wages. It is no uncommon thing—in fact, it appears to be the rule in certain industries for monthly wages to be systematically withheld until a fortnight after the close of the month to which they relate, and cases have been reported where wages had been withheld for considerably longer periods. It was suggested to the Government of India that, as the evil is particularly associated with monthly payments, employers should be compelled to adopt shorter periods of wage payments. This was one of the arguments put forward in support of Diwan Chaman Lal's Weekly Payments Bill. This Bill when it was referred to Local Governments for consideration met with such general opposition that the Government of India were compelled to oppose its consideration in the Legislative Assembly. The Government of India do not think that any Bill of this kind is likely to receive the support of public opinion or to prove effective in its operation; but, whilst not accepting the view that the general system of monthly payments is a satisfactory one, they recognise that if the abuses referred to can be checked or eliminated by legislation it is the duty of Government to introduce such legislation.

The scheme outlined proposes to set statutory limits to the time within which wages must be paid. In the case of monthly workers the limit proposed is seven days, for fortnightly workers four days, for weekly workers two days and for daily workers one day. It is suggested that it should be left to the employers subject to the approval of the Local Government, to fix the date on which the month should commence. The difficulties arising out of the fact that in some cases when wages are paid at piece rates intricate valuations may be required to calculate wages are proposed to be met by prescribing that, in such cases, the payment, within the statutory limits laid down, of seventy-five per cent [illegible] wages earned [illegible] should be confined only to such establishments as are covered by the Indian Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act, and that the enforcement of the measure should rest with the inspection staff of the Factories and the Mines Departments through some form of summary procedure.

Regulation of Deductions from Wages for Fines.

In June 1926, the Government of India requested all Local Governments to procure information on the extent of the practice in India by which employers in industrial concerns are empowered to inflict fines upon their workmen. Suggestions have been made in the Central Legislature, in the Press and elsewhere that the system of inflicting fines upon workmen is common in Indian industrial establishments, and that it constitutes an evil of such proportions that steps should be taken either to abolish the system altogether or to reduce it to such dimensions as to prevent abuse.

The experience of Western countries with regard to the subject has in many cases led to more or less elaborate legislation on the subject. The main Provisions of the English Law are contained in the Truck Act of 1896. In several other countries the power to impose fines and make deductions from wages is regulated by law. Sometimes a limit in the shape of a maximum percentage of wages is imposed; generally, deductions can only be made in accordance with a code of regulations duly posted in the factory or other establishment; and frequently the law contains the statutory provision that sums paid as fines must be credited to funds devoted in some manner or other to the benefit of the workers.

The Government of India have not at present sufficient information at their disposal regarding the degree to which the system of imposing fines is prevalent in India, the forms which it takes, or the extent, if any, to which it is in practice abused to enable them to form any definite conclusions. The object of the enquiry is to ask Local Governments to furnish them with such information as they are able to collect on the subject, after consultation with the interests concerned, and to favour them with their views on the desirability of taking any action, legislative or otherwise, to counter any abuses which may be found to prevail.

WAGES.

In Agriculture.—There is much discussion, with no very definite conclusions, as to whether wages have kept pace with the cost of living. Conditions vary so markedly between Province and Province that it is difficult to give exact figures. Different Provincial Govern[illegible] the result [illegible] ne to time, [illegible] into the wages of [illegible] mainly in agricultures. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay published a Report in 1924 of an Enquiry into Wages in Agriculture which gave the average daily earnings of three classes of agricultural labour, *viz.*, skilled labour, ordinary labour, and field labour, in each of the 26 districts of the Bombay Presidency, separately for urban areas and rural areas, and for each of 23 years from 1900 to 1922. The figures for each year from 1923 to 1926 have been published in the General Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency. The wages prevailing in other provinces for similar types of labour do not compare unfavourably with wages in the Bombay Pre-

any pa la yea o wn u s made Th s a men e n e n q a a It n t m ant on y am un s a u l p d a e a a o. wa es in different pro- according to the extent of their tion and money wages in Provin- are mainly agricultural are on a han the money wages in Provinces ighly industrialised, i.e., in Bombay . But there is no doubt whatever have risen markedly in all parts ing the last twelve years and that condition of the Indian labourer has The construction of a real wage er is not always indicative of the terial condition of any group of he utility of such an index number ined to a particular comparison given date and provided always o sets of figures showing money he cost of living at two particular ccurately compiled, the real wage er at the later date as compared ondition of the workman at the om d e g es an accu te ead n of he p on f h pu chas ng powe n comp ison w da Ind an publicists constantly that the condition of the Indian labourer to-day is worse than ever it was before. The true fact is that since wages and prices are both variables "real wages" being a func tion of two variables, could only remain at the same level, if the two factors vary propor tionately. But this does not happen and wage changes always lag behind price changes When prices rise real wages rise only slowly to the original level, and when prices fall real wages fall slowly. Consequently the labourer is sometimes better off and sometimes worse off. Comparison of conditions in India to-day with the pre-war year show that during this particular period the condition of the Indian labourers has undoubtedly improved This is amply proved by the figures given below showing the index numbers of daily average wages of skilled labourers, ordinary labourers and field labourers, for urban areas and for rural areas for the Bombay Presidency.

Agricultural Wages (Nominal).

Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) 1913=100.

	Urban Areas.			Rural Areas.		
	Field labour.	Ordinary labour	Skilled labour.	Field labour.	Ordinary labour.	Skilled labour.
.	179	184	189	159	148	166
.	189	192	195	170	162	179
.	200	200	196	171	171	187
	193	196	209	175	181	191
	221	208	221	206	181	211
	221	204	216	195	181	215

struction of accurate real wage correspond with the index num- minal wages given above is not account of the inapplicability eneral cost of living index a particular group of workers in centre to the Presidency as a

tton Mill Industry.—An enquiry the Labour Office of the Govern- ombay into Wages and Hours of he Cotton Mill Industry for August covered a total number of 251,219 in 186 mills in the Bombay and in the States within its terri- s The important results of this re (1) a decline in the number of ployed owing to more rigorous ection under the new Factory Act. teeism figure as high as 10·4 per cent. h people, 9·2 per cent. for men; t for women; ·98 per cent. for time d 11·2 per cent. for piece-workers; (3) the average monthly earnings per head in August 1923 as compared with May 1921 were at the same level in Bombay, slightly over in Ahmedabad and lower in Sholapur, Baroda State and other Centres in the Presidency; (4) the potential monthly earnings for all work-people in the Presidency would have amounted to Rs. 32-1-0 per head per month had all work people worked for a full working month of 27 days at the rates of average daily earnings which prevailed in August 1923—the difference between this and the actual monthly earnings amount-ing to Rs 2-8-0 or 12 per cent.; (5) the total Wages Bill in the cotton mill industry in August 1923 amounted to Rs. 72,22,000 for the number of work-people covered in the enquiry; (6) the average hours of labour per day amounted to 10 hours and 5 minutes for men, 9 hours and 35 minutes for women and 5 hours for half timers or children; (7) the number of holidays recom-mended in the Bombay Mills by the Millowners' Association during the year 1923 amounted to 57; and (8) except in Sholapur no bonuses were paid for service in the year 1923.

"I llowing tal le sh ws he daily average earnings per capita of wor occupations classified according to age and sex groups :—

—		Bombay City.			Ahmeda-bad.			Shola pur		
		Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a	p
Men—										
Jobbers	Time.	2	15	2	2	1	6	1	10	10
	Piece.	4	1	0	4	2	10	2	12	4
2 loom weavers	Piece.	1	11	3	1	10	5	1	9	4
Mule Side Piecers	Time.	1	4	9	1	1	4	0	14	5
	Piece.	1	7	2		..			.	
Ring Side Piecers	Time.	1	0	4	0	15	6	0	11	1
Ring Followers	Time.	0	14	4	0	11	10	0	8	2
Rulers	Piece.	0	12	4	0	12	9			
Winders	Piece.	0	13	4	0	13	8	0	9	8
Drawing Frame Tenters	Piece.	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	11	7
Slubbing Frame Tenters	Piece.	1	5	3	1	3	0	0	12	10
Intermediate Frame Tenters	Piece.	1	3	11	0	15	11	0	12	3
Roving Frame Tenters	Piece.	1	2	7	0	14	11	0	10	7
Women—										
Ring Spinning Side Piecers	Time.	0	15	2	0	14	11	0	9	10
Ring Spinning Followers	Time.	0	12	7	0	11	0	0	7	0
Rulers	Piece.	0	12	6	0	12	7	0	6	0
Winders	Piece.	0	13	3	0	11	10	0	6	6
*Big Lads**—										
Ring Spinning Side Boys	Time.	0	14	2	0	12	7	0	9	9
Spinning Boys	Time.	0	11	5	0	10	11	0	8	1
Roving Frame Tenters	Time.	0	11	4	0	10	11	0	7	11
Children—										
Spinning †	Time.	0	6	10	0	5	9	0	4	8
Roving	Time.	0	6	9	0	5	9	0	5	2

* By "Big Lads" is generally meant boys between the ages of 15 and 1 includes men who are not considered as sufficiently bodied to be employ

† Children are workers, boys and girls, more than 12 years and under 15

The third Labour Office Enquiry into Wages in the Cotton Mill Indu Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur was held in 1926 on the basis of the Muster of this enquiry will be published in due course.

OFFICIAL ORGANISATION

The Government of India and several Local Govenments have set up special machinery for dealing with Labour issues, and there are Labour officers with the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Burma whilst the Bombay Government, on the advice of the informal committee whose recommendations have been mentioned above, constituted a special Labour Office in the Secretariat.

In a resolution of Government in the Home Department, dated 29th April 1921, the functions of the Labour Office in Bombay were set out as follows :—

(*i*) LABOUR STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lock-outs, and similar matters;

(*ii*) INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop, it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise ; and

(*iii*) LEGISLATION AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO LABOUR.—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws. The Labour Office publishes a monthly journal entitled the *Labour Gazette* which is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour in India and abroad. The address of the Labour Office is :—SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

Director of Information and Labour Intelligence and Registrar of Trade Unions.—Mr. J. F. Gennings, Bar-at-Law J. P.

Investigators.—Mr. S. R. Deshpande, B.A., B Litt. (Oxford); Mr. N. A. Mehrban, B.A.; (also Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions.) Mr. A. S. Rajan, B.A., LL B.

Lady Investigators.—Mrs. K. Wagh; Miss G. Pimpalkhare ; Miss S. Dabholkhar.

LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

President.—Mr. C. F. Andrews.

Vice-Presidents.—(1) Mr. Thengdi
(2) ,, Daud
(3) ,, B N. Mukerji

General Secretary.—Mr. N. M Joshi, M.L.A., C/o Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Organising Secretary.—Mr S. H. Jhabvala.

Assistant Secretaries.—(1) Mr. R. R. Bakhle.
(2) ,, S. A. Dange.

Treasurer.—Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD FOR BOMBAY.

President.—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad.

Vice-President.—F. J. Jinwalla, B.A., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Hon. Gen. Secretary.—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The names and addresses of the officials of other trade unions in the Bombay Presidency are published regularly every quarter by the Labour Office in the *Labour Gazette*.

Domestic Servants.

...ationship of master to servant in India ...ect to which attention is frequently ... the Press by complaints about the ...terioration of domestic servants and ...hips to which employers are subjected ...ycotting action of discharged servants. ...dy most commonly propounded for ...o ir on the part of servants is regis-...th a view to checking the use of false ...als, or "chits," and to enabling ... obtain certain information as to the ... of the persons they employ. This ...rocedure is of German origin, for the ...an Servants' Ordinances (Gesindeord-...re supplemented in 1854 by a law, ...only to agricultural labourers and ...ervants, which punishes breach of ...and since then various State laws ...th domestic servants have been passed ...ay The conditions are not, however, ...for the servant keeping class in India is ...ately larger than in Europe, as also is ...r of servants kept by each individual. ...t attempt in the East to deal with the ...by legislation was made in **Ceylon.** ...ealing with the registration of domes-...ts in that Colony is comprised in ...No 28 of 1871. It extends to all ...domestic servants, hired by the month ...ing monthly wages, and the word ...means and includes head and under-...female servants, cooks, coachman, ...pers and house and garden coolies ...came into operation in 1871 and em-...he Governor to appoint for the whole ...land or for any town or district, to ...e Ordinance is made applicable, a ...of domestic servants, who is to be ...general supervision and control of the ...General of Police. A registry is kept ...gistrar of all domestic servants em-...thin his town or district, and he has ...therein the names of all the servants, ...ities in which they are employed at the ...such registration, the dates of their ...ngagements and such memorandum ...revious services or antecedents as they ...re to have recorded in the register. ...egistrar must, previous to his entering ...details, satisfy himself as to the credi-...the statements made to him. Any ...who may not have been a domestic ...before, but who is desirous of entering ...service, has to submit an application ...istrar, and if the registrar is satisfied ...re are reasonable grounds to believe ...applicant is a fit and proper person to ...mestic service he shall enter his name ...ister, recording what he has been able ...respecting the person's antecedents ...with the names of any persons who are ...certify as to his respectability. If the ...is unable to produce satisfactory or ...evidence as to his fitness for domestic ...he registrar may grant him "provision-...tration, to be thereafter converted into ...ed" registration according to the re-...s subsequent service. If the registrar ...d that the applicant is not a fit and ...rson he should withhold registration ...r, but in such a case he must report his ...register to the Inspector-General of

Every person whose name has been registered in the general registry is given a pocket register containing the full particulars of the record made in the general registry. No person can engage a servant who fails to produce his pocket register or whose pocket register does not record the termination of his last previous service if any On engaging a servant the master has to enter forthwith in the pocket register the date and capacity in which such servant is engaged and cause the servant to attend personally at the registrar's office to have such entry inserted in the general registry. Similarly, in case the master discharges a servant he must insert in the pocket register the date and cause of his discharge and the character of the servant Provided that if for any reason he be unwilling to give the servant a character or to state the cause of his discharge he may decline to do so. But in such a case he must furnish to the registrar in writing his reasons for so refusing If the servant on dismissal fails to produce his pocket register the master must notify that fact to the registrar. Whenever any fresh entry is made in the pocket register the servant is bound to attend the registrar's office to have such an entry recorded in the general registry Every servant whose name is registered shall if he subsequently enters service in any place not under the operation of the Ordinance, attend personally at the nearest police station on his entering or leaving such service and produce his pocket register to the principal officer of police at such station in order to enable the police officer to record the commencement or termination of the service. The police officer has then to communicate it to the registrar of the town or district in which such servant was originally registered.

Various **penalties of fine** as well as of imprisonment are imposed for violation of any of the acts required to be done or duties imposed by the Act on the various persons mentioned below. As respects masters if they fail to fulfil any of the duties imposed on them by the Act they expose themselves to a liability of their being fined to the extent of Rs. 20. Similarly a servant, who fails to fulfil any of the duties imposed on him by the Act is liable to pay a fine not exceeding Rs. 20. But in case he gives any false information to the registrar or to any other person on matters in which he is required by this Ordinance to give information, he is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding 3 months. A fee of 25 cents is charged to the master on engaging a new servant a like fee of 25 cents is charged to the servant on his provisional registration, or on registration being confirmed, or for registration of previous service or antecedents. But in case of loss or destruction of the pocket register the servant has to pay one rupee for the issue of a duplicate pocket register.

A similar Ordinance (No. 17 of 1914) has been introduced in the **Straits Settlements**, where its operation has been limited to such local areas as may be declared by the Governor in Council and its application within such areas has been restricted to the class of householders who are expected to desire the benefit of the provisions

Routes between India and Europe

The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West *via* Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P. & O., the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line, the Lloyd Triestino and the British India line. The Natal line steamers are available for Western passages only, the steamers sailing round the Cape on their Eastward voyages. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon, and several lines connect Colombo with Europe Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes, the Bibby Lines, N. Y. K., Australian Commonwealth, and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P. & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 15 days *via* Marseilles. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange.—

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

Fares from Bombay or Karachi.	1st Saloon.			2nd Saloon.	
	A Rate. £	B Rate. £	C Rate. £	A Rate. £	B Rate. £
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India Steamer.					
To Plymouth or London by sea, Single	94	84	74	62	56
" " Return	164	147	130	108	98
To Marseilles, Single..	86	76	66	58	52
" Return	150	133	115	102	92
To " Malta or Gibraltar, Single	88	78	68	59	53
" " Return	154	137	119	103	93
To London from Calcutta	70	..	..	56	..

By the **British India S. N. Co.**, fares to London by sea from Bombay or Madras are:—single 1st saloon £66; 2nd saloon £52. Return £116 and £91. Bombay to Marseilles £62, and 2nd saloon £50. Return: £109 and £88.

By the **Anchor Line** fares to Liverpool from Bombay or Karachi are:—1st saloon Rs 800 single and Rs. 1,400 return. To Marseilles:—Rs. 747 and (return from Liverpool) Rs. 1,347.

By Ellerman's **"City" and "Hall" Lines** fares from Bombay or Karachi to Liverpool, 1st saloon are:—

Single Rs. 853, return Rs 1,498.
2nd saloon single Rs. 640, return Rs. 1,120.
From Bombay or Karachi to Marseilles.
1st saloon single Rs 800, return Rs. 1,447.
2nd saloon single Rs. 600, return Rs. 1,087.
Calcutta to London.
1st saloon single Rs. 907. return Rs. 1,587.
2nd saloon single Rs. 693, return Rs. 1,213.

By **Bibby Line** fares from Rangoon to London.

1st saloon single £76.
1st saloon return £132.
Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single £68.
Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return £120.

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows:—

Colombo Marseilles single £58.

Colombo Marseilles return £101.

Colombo London single £66.

Colombo London return £115.

Colombo Marseilles returning from Liverpool or, London £109.

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only.

By **Henderson Line** fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are:—single £65, return (available for 4 months) £100, (available for 2 years) £117.

By **Lloyd Triestino Line** fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice or Trieste are:—

1st class £66, 2nd class £54. Return rates available for 2 years at one and three-fourth fares.

Sailings from Bombay every second Wednesday Alternately for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste and Naples and Genoa.

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE

Th[illegible] d[illegible]stan[illegible]e and [illegible]allwa[illegible] fa[illegible]s from Bombay to the p[illegible]ncipa[illegible] cen[illegible]res of othe[illegible] pa[illegible]t of Ind[illegible]a are a[illegible] fo[illegible]ow

	Miles.	1st Class.	2nd Class
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, *via* new Nagda-Muttra direct route	805	85* 13 0	42 15 0
Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, *via Agra*	957	85 13 0	42 15 0
Simla via Delhi	1,137	122 12 0	61 7 0
Calcutta, G. I. P. from Bombay, *via* Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1,349	123 1 6	61 9 6
Calcutta, G. I. P. from Bombay, *via* Nagpur..	1,223	115 3 6	57 10 6
Madras, G. I. P. from Bombay, *via* Raichur	794	79 3 0	39 9 0
Lahore, *via* Delhi	1,152	113 11 0	56 14 0

* Oct. to April inclusive. *May to Sept. Rs.* 115-5-0 & 57-11-0 only.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

At the General Meeting of the Suez Canal Company, held in Paris in 1927, the Chairman said that in consequence of the exceptional circumstances benefiting the early part of 1925, operations for the corresponding period of 1926 did not show equally good returns. Fortunately, however, during the remainder of the past 12 months traffic was such that, in the aggregate, 1926 was able to show a diminution of only some 5 372,000 gold francs on 1925 figures. On the other hand, owing to the sterling rate being on the average about 50 per cent. higher in 1926 than during the previous year, receipts during the last 12 months when converted into francs gave a figure much greater than that for 1925—namely, 746,547,805f. (increase of 137,889,930f. on 1925 figures). Expenditure showed an increase of 5,469,843f. being 69,727,176f. in all. This increase was derived in the main from the enlarged expenses in France due to the depreciation of the franc. Work in the canal demanded an increase of about 2,000,000f.

Increase in Dividend—Taking these amounts into account, and after earmarking 49,000,000f. for amortisation funds, with the sum carried forward from 1925, there was a disposable balance of 619,810,035f. Of this sum it was proposed to allocate 598,892,394f. for dividend distribution, whereby a dividend of 544,017f. (42s. net) would be paid to shareholders, against 300f. [illegible] Whilst proposing this [illegible] dividends, they wished to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]uld hope that the [illegible] of the exchan[illegible] that should be so, they were firmly convinced that the extraordinary reserve, the constitution of which the shareholders approved during the past years, would enable them to avoid any decrease of revenue of the shares up to the time when the progress of the traffic would take that upward trend which characterized it before the war.

Traffic Figures.—As to general traffic in 1926, there were 4 970 passages through the Canal, representing a net tonnage of 26,060,377 tons, or a falling off of 701,556 tons on figures for the preceding year, and an increase of 950,495 tons on 1924 passages. Traffic in ballast amounted to 2,029,613 tons net, being 7·8 per cent. of the total traffic against 9·6 per cent. in 1925. Although British-owned steamers still head the list, their tonnage has fallen to 1,047,561 tons. Still, this represents 57·4 per cent. of the total. As was the case in the previous year, countries next in order are the Netherlands, Germany and France. Traffic in Port Said of vessels not passing through the Canal amounted to 1,402,000 tons.

There was a diminution of 1 160 000 tons as regards goods carried through the Canal, the decrease only affecting return cargoes. The effect of the English strike was shown by the passage of 200,000 tons of coal from Bengal, Southern Africa, Australia, and Japan; 800,000 tons of rubber were carried. Having regard to the general return to normal currency conditions in Europe, the future outlook was promising.

Record traffic in 1927.—A steady improvement in Suez Canal traffic and revenue returns was noticeable during the first six months of 1927, and a new record was set for tonnage and receipts. The total number of commercial transits through the canal was 2,774, on which tolls of 103,828,000 gold francs were paid, as compared with 2,509 vessels and tolls amounting to 93,560,000 gold francs during the corresponding period of 1926.

Movement of Shipping.—In the 1927 period 14,502,000 tons of shipping passed through the canal, of which 7,668 000 tons were northbound and 6,834,000 tons southbound, whereas in the first half of 1926 the transiting tonnage totalled 13,05 000, of which 7,041,000 tons went northward and 6,014,000 tons southward.

Mail ca s through the ca a cee d 4 500 000 tons and this t tal a m than t f any p eceding six-month period ever recorded in the history of the Suez Canal. The increase was chiefly in German mail services (147,000 tons), of which 78,000 tons was recorded for the Hamburg-America Line, and 68,000 tons for the Norddeutscher Lloyd. There was also an increase of 94,000 tons in British mail vessel traffic, 84,000 tons in Italian, and 62,000 tons in Dutch.

Shipp g o all of t... principal mari nations which participated in the traffic of canal showed increases when compared the corresponding period of 1926. That British registry comprised a larger share of whole than that of all other nations comb and kept its usual rank in the canal traffic 57.1 per cent. of the total traffic, as aga 57.7 per cent. during the 1926 period, follo by vessels of Dutch, German, French, Ital Japanese, United States, and Norwegian re try, in the order named.

Traffic through the Suez Canal, by nationality, during January-June.

Nationality.	1926.		1927.	
	Number of transits.	Net tonnage.	Number of transits.	Net tonna
British	1,380	7,526,000	1 535	8,277,00
Dutch	272	1,431,000	285	1,501,00
German	203	1,021,000	246	1,293,00
French	169	855,000	168	881,00
Italian	177	709,000	180	707,00
Japanese	78	468,000	79	471,00
American	55	345,000	59	369,00
Norwegian	66	280,000	75	350,00
Danish	37	156,000	39	163,00
Greek	17	48,000	27	81,00
All others	54	227,000	81	319,00
Total	2,509	13,035,000	2,774	14,502,00

Improvement Schemes.—It was announced in 1914 that from and after January 1st, 1915, **the maximum draught of water** allowed to ships going through the **Suez Canal** would be increased by 1ft., making it 30ft. English.

The maximum permissible draught of ships using the Canal was 24·4 feet in 1870; in 1890 ships drawing 25·4 feet could make the passage; and during the following 24 years the increase has been at the average rate of about 1 foot every six years, thus bringing the maximum draught authorized to 29 feet.

The scheme of improvement adopted by the Company on the recommendation of the International Consultative Committee of Works, the British representatives on which are Sir William Matthews and Mr. Anthony Lister, is a comprehensive one, and the details suggest that it will meet the needs of the big ship.

A 40 feet Channel.—The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. In any case the work in hand should meet the needs of any ship likely to be built for the eastern trade during the next few years.

When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. In June, 1913, the width at a depth of 32 feet 8 inches had been increased to a minimum of 147 feet 6 inches over a length of about 85 mi and to a width of 328 feet over a distance about 20 miles. The latest scheme ma provision for a depth of 40 feet through and for a widening up to 196 feet 8 inches the south section, and the cutting of an app priate number of sidings in the north and cen sections, where a minimum width of 147 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for requirements of the immediate future.

The work of enlarging the capacity of Canal presents no special difficulty on the e neering side. A good deal of sand is occasion driven into the channel at Port Said dur storms, but a remedy for this will be found extension of the west breakwater by ab 2 700 yards at a cost of over £3,000,000. construction of this extension, which has b in hand for the past two years, is making sa factory progress. The Suez Roads are be adequately dredged in accordance with agreement between the Egyptian Governm and the Company.

Almost up to the end of 1915 the works extending the jetty to the west of Port Sa works of capital importance for the protecti of the entry to the Canal, were pushed uninterruptedly. In November, however, want of hydraulic lime, the manufacture artificial rocks for this jetty was interrupt The submarine foundations in stone and rub of the new jetty were, as a matter of fact, co pleted to a length of 2,500 metres; the protect blocks were laid for 1,040 metres, and cemen for over 800 metres. The protection of Channel is thus secured, and there is no n for any apprehension as to its future.

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines unsurpassed by the *trains-de-luxe* of Europe, and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanserai.

In the touring season, which extends from November to March, there is the attraction of a perfect climate. It is never very hot; in the North indeed it is really cool, it is always fine and fresh and bracing. If there is one country in the world to which that elusive term applies, here we have at the season when the tourist arrives the real "Indian summer." Then there is its infinite variety. India is in no sense a nation and never will be. Its peoples are wide as the Poles asunder, each has its own art, its own architecture, its own customs and its own civilisation. A certain superficial resemblance runs through each; beneath lies a never-ending variety which age cannot wither nor custom stale.

The Grand Tour.—People coming to India for the first time so often ask —"Where shall I go?" Well, wherever else the tourist may go whatever else he should leave out, he should omit nothing on the Grand Tour. It is the foolish custom nowadays to sneer at those who follow the beaten tracks, but the visitor who shuns any part of the orthodox journey across India misses what nothing else can repay. **Bombay** is by far the most convenient point of departure, for here "the world end steamers wait" here is one of the finest cities in the British Empire, and here the traveller can best complete his outfit and arrangements. From Bombay stretch northwards the two great trunk lines of India. One the **Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway**, leads through the pleasant garden of Gujarat to Ahmedabad, the ancient Moslem capital of the Province containing fine examples of Mahomedans and Jain architecture; thence to Abu for the famous Jain temples of Dilwara, and on to Ajmere, Jaipur and Agra. The other by the **Great Indian Peninsula Railway** carries the tourist over the Western Ghats by a superb mountain railway to Gwalior, whose rock fortress rises like a giant battleship from the plain, and so on to Agra. Of the glories of the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri it were supererogatory to speak. Another easy stage leads **to Delhi** that amazing collection of cities, dominated by the little Ridge where British valour kept the mutinous hordes at bay, and finally drove them from the city by a feat of arms unsurpassed in history. Then from Delhi the East Indian line leads comfortably to Benares, Lucknow and Calcutta with the opportunity of an excursion to Cawnpore, if the spirit moves. The great charm of the Grand Tour is that it reveals the best that India can show. This route has the additional advantage that it fits in with any digressions which the time and purse of the traveller may permit. No one who can spare the time should fail to push northwards from Delhi to Peshawar, where the flower of the army keeps watch and ward over the Khyber, and up the dread Pass to the eyrie where the fort of Ali Masjid bars the way to all invaders. **Calcutta** is the best starting point for Darjeeling, though unfortunately the magnificent mountain panorama visible from there is often obscured at this season by mists. Then from Calcutta two alternatives open. A fine service of mail steamers leads to **Burma**, and one of the unforgettable memories of the East is a voyage down the Irrawaddy from Bhamo or Mandalay to Prome. Again, either direct from Calcutta, or *via* Burma, is an easy route to **Madras** and by way of Madura and Trichinopoly, with their peerless Hindu temples, back to Bombay or on through Tuticorin to **Colombo**. But indeed the possibilities of expanding this tour are endless. Bombay is the best centre for the rock temples of Elephanta, Kenheri, Karli, Ellora and Ajanta. Calcutta is only a short distance from Puri the one Indian temple where there is no caste, and perhaps the most remarkable Hindu temple in the country. From Calcutta also start the river steamers which thread the steamy plains of Bengal and run to the tea gardens of Assam.

SPECIMEN TOURS.

A number of specimen tours in India are given below. They are taken from one of Messrs Thos. Cook & Sons, Ltd.'s publications, from which firm further information may be obtained. The traveller will also find he can obtain assistance from the principal Shipping Agents and Railway Companies, or from Messrs. Cox & Co., Messrs. Grindlay & Co., and Lloyds Bank:

—	1st Class.	2nd Class Rail, 1st Class Steamer.
FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Via the North-West Provinces to Calcutta (including side trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling).		
TOUR I.—From Bombay per B. B. & C. I. Railway *via* Ahmedabad, Abu Road (for Mount Abu), Ajmer, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares to Calcutta, thence to Darjeeling, and back to Calcutta.	243 8	132 4

	1st C ass		1 S
FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA—*contd.*	Rs.	a.	
TOUR II.—From Bombay per G. I. P. Railway *via* Itarsi, Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Tundla Junction, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares to Calcutta, thence to Darjeeling, and back to Calcutta	240	14	
FROM BOMBAY TO COLOMBO.			
Via the North-West Provinces, Calcutta and Southern India to Colombo (including side trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling).			
TOUR III.—From Bombay as in Tour No. I (*via* B. B. & C. I. Ry., Jaipur and the North-West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta, thence *via* Khurda Road, for Puri (Juggannath), Madras Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Danushkodi and Talaimannar to Colombo	425	13	7
TOUR IV.—From Bombay as in Tour No. II (*via* G. I. P. Ry., Itarsi, Agra and the North-West Provinces) to Calcutta, side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta, thence as in Tour No. III to Colombo (*via* Southern India)	423	3	2
Via the North-West Provinces, Calcutta (including Darjeeling), Burma and Southern India			
TOUR V.—From Bombay as in Tour No. I (*via* B. B. & C. I. Ry., Jaipur and the North-West Provinces) to Calcutta, side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta, thence British India Steamer to Rangoon, Rail to Mandalay. Irrawaddy Steamer to Prome, Rail to Rangoon; British India Steamer to Madras, Rail *via* Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura to Danushkodi; Steamer to Talaimannar and Rail to Colombo	633	4	4
TOUR VI.—From Bombay as in Tour No. II (*via* G. I. P. Ry., Itarsi, Agra and the North-West Provinces) to Calcutta, thence as in Tour No V. to Colombo	630	11	4
FROM BOMBAY TO RANGOON.			
Via the North-West Province and Calcutta to Rangoon (including a tour in Burma, also including a side trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling).			
TOUR VII.—From Bombay as in Tour No. I (*via* B. B. & C. I. Ry., Jaipur and the North-West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta, thence British India Steamer to Rangoon, Rail to Mandalay, Irrawaddy Steamer to Prome, Rail to Rangoon	454	13	2
TOUR VIII.—From Bombay as in Tour II (*via* G. I. P. Ry, Itarsi, Agra and the North-West Provinces) to Calcutta, side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta, thence British India Steamer to Rangoon. Rail to Mandalay, Irrawaddy, Steamer to Prome, Rail to Rangoon ..	452	3	2
FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.			
Via the North-West Provinces.			
TOUR IX.—From Calcutta *via* Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Tundla, Agra, Delhi, Rewari, Jaipur, Ajmer (for Udaipur), Abu Road (for Mt. Abu), Ahmedabad and Baroda to Bombay	159	12	
TOUR X.—From Calcutta *via* Benares, Moghal Serai, Cawnpore, Tundla, Agra, Delhi, Rewari, Jaipur, Ajmer (for Udaipur), Abu Road (for Mt. Abu), Ahmedabad and Baroda to Bombay	157	13	
TOUR XI.—From Calcutta *via* Benares, Moghal Serai, Cawnpore, Tundla, Agra, Gwalior and Itarsi to Bombay	139	7	
TOUR XII.—From Calcutta *via* Benares, Moghal Serai, Cawnpore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Gwalior and Itarsi to Bombay	155	3	

CIRCULAR TOUR FROM CALCUTTA.

TOUR XIII.—*From Calcutta via* Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Tundla, Agra, Bandikui, Jaipur, Delhi, and Allahabad *to* Calcutta .. .

Extensions, Via Southern India to Colombo.

TOUR XIV.—*From* Bombay *via*, Poona, Hyderabad, Wadi, Raichur, Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Danushkodi, and Talaimannar to Colombo .. ..

TOUR XV.—*From* Bombay *via* Poona, Hyderabad, Wadi, Guntakal Bangalore, Erode, Trichinopoly, Madura, Danushkodi, and Talaimannar to Colombo .. ..

Extensions to above Tours.

From Ajmer to Udaipur and return .. ..
From Abu Road to Mount Abu and return, one seat in motor (This excursion is strongly recommended, the scenery being very beautiful) ..
From Delhi to Lahore and return *via* Umballa and Amritsar .. ..
From Delhi *via* Bhatinda, Ferozepore to Lahore, returning *via* Amritsar, Umballa to Delhi .. ..
From Calcutta to Darjeeling and return .. ..
From Colombo to Kandy and return .. ..
From Kurda Road to Puri (Jagannath) and return .. ..

(All fares subject to change without previous notice.)

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND

AGRA.—Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Metropole.
AHMEDABAD.—Grand.
ALLAHABAD.—Central, Grand.
BANGALORE.—Cubbon, West End.
BENARES.—Clark's, de Paris.
BOMBAY.—Apollo, Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Watson's.
CALCUTTA.—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern Spence's.
CAWNPORE.—Civil and Military.
COONOOR.—Glenview.
DARJEELING.—Grand (Rockville), Mount Everest Park.
DELHI.—Cecil, Elysium, Maidens, Savoy.
GWALIOR.—Grand.
GULMARG (Kashmir)—Nedou's.
JAIPUR.—Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New.
JUBBULPORE.—Jackson's.
KARACHI.—Carlton, Bristol, Killarney, North Western.
KHANDALLA.—Khandalla.
KODAIKANAL.—Lakeview.
KURSEONG.—Clarendon.
LAHORE.—Faletti's, Nedou's.
LANOULI.—Hamilton.
LUCKNOW.—Carlton, Civil and Military, Hiltons, Royal.
MADRAS.—Connemara, Bosotto.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Race View, Frederick's.
MATHERAN.—Granville, Rugby.
MOUNT ABU.—Rajputana, Mount.
MURREE.—Viewforth.

MUSSOORIE—Cecil, Ch[illegible] Grand, Savoy.
NAINI TAL.—Grand, Metr[illegible]
OOTACAMUND.—Metropole
PESHAWAR.—Deans Hotel
POONA.—Connaught Hous[illegible]
RAJPORE.—Carlton.
RAWALPINDI.—Flashman's
SECUNDERABAD.—Montgo[illegible]
SIMLA.—Cecil, Grand, Car[illegible]
SRINAGAR (Kashmir)—Ne[illegible]
SHIVAPURI.—Shivapuri.
UDAIPUR.—Udaipur.

Burma

RANGOON.—Allandale, M[illegible] Strand.
MANDALAY.—Gambles H[illegible]
MAYMYO.—Lizette Lodge.

Ceylon

ANURADHAPURA.—Grand,
BANDARAWELA.—Bandar[illegible]

[illegible]

KANDY.—Queen's, Suisse
NUWARA ELIYA.—Carlto[illegible] St. Andrew's.

Malay

IPOH.—Station.
KUALA LUMPUR.—Empir[illegible]
PENANG.—Eastern and
SINGAPORE.—Adelphi [illegible]

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to **Delhi** was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India was located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential; its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital were laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhis of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgn.-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1912, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariats This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Mr. Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building will cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups some Rs. 124 lakhs. To the east of the forum, and below it, will be a spacious forecourt defined by trees and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat Across this main axis will run an avenue to the railway station. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Jama Masjid will form the principal business approach to the present city. At the railway station a place will be laid out around which will be grouped the administrative and municipal offices, the banks, the shops and the hotels The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

For a temporary capital, for the use of the Government of India during the period of the building of the new capital an area was selected along the Alipur Road, between the existing civil station of Delhi and the Ridge. The architecture and method of construction are similar to those adopted in the exhibition buildings at Allahabad in 1910; but the buildings will outlast the transitional period for which they are intended. They will subsequently be an asset of some value.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative **enclave of Delhi** under a Chief Commissioner This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 3,98,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 4,12,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allo[illegible] [illegible]0,000. Its [illegible] [illegible]0,000. Sit[illegible] [illegible]rinces and [illegible] own o[illegible] City. T[illegible] pro- lon[illegible] Delhi. Fin[illegible] tect, it has been their aim "to express, within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian

a u w ho t do ng o en e to the p n p s of st u al tn and a s c un ty

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors have since then increased the cost, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices since the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,367 lakhs of rupees. This amount includes allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange. This figure still stands. Actual expenditure up to January 1927, the latest date for which figures have been published, was Rs. 12,43 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,69 12,000 was spent upon the Secretariats.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts may be expected.

Progress of the work.—The construction of New Delhi has made satisfactory progress, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment, in consequence of the war and the return of officers and other establishments to their civil work made possible a considerable speeding up of constructional operations provided money can be provided to pay for them. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades nearly then completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved for some years in old Delhi entered into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. The present position is that all Government Departments including the Army Department, and R.A.F. Headquarters, have their offices in the new City buildings, on which the builders are completing the final details, but that Army Headquarters continue in the old "Temporary Secretariat," in Old Delhi. The Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, except H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, live in their new official residences in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy is expected to take up his residence in the new Government House there in the winter of 1929. His Excellency for the present resides at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Commander-in-Chief continues at his old residence, Flagstaff House, Old Delhi, and will similarly transfer to New D h a d 9 9 Th Government [illegible] devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months' residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months, but up to the end of 1927 had announced no decision.

Art Decorations—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration will be selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, have been invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures will be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, will be fixed according to the Marouflage process in situ. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, are optional. Artists or schools of art, who may send in small scale drawings, have to bear the initial expense of preparing them. If these are approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses will be paid in addition to a suitable honorarium. Government undertake to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches, but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. The Committee will consist of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Director-General of Archæology in India, as Chairman, and one or more experts to be nominated by him as members. Government have intimated that historical or allegorical subjects will be given preference over religious ones.

Opinion of the Legislature.—Considerable discussion regarding the new works took place in the Assembly in 1921. The following unofficial resolution was carried:— "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in the interests of economy and of general convenience alike the execution of the programme of New Delhi works may be expedited and the necessary funds provided or raised so that the Secretariat and Legislative buildings and connected works including residences may be completed as early as practicable."

A non-official Member in the Legislative Assembly on 28th September, 1921, at Simla, moved a recommendation to Government "to appoint a Committee to inquire into the possibility of establishing a permanent Capital of India in a place possessing salubrious and temperate climate throughout the year." This proposal was ridiculed by several of his non-official colleagues and was eventually rejected without a division.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, on 12th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of a large group of parliamentary buildings on a site close to the south-east of the Secretariats. The building is an imposing pile circular in shape, consisting in the main of three horseshoe-shaped Chambers for the Chamber of

P n es Coun o State nd I s at Assemb y e p t y nd surmounted by a large dome over a Central Library connecting all three Chambers.

H. E. the Viceroy (Baron Irwin) proceeded in state to the new Legislative Buildings, henceforward to be known as the Council Buildings and formally declared them open on 18th February 1927. The India legislature began its sessions in them next day.

All India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the [illegible] 10th February, 1921, [illegible] of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes, Park and the construction of the building is well forward but for economy's sake is being proceeded with comparatively slowly.

The Memorial will take the form of a triumphal arch spanning Kingsway, the avenue running down the centre of the Vista. It will generally be similar to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, but will be simpler in a way which will probably increase its grandeur and dignity. The monument will reach a height of 160 feet and the inner height of the arch will be 87 feet 6 inches and its breadth 70 feet. Over the arch on both fronts will appear in capital letters the single word INDIA and this will be flanked on each side by the initials MCM (i.e., 1900) whilst immediately below them on the left-hand will be the initials XIV (i.e., 14) and on the opposite side the figures XIX (i.e., 19). Above the Arch will be a circular stone bowl 11½ feet in diameter. This is intended to be filled with burning oil on great anniversaries and other occasions so that there will be a shining fire by night and a column of smoke by day. The memorial is solely Indian in purpose and will bear the names of Indian regiments only.

Educational Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still under consideration. To implement it would require a capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential university of Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was, therefore, decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation-stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The site for the new buildings required has not yet been settled. Government and the University Authorities are examining this point in consultation, particularly with reference to the question whether to build in the new capital or to utilise buildings that may become available elsewhere. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. Its report is with Government but up to the end of 1927 had not been published. For the present, the University is housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until last year.

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a *dispensation* was granted by the Grand Lodge *of England* to Geo. *Pomfrett*, Esq., *authorising him to* "open a new Lodge in Bengal." [illegible] further is known but [illegible] the *following* year [illegible] Grand Master of India, *Lodge* was established in 1730, which in the *Engraved Lists* is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is *described* as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next *Provincial Grand Masters* were James *Dawson* and Zech Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the *time of the attack* made on the settlement by *Surajan* Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting *his post*, but, though present at the *retaking of Calcutta* by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he *resumed* the duties of his masonic office *after* the calamity that befell the settlement.

The *minutes* of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, *Provincial* Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the *meeting* of that [illegible] learn on the [illegible] the "Lodges [illegible] -nith was appointed P G. M. in 1762. At this *period it was* the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master *annually* by the majority of the votes of the *members* present, from amongst *those who* passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and *who had served as* Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as *notified* to the Grand Lodge of England, was *confirmed* by the Grand Master without its *being* thought an infringement of his *prerogative*. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. *area*) *in 1767*; but in passing it may be *briefly* observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1763-64 to John Blavitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman, "for East India *where no* other Provincial Lodge is to be *found*." *Middleton's* election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the *dispensation* forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating *the* practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. *date back only* to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us This *Grand* Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from *only* two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol *of* Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the *Union* both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their *allegiance* to the **United Grand Lodge of England** and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (*No.* 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. *for Madras and its Dependencies* and in *the following* year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George In 1768 the *Athol* (or *Ancients*) invaded this District and in 1782 established a *Provincial Grand Lodge* and both these *Provincial Grand* Bodies continued *working peaceably* side by side until the union *Indeed, though* not generally known, *these two* Grand Bodies made an *attempt at coalition* long before any such *movement* was made by their *parent bodies, the* Grand Lodge of England, and the *Ancient* Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras *states* that in a great *measure they succeeded*. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their *allegiance to the* United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1776 at Trichinopoly of the eldest *son of the* Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Amarı, who in his reply to the *congratulations of the* Grand Lodge of England *stated* "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he *possessed*." This document is now *stored in* the archives of the *United Grand Lodge*.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency *during the 17th century*, Nos. 234 at Bombay *in* 1758 and 569 in *Surat* in 1798, *both of which* were carried on the lists until the union when they disappeared. A *Provincial* Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no *record that* he exercised his functions and *his name* drops out of the Freemasons' *Calendar* in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th *foot which* was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was asked *to constitute* a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a *dispensation for holding* a Provincial *Grand Lodge* for the purpose of making the Hon Mountstuart a Mason, he having *expressed* a wish to that effect. The *Petitioners* further requested "that his *name might be* inserted in the *body of the* warrant, authorising them *to instal him after* being duly passed and *raised a Deputy* Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no *copy* has *been* preserved. Lodge Benevolence *was* established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay *Artillery* and installed at Poona as No 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the *civilian* element of "Orion" *seceded* and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession *of* some *of* its members, who

obtained a warrant on the recommendation of the parent Lodge, from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded: but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to **Scottish Freemasonry** that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 807 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the **admission of Indian gentlemen** the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1776 by the initiation of Andat-ul-Amari has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1871.

The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first; the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed

Bengal.

83 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. H. R. Nevill, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., P.G.D.; Dy. D. G. M. Eric Studd, P.G.D., Ass'st. D. G. M. D. C. Laurie.

Madras.

72 Lodges. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.

Bombay.

47 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. H. E. Sir L. O Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., P.G.D. (Eng.), District Grand Master.

Panjab.

35 Lodges. Rt W. Bro. C. A Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S., District Grand Master

Burma.

16 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Rutledge, Kt., K. C., District Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is elected by the Brethren subject to confirmation by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Mr. H. P. Gibbs, A.M.I.E.E., etc., J.P., is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 71 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents:—

Genl. Sir Claud Jacob. G.Supdt..	Northern India.	
Col. C. E. Luard .. „ „	Central	„
Major A. E. Andrews .. „ „	Southern	„
H. T. Acton .. .. .. „	Eastern	„

The Grand Secretary is R. W. Bro. Arthur W. S. Wise, J.P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1863 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province, there being two already viz., English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. Patrick" and since that year two other Lodges have sprung into being.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct with the Grand Lodge in Dublin. There are ten Lodges, 4 in Calcutta, 3 in Ceylon and 3 in Bombay.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England, the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation

The five English Districts are constituted as under:—

Bengal.

29 Chapters, Grand Supdt. H. R. Nevill, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Madras.

17 Chapters, A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.

Bombay.

22 Chapters, M Ex. Comp. Major General H. A. V. Cummins, C.B., C.M.G., Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

31 Chapters, Most Ex. Compn. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S., Grand Superintendent.

Burma.

6 Chapters, The Hon'ble Sir Guy Rutledge, Kt., K.C. Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a [illegible] Craft Freemasonry. The [illegible] of India is at present [illegible] The Hon. Justice A. M. Kajiji under whom there are about 30 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

30 Lodges, C. D. Stewart, D. G. M.

Bombay.

18 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Sir Reginald Spence, District Grand Master.

Madras.

13 Lodges, A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., District Grand Master.

Punjab.

13 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Lt.-Col. O. T. Davyst, O.B.E., District Grand Master.

Burma.

6 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Arthur Blake, District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal arch degree in Irish Chapters. Mark degree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but mostly in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons *before* exaltation. Mark degree in Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor Master in S. C. Craft does *not* recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is *worked* in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are *fourteen* 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

Roman Eagle Conclave No. 43, Bombay.

St. Mary's Commandery No. 43, Bombay.

R. A. Mariner, 72, 514 and 682, Bombay.

R. A. Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 103, Madras.

R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279 and 429, Punjab.

Secret *Monitor*, 14, 21, 36, 37, 40 and 42, Madras.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of **District Grand Secretaries** are given below:—

D. G. S., Bengal.

G. H. Davis, 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.D.G.W., Kodak House, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Burma.

E. Meyer, D.G.S., E.C., Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D. G. S., Punjab.

Jas. J. Evans, P.D.G.W., Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution.—For information regarding the *Benevolent* Funds application should be made to Arthur W. S. Wise, J. P., 17, Marzban Road, Bombay.

Scientific Surveys.

Botanical Survey.—*The* Botanical Survey Department *of the Government* of India is under the *control* of a Director, who is assisted by three other officers. They are engaged in the examination and identification *of* plants and the study of floras. The *Director* is also in charge of the cinchona plantations in Burma.

In connection with the *general* question of post-war *industrial* policy, the Government *of* India decided in 1916 that every effort *should* be made to extend the area under cinchona in India, and deputed Colonel A. T. Gage, late Director of Botanical Survey of India, to explore land suitable *for* cinchona cultivation. As a result of his recommendations made in 1918 large areas in the Tavoy District of Burma were reserved for cinchona cultivation, and the first plantations were started there in 1920. A programme was adopted for planting 500 acres annually which would produce 90,000 lbs. per annum from 1928 onwards. *Owing* unfortunately to excessive rainfall in 1921-22 this plantation was entirely washed away, and the Tavoy scheme had to be abandoned. A fresh area was selected, however, in the Mergui *District* of Burma, and plantations were started there in 1922. The cultivation of cinchona here is still in the experimental stage.

At the instance of the Retrenchment Committee the area to be planted during the first *four* years has been limited to 250 acres *per* annum, The Governments of *Bengal* and Madras are also at the *instance of the* Government of India *extending their* cinchona plantations, and it [illegible] that Bengal should continue its [illegible] every year with [illegible] the Government [illegible]

The actual demand for the drug in India is difficult to estimate. Eight million cases of malaria fever go to the hospitals and dispensaries every year. If each of these is treated with 110 grains of quinine, which may be taken as the minimum for the cure of a paroxism, the demand for hospital and dispensary treatment alone would be 125,000 pounds a year. Patients do not get as much of the drug as they ought, because the cost of quinine is *prohibitive.* It is estimated that there are 150,000,000 sufferers from malaria *who do not* attend the hospitals. [illegible] is therefore somewhere [illegible] and 1,500,000 pounds. [illegible] *rnment, in 1003,* made quinine a State *industry and* cheapened its retail *price consumption* in that country enor*mously increased* and malaria mortality was reduced from 15,000 to 8,000 a year. The Public Health Commissioner *with the* Government of India says in a *recent* report that "it may be said that there is no question of the *effective* treatment of malaria in India *until* consumption of quinine approximates *500,000* pounds."

***Geological* Survey.**—The ultimate aim of *the Geological* Survey of India is the *preparation of a* geological map of India *upon the accuracy* of which the solution *of most geological* problems ultimately *depends.* Maps accompany the *reports on the* various areas in the *publications of the Department* and a large *amount of* information is made available to *the* public. Such maps represent pioneer work which enables [illegible] to cut short [illegible] and to start [illegible] left off. *Dur*[illegible] gical map and [illegible] mineral deposits of *importance* are frequently discovered. *Such discoveries* are published without delay and every endeavour is made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the mineral discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils *are* accumulated and exhibited in the *public galleries* of the Indian Museum, *situated* in the capital of Bengal. Some *of* the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Mountain chain. These mountains are a comparatively low range running parallel with the Himalayas *for* a great distance and at a short distance from them. They are in fact a huge bank of detritus washed down during the ages from the Himalayas. They *are* believed to have covered up *in the course of* their formation such a *quantity of* palæolithic remains as exists nowhere else in the world. The discoveries *of* skeletons and fossils hitherto made have been the result of washaways *after heavy* rains or of other *accidental circumstances* and there exists *no organisation* or systematised method for *either* prosecuting discovery or collecting what chance brings to light. The *Geological* Survey also undertakes the examination and identification, without fee, of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers. The publications of the Survey include the Memoirs, Records and Paleontologia Indica.

Zoological Survey.—A scheme for the *formation* of a Zoological Survey on the basis of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, came into force in July, 1916. The proposals as sanctioned by the Secretary of State mainly are as follows:—"The headquarters of the Survey will be the Indian Museum. The *scheme* regarding the Zoological *Survey entails* the breaking up of the *organisation now* known as the Zoological and *Anthropological* Section of the Indian *Museum* into two parts, one of which will become a Government department *under the* title of the Zoological *Survey of* India, and will be primarily *concerned* with zoological investigation and exercise such advisory functions as *may be* assigned to it by Government, while the other part will remain as the *office of the* Trustees of

h Indian Mus m nd w b organ d t p es n nt n s a d d n t ngb ws of h Mu m I w b h duty o t Zoological Survey to act as guardian of the standard zoological collection of the Indian Empire, and as such to give every assistance in their power both to officials and to others, in the identification of zoological specimens submitted to them, arranging, if requested to do so, to send collections to specialists abroad for identification in cases in which no specialist is available in India". The Zoological Survey is also responsible for the Anthropological collections in the Indian Museum and in 1927 the additional appointment on the Staff of an anthropologist was created. The Director of the Survey was Dr Anandale until April, 1924, when he died—within a month of receiving the honour of Fellowship of the Royal Society Dr. Baini Prasad was appointed Acting Director in his place and continued in that capacity until July, 1925, when Lt Col. R. B. Sewell, I M S., M.A., F.A.S.B., I L S. F.Z.S., was made Director.

Mammal Survey.—The Survey was instituted in the year 1912 with the object of making as complete a study as possible of the occurrence and distribution of Mammals in India, Burma and Ceylon, and with the further object of supplementing the collection of Indian Mammals at the Bombay Natural History Society's Museum and at the British Museum as well as at the Natural History Museums in India, the primary object of the Survey being the furtherance of our knowledge of Indian Mammalian Fauna. Up to 1891 Naturalists in India had to rely for information on Dr. Jerdon's "Mammals of India" published in 1874. In 1884 R A. Sterndale published his Natural History of Indian Mammals a purely popular work which did not add much to Jerdon's book. In 1881 a memorial prepared by Dr. Slater, Hon. Secretary to the Zoological Society and signed by Darwin, Hooker, Huxley, and other well known scientists, was presented to the Secretary of State for India. The memorial recommended that a series of Volumes dealing with the Fauna of India should be prepared and Dr. Blanford should be appointed its Editor. The memorial resulted in the publication in 1888-1890 of the Volume on Mammals in the "Fauna of British India" Series and since 1891 this volume has been the standard work on *Indian Mammals*. Blanford's book was however based on the information then available and the shortcomings of the book have been revealed in the light of more recent research. Further knowledge in regard to distribution and classification and the discoveries of new species have rendered Blanford practically obsolete.

To remedy this defect, at the instigation of the authorities of the British Museum, the Bombay Natural History Society decided to institute what is now known as the Mammal Survey, Mr W. S. Millard, then Hon. Secretary of that Society, issued in an appeal to its members to enable the Society to engage the services of trained European collectors so as to make a systematic collection of the mammals of India, Burma and Ceylon. The response to the appeal resulted in over a lakh of rupees being raised between 1911 and 1920, partly by subscriptions from the Society's members, contributions from Indian Princes and grants from the Indian G h Govern m Burm C n S a es d h P n G nm Sub p on w e also d a L arn d S nd n u n Eng nd and America. By the outbreak of the war the Survey had been carried on over large areas of the country, the districts covered being—In Western India a portion of Sind, the whole of Gujarat, Kutch and Kathiawar; the Southern Maharatta country and Kanara in Southern India; in Coorg and Mysore; in the centre large tracts of the Central Provinces and some districts of Bengal and Behar; in Northern India the Society's collectors had worked over Kumaun, Darjeeling and Sikkim and the Bhutan Duars. In Burma, collections were made along the Chindwin river, in Central Burma and in the Shan States, Pegu and a portion of Tenasserim. The whole of Ceylon was also systematically surveyed.

The material, which up to the outbreak of War comprised some 17,000 specimens, was forwarded to the British Museum where the collections were scientifically worked out by the late Mr. R. C. Wroughton, formerly Inspector General of Forests, Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S. Curator of Mammals at the British Museum, Mr. Martin C. Hinton and others. The results of their researches were published in a series of scientific papers in the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. The enormous mass of material then collected resulted in the discovery of large numbers of new forms and species and by increasing our knowledge of the distribution of Indian Mammalia has enabled the revision of Blanford's Mammalia to be undertaken and early in 1921 the Secretary of State for India commissioned Mr. R. C. Wroughton, since deceased, and Mr. M. C. Hinton to undertake the work.

When demobilization rendered it possible the work of the Survey which had been in abeyance during the war was resumed and a collector, Mr. C. Primrose, was sent to Assam and [illegible]

working inland but owing to the impracticability of continuing his work in Burma during the monsoon, he was transferred to Gwalior where H. H. the Maharaja kindly accorded permission to work in his territories.

After working a portion of the Eastern Ghats the next move was to the Kangra District in the North-West Himalayas and then on to the Punjab Salt Range Two other collectors worked in Southern India. Permission was once more obtained from the Nepal Government for a collector to resume the Survey work in that country The work in Nepal was brought to a successful close early this year with a representative collection of interesting mammals and birds

The Survey now has only one collector who is collecting in the foot hills of Himalayas and the Pindari Valley.

The Board of Scientific Advice.—This Board in accordance with a recommendation of the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee is in abeyance. It consisted of the heads of the Meteorological, Geological, Botanical, Forest Survey Agricultural and Civil Veterinary

D partm n t h w th su h o h s ent fi t o es as m gh [illegible] om [illegible]ime to time b[illegible]n [illegible]d by the Government of India to serve upon it. It was established in 1902 to co-ordinate official scentific inquiry, to ensure that research work is distributed to the best advantage, and to advise the Government of India in prosecuting practical research into those questions of economic or applied science on the solution of which the agricultural and industrial development of the country so largely depends. The programme of investigation of the various departments were annually submitted to the Board for discussion and arrangement, and an annual report was published on the work done.

The Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Education, Health and Lands, was *ex-officio* President of the Board, which included the Director-General of Observatories, the Director of the Zoological Survey, the Surveyor-General of India, the Director Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, the Inspector-General of Forests, the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, the Director of the Geological Survey the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the consulting Engineer to the Government of India, the Librarian, Imperial Library and the Director of the Botanical Survey of India who was Secretary to the Board of Scientific Advice.

The Universities Conference, representing all Indian Universities, which met in Simla in 192[illegible], recommended the revival of the Board, but the technical officers of the Government of India were of a different opinion and the Board continues in abeyance.

The Indian Research Fund.—The progress of this Fund and its Association like the Board of Scientific Advice, was seriously affected by the policy of retrenchment enforced in pursuance of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee. Scientific research work is rapidly developing in India. In 1911 the sum of 5 lakhs (£33,000) out of the surplus opium revenue was set aside as an endowment for research into epidemic diseases in connection with the Central Research Institute at Kasauli. It was hoped that this sum might be largely augmented by private subscriptions. An Indian Research Fund Association was constituted, and a good deal of work was undertaken. Its objects were defined as "the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases." Fresh investigations into kala azar and cholera were inaugurated, and an officer was deputed at the expense of the Fund to study yellow fever in the regions where it is endemic, with a view to taking steps to prevent its introduction into India. A further grant of 6 lakhs (£40,000) was made to the Central Research Fund from the opium surplus of 1911-12. It was decided to devote to research and anti-malarial projects 5 lakhs (£33,000) a year from Imperial revenue commencing in 1913-14. A new periodical "The Indian Journal of Medical Research," was instituted in 1913 for publication four times annually, as the official organ of the Research Fund. The journal was designed to deal with every of s h d re y or md [illegible] on c ed w h m[illegible]d[illegible]ca[illegible] and [illegible]anitary s[illegible]ence, an[illegible] [illegible]orm a [illegible]eco d of what was being done in India for the advance of this work. In 1922 it was decided to devote the capital funds at the disposal of the Association to the erection of an Imperial Medical Research Institute and to the formation of a fund for its endowments. In the same year valuable results were achieved by Dr. Nishi Kanta De working in Calcutta on the chemistry of drugs used in treatment of leprosy and on the chemistry of the blood of lepers and resistent animals. The treatment of cancer, of influenza, of pneumonia, the histology and pathology of deficiency diseases and special problems concerning Indian calucidæ, kala azar, the action of quinine in malaria treatment were among the particular subjects of investigations specially dealt with by various research experts in 1922. Further substantial grants to the Research Fund have recently been made by Government.

Survey of India.—The work of the Survey of India Department falls under various heads, namely, the trigonometrical survey, topographical and forest surveys, special surveys and explorations, and map production. Cadastral surveys are now carried out by the Provincial Land Records and Settlement Departments

In 1904 attention was drawn to the defective state of the **topographical survey maps,** and a Committee was appointed to report on the subject. To overtake the arrears of revisional survey and to secure that the map of India should be brought up to date and revised at proper intervals, they recommended a considerable increase of establishment and an increased expenditure of Rs. 2 10,000 a year for the next 25 years. They also made recommendations for altering the size and improving the quality of the maps. After further inquiry the Government of India decided that a scale of 1 inch to the mile would ordinarily be sufficient, reserved forests and special areas being surveyed on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, and the ½-inch scale employed for waste and barren tracts. The work of the Department has in recent years greatly been hampered by the general need for retrenchment in expenditure. On the other hand, its organisation has lately been improved by the creation of a new North-West Frontier Circle, under a separate Director, this being the addition of a fifth Circle to the fo r already existing for all India and Burma. A recent valuable development has been the employment of aviators for survey work from the air in some parts of the country.

Indian Science Congress.—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief draw backs in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in [illegible] this end [illegible] Congress is held

at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress, which is progressive and vigorous meets in January each year, the proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress; the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research; when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association.—This Association was formed in 1911. The objects of the Association are the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge, and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association started a new periodical "The Indian Journal of Medical Research" in 1913 as the official organ of the Research Fund. This journal is published four times a year and deals with every branch of research directly or indirectly connected with medical and sanitary science and forms a record of what is being done in India for the advance of this work. Special Memoirs are also published from time to time by the Association. Certain sums have been reserved for the erection of an Imperial Medical Research Institute, but the project had to be abandoned during the post bellum economies. It is being reconsidered by an expert Committee during 1928. The activities of the Association, which were hampered by retrenchments recommended by the Inchcape Committee have been revived. During 1927-28, 64 enquiries are being conducted all over India at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,62,265. The enquiries deal with plague, cholera, malaria, the dysentery, nutritional, helminthic febrile and other diseases. A Central Malaria Organisation or Malaria Survey of India has been constituted. This Organisation will stimulate and work in collaboration with provincial organisations of a similar nature. Two malariologists and one entomologist have been appointed to work in it. Raja Sir Krishna Chandra, Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu, Rajah of Parlakimedi, has given a donation of Rupees one lakh for the furtherance of research into problems of nutrition—the outlook is now brighter than it has been for some time.

The Survey of India.—The department is responsible for all topographical surveys; for explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia for geodetic work, including the main trigonometrical framework which extends in some cases far beyond the frontiers of India, and control networks of precise levelling based on tidal observatories, tidal predictions and the publication of Tide Tables for nearly 40 ports between Suez and Singapore, the Magnetic Survey, astronomical observatories with seismographic and meteorological records at Dehra Dun and geodetic investigations of an international character, in regard to which India enjoys a unique position between the greatest highlands of the world and a deep ocean extending to the Antarctic. Indian geodesy has thus disclosed by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have led to some of the most important developments of modern geodetic research.

While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, [illegible] developing the policy [illegible] various ways on pa[illegible]. These miscellaneous operations include, all forest and Cantonment surveys and work for Boundary Commissions; many riverain, irrigation, railway and city surveys, and surveys of tea gardens mining areas, &c., with a great deal of control levelling for them, miscellaneous administrative assistance and officers are given to the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States. The Printing offices do much work for other Government departments, such as printing special maps, illustrations for Archeological Reports, all diagrams for Patents, &c. The Mathematical Instruments Office gives valuable aid to all Government departments by ensuring a high standard of instrumental equipment especially in connection with optical work, and by the manufacture and repair of high-class instruments, which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the Army, and has been rapidly developing measures to meet the greatly increased complexity of modern military requirements, especially in connection with air survey. The development of air surveys for various civil purposes is also receiving all possible encouragement and assistance, while the latest methods of stereo-photography are being studied experimentally.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India. Headquarter offices are at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are seven Directors one for each of the five Survey Circles into which the country is divided, one for the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun, and one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta.

Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who works in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself consists on the postal side of two Deputy Directors General (who are officers of the rank of Postmaster-General), and six Assistant Directors General (whose status is similar to that of Deputy Postmasters-General).

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles as shown below, each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Deputy Postmaster-General '— Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The Postmasters-General are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, with the exception of those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers which are entrusted to three officers bearing the designation of Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Personal Assistants, while those in charge of the largest circles are also assisted by Deputy Postmasters-General. The nine Postal Circles and the jurisdictions of the three Deputy Postmasters-General, Railway Mail Service, are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors

Generally there is a head post office at the head-quarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head Office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmaster-General The Presidency Postmasters, indeed, have one or more Superintendents subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents such as school-masters, shopkeepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The **Inland Tariff** (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows :—

—	When the postage is prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postag is insufficiently prepaid.
Letters.	Anna.		
Not exceeding two and a half tolas ..	1	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery).	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery).
Every additional two and a half tolas or part of that weight .. — ..	1		
Book and pattern packets.			
Every 5 tolas or part of that weight ..	½		

Pos ards

S n e	½ anna
R p y	1

Th postage on ca ds of p . te manufacture must be prepaid in full.)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory).

(a) Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight:—

	Rs. a.
Not exceeding 20 tolas	0 2
Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas	0 3
For every additional 40 *tolas* or part of that *weight*	3 annas.

(b) Parcels exceeding 440 *tolas* in weight :—
Exceeding 440 tolas but not exceeding 480 *tolas* .. .. Rs. 3 0
4 annas for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof up to 800 *tolas*.

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

These rates are not *applicable to parcels* for Portuguese India.

In the *case of parcels* for Ceylon a registration fee of 2 annas is chargeable on each parcel in addition to the rates shown above.

Registration fee.	Rs. a.
For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel *to be registered*	0 2

Ordinary Money Order fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0 2
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0 4
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600	0 4

for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the *remainder*; provided that, if the *remainder* does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

Telegraphic money order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for in and telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message.

In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below :—

Express—Rs. 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Re. 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Portuguese India.

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the *same as* the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees.—For every Rs. 100 of insured value 2 annas.

As regards Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee.—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Ceylon or to Portuguese India except in res- pe t of nsurance fees for par ls and pa cel postage s as fo lows :—

Letters.

To *Great* Britain and Northern Ireland other *British Possessions* and Egypt, including the Sudan.	2 annas *for the* first ounce and 1½ annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.
To other countries, colonies or places.	3 annas for the first ounce and 1½ annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single	1½ annas
" Reply	3 annas

Printed Papers.—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers.—For a packet not exceeding 12 ounces in weight .. 3 *annas*

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight .. .. ½ anna

Samples.—1 anna for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels.

(i) Parcels not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows :—

For a parcel—	*Via* Gibraltar. Rs. a. p.
Not over 3 lbs.	1 8 0
Over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs. ..	2 12 0
" 7 " " 11 " ..	3 15 0
" 11 " " 20 " ..	6 6 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

(ii)—Parcels which exceed 11 lbs. but which do not exceed 50 lbs. (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from *India* through the medium of the P. & O.S.N. Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that *Company*. The postage *charge* applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for *each* pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free *of charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London*; if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressees on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P. & O. S. N. Co. cannot be insured during transit *beyond* India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured *during transit in India*. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value-payable system.

Limits of Weight.

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, British Australasian Colonies, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Ceylon—No limit.

To all other destinations—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Ceylon—200 tolas.

To all other destinations—1 lb. 2 oz.

Parcels.—11 lbs.

Limits of Size.

Letters.—1½ feet length by 1½ feet in width or depth. If in form or roll, 2½ feet in length and 4 inches in diameter.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

To all other destinations—1½ feet in length by 1½ feet in width or depth.

If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Ceylon, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

To all other destination—1½ feet in length by 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth.

If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 1½ feet in length and 6 inches in diameter.

Money Orders.—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are the same as in the case of inland money orders.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
On any sum not exceeding £1 ..	0	5
" " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0	5
" " " £2 " " £3	0	8
On any sum exceeding £3 but not exceeding £4	0	10
" " " £4 " " £5	0	12
" " " £5	0	12

for each complete sum of £5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

For insurance of letters and parcels to Mauritius, Iraq and British Somaliland and of parcels to Portuguese India, the Seychelles and Zanzibar—

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 200	5
For every additional Rs. 200 or fraction thereof	5

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries other than those mentioned above and for insurance of letters to the Seychelles and Zanzibar.—

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed £12	5
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof	5

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article.

Magnitude of business in Post Office.—At the close of 1926-27 there were 107,721 postal officials, 23,737 post offices, and 161,259 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,293 million articles, including 51 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 60 millions were sold for postal purposes; over 37 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 897 millions were issued, a sum of Rs. 273 millions was collected from tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; over 5·7 million insured articles valued at 1,632 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating over 6 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad, pensions amounting to Rs. 15·6 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 13,490 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1927, there were 2,318,142 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 295 millions and 53,548 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 101 millions

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the

Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and [illegible] being controlled by a [illegible] charge of the two Circ[illegible] officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the engineering side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with two Dy. Chief Engineers. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with an Assistant and an Assistant Director-General. On the 27th March 1920 a Controller of Telegraph Traffic was appointed to assist the Deputy Director-General in the inspection of offices and in controlling telegraph traffic. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India is divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. For Burma special arrangements were considered necessary and the engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster-General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles are divided into twenty-one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This circle is in charge of a Deputy Postmaster-General. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions.

The telegraph traffic work is under the control of the Postmasters-General, each of whom is assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable staff of attached officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:—

	For delivery in India. *Private and State.*		For delivery in Ceylon. *Private and State.*	
	Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.	Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
Minimum charge,	1 8	0 12	2 0	1 0
Each additional word over 12..	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2

The address is charged for.

Additional charges.

Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less	4 annas.
Collation	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.

		Rs.
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.	If both the offices of origin and destination are closed ..	2
	If only one of th offices is closed.	1
	If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office	1
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram	The usual inland charge *plus* a fixed fee of 8 ans	
Boat hire	Amount actually necessary.	
Copies of telegrams; each 100 words or less	4 annas.	

	For delivery in India. *Press.*		For delivery in Ceylon *Press*
	Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.	Express Rs a
Minimum charge ..	1 0	0 8	1 0
Each additional 6 words over 48 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon..	0 2	0 1	0 2

The address is free.

Foreign Tariff—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for private and state telegrams to countries in Europe are as follows:—

	Urgent Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.	Deferred. Rs. a.	State (British Govt.) Rs. a
All countries in Europe (except France, Russia and Turkey) *via* Eastern	3 0	1 0	0 8	0 8
Do. *via* Indo ..	3 0	1 0	0 8	—
Great Britain and Northern Ireland *via* I.R.T... ..	—	0 12	0 6	0 6
Most other countries in Europe *via* I.R.T.	—	1 0	0 8	0 8

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India or Burma an[illegible] stations at Bombay, [illegible] Port Blair or Rangoo[illegible] per word in nearly all cases.

I g O ud o B d T L f m n m p D il

... from the coast stations mentioned in paragraph 1 above:—

	Total charge per word.
	Rs. a.
(1) *All Government or Private* Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (5) below ..	0 10
(2) British, Indian or Colonial Government Radio-telegrams to His *Britannic* Majesty's Ships of War or Royal Indian Marine Ships	0 6
(3) Private Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War ..	0 6

(4) [illegible]

(*a*) *For ten words or less*, six annas per word, plus a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0.

(*b*) *For more than ten words*, ten annas per word.

(5) Radio-telegrams to Roumanian, Spanish and Swedish ships —

(*a*) *For ten words or less*, six annas per word, *plus* a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0.

(*b*) *For more than ten words*, nine annas per word.

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply He must insert before the address, the instruction "*R. P.*" followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid *e g.*, R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, excluding Sundays and telegraph holidays, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee after forty-eight hours. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is a quarter of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 20 words at such reduced rate

... accepted during the closed hours of an office

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are *transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.*

In the Daily Letter-Telegram service the special instructions relating to prepayment of replies are admitted other special services are inadmissible in DLT Telegrams.

Packed messages, *i.e.*, messages intended to be communicated to different persons, are not accepted in the text of Daily Letter-Telegrams

Daily Letter-Telegrams to Great Britain and Ireland *via* Eastern or Indo or I.R.T. are accepted at one-fourth the rate for ordinary telegrams, subject to a minimum of 20 words per telegram including the indication DLT. The charge for a week-end telegram to Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 3 annas a word *via* Eastern or Indo and 2½ annas a word *via* I.R.T. subject to a minimum of 20 words per telegram including the *indication* IWT.

TELEGRAPHS.

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATES * "*via* I. R. T."

COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Effective from 1st October 1927 Subject to revision without notice.

	Ordy. Rs. a.	Defd. Rs. a.	D.L.T. Rs. a.
Europe —			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 12	0 6	0 3
Irish Free State . ..	0 13	0 6½	0 3¼
Belgium	0 13	0 6½	..
Holland, France, Germany	0 14	0 7	..
Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Spain	0 15	0 7½	..
Other Countries in Europe	1 0	0 8†	..
South Africa "Via Empiradio"— Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa ..	1 7	0 11½	0 6¾
America :—			
Ontario Quebec, Nova Scotia etc.	1 4	0 10	0 5½
Manitoba	1 9	0 12½	0 6¼
Vancouver B C	1 10	0 13	0 7
New York, Boston, etc	1 4	0 10	0 5½
Philadelphia, Washington etc.	1 6	0 11	0 5½

* No deferred rate to Yugoslavia and Turkey.

† This list is issued by the Traffic Manager, Indian Radio Telegraph Company, Ltd., Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

	rd		h d.			
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs	a.
Chicago	1	8	0	13	0	6
San Francisco Seattle etc	1	10	0	13	0	7
Buenos Aires—via I.R.T. London Marconi ..	2	7	1	3½	..	
Rio de Janeiro—via I.R.T.—London Marconi .	2	5	1	2½	..	
Valparaiso—via I.R.T.—London Marconi .	2	7	1	3½	..	
Batum, via I.R.T. London Marconi . .	1	12	0	14	..	
Jamaica—via I.R.T.—London Marconi ..	2	7	1	3½	..	

Week-end Telegrams (To Great Britain only), accepted on Saturday or any previous day for delivery on the following Monday—2½ annas per word.

Daily and Week-end Letter Telegrams—Minimum charge for 20 words.

Ordinary rate telegrams may be written in Code.

Telegrams are accepted at all *Government* Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration, Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in *Post and Telegraph* Guide.

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 *miles of line* and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 511,868 wire including cable and 93,126 line including cable miles, respectively, on the 31st March 1927. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 164 (including 53 Coast Radio offices, respectively) while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 3,852.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures :—

		1897-98.	1926-27
Inland ..	Private ..	4,107,270	14,539 371
	State ..	860,382	1,068 003
	Press ..	35,910	453 092
Foreign ..	Private ..	735,670	2,891 077
	State ..	9,896	30 306
	Press ..	5,278	39,293
		5,754,415	19,022,602

The outturn of the workshops during 1926 27 represented a total value of Rs. 20,30,853 At the end of the year the total outlay of the Indian P. & T. Department to end of the year staff numbered 14,661. The total capital amounted to Rs. 12,14,34,780. The Net profit for the year was Rs. 10,24,962.

Wireless.—The total number of Departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1926-27 was twenty-four, *viz.*, Allahabad, Bombay Calcutta, Delhi, Diamond Island, Jutogh, Karachi Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Mhow, Nagpur Peshawar, Poona, Port Blair, Quetta, Rangoon (3 stations), Sandheads (two pilot-vessels), Secunderabad, and Victoria Point of which *only* Port Blair and Victoria Point booked telegrams direct from the public.

The new Duplex high-speed service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily, the Baudot system being employed generally for this circuit.

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1927 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 271 with 15,041 straight line connections and 2,071 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 112 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 18 with 28,384 connections.

Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in India goes back for about fifty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated; the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools; and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found

ai d h Indian Yea Bo k o 19 pag 4 5 g and ea h ed o s On o the han ..ne.ted by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a *subject directly responsi*ble to local control through Ministers. It is yet full early to attempt to indicate the effects of this change.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a *general* review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange *Study Tour organised* for *Medical Officers* of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the *Health* Organisation of the *League* of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health *Organisation* in British India is one of *no mean* importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary *for laying the* foundations of medical *education*, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western *medicine and* that in whichever way it is regarded *it* is an effort of which no *Government need* be ashamed." He quoted the *remark* of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914, that "in the land of the ox cart one must not expect *the pace of the* motor car."

The Public Health *Commissioner* in his Latest published *annual* report (for 1925) notes the introduction of the political element into *health* matters as a result of the Reforms *and* says that the improvements *being introduced* before the Reforms *are in some* provinces now in a fair way to *maturing* but that in other provinces "with less appreciation of the actual *needs* so far from adding to the *organisation* as they have found it have *shown a desire* to scrap even some of what *they originally* possessed" But, he says, "though the picture is neither bright *nor* the future rosy, it is *becoming increasingly* evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is *thinking* seriously on these public health problems, amid much futile and *destructive* criticisms of State and *municipal* efforts here and there valuable and suggestive h.. ..ce with which goes to prove my contention."

India's birth rate *in* 1925 was nearly twice that of *England* and Wales, her death rate was twice *that* of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantile mortality rate was *nearly* 2½ times that of England *and* Wales and nearly 4½ times that of *New Zealand*. "The information *furnish*ed for the great group of infectious *diseases* of world import *i.e.*, plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, *malaria*, and dysentery shows (says the *Public Health Report* already *cited*) that if we except typhus and *yellow fever* India is one of the world's *reservoirs* of infection for the others and the *main* reservoir of infection for *plague* and cholera." The significance *of these* facts must, adds the Commissioner, be obvious to all who think: "Briefly their implication is that India's *house*, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that *this disorder* requires to be attended to. *It is not* for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is *impossible*. If we think of the effect *of sunlight on tubercle* ridden children, *of the effect of feeding* on rickets, scurvy *and beri-beri*; of the way in which *malaria* cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be *and have been* overcome we need have *no fear* in regard to India provided *the necessary* measures are put into *operation*."

The Public Health Commissioner *in an address* before the annual congress of *the Far Eastern* Association of *Tropical Medicine*, held in Calcutta in *December*, 1927 urged the importance of instituting a Central Ministry of *Health* which should be charged with the *functions* of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several provinces *and with* keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at *present* no Public Health Act for the whole *of India*, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately *possible*, but the desirability of *the Central Ministry* of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision of the Constitutional Reforms *now in* progress.

Province.	Birth Rates (per mille).		Death Rates (per mille).	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Delhi	41·60	42·45	29·06	33·57
Bengal	29·60	29·5	24·40	25·9
Bihar and Orissa	35·60	35 7	23·70	29·1
Assam	29·08	31·64	22·52	27·30
United Provinces	32·71	34·72	24·78	28·29
Punjab	40·10	40·1	30·00	43·*
N. W. Frontier Province	26·90	27·0	13·80	31·0
Central Provinces and Berar	43·90	44·15	27·27	32·59
Madras	33·70	34·9	24·40	24·5
Coorg	18 68	21·20	30·59	41·06
Bombay	34·66	35·60	23·06	27·63
Burma	25·38	27·40	13·79	21·54
Ajmer-Merwara	33·18	33·23	23·50	24 96

Chief Causes of Mortality.—There are three main classes of fatal diseas s spe diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases Intestinal and ski ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevali. The table below shows the deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India rates per 1,000 :—

Province.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respira tory Diseases
Delhi ..	50	130	80	8,495	357	4 298
	.09	.26	.10	16.97	71	8 58
Bengal Presidency.	34,276	17,436	9	874,228	21,836	27 32
	.7	.4	.9	18.8	.5	
Bihar and Orissa ..	17,336	14,382	6,788	557,224	25,319	6 91
	.5	.4	.0002	16.4	.7	
Assam ..	6,238	2,745	.	98,015	9,188	5 60
	.90	.40	..	14.30	1.34	81
U. Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	7,653	9,373	49,091	875,594	11,335	26 1
	.17	.21	1.08	19.30	.25	58
Punjab ..	3,040	7,038	37,630	401,775	9,475	54 279
	.15	.3	1.83	19.58	.46	2 6
N. W. F. P.	116	586	217	35,258	163	1 549
	.05	.27	10	16.61	.08	2
C. P & Berar	124	3,145	5,223	204,667	24 024	31 710
	.01	·23	.38	14 71	1.73	2 8
Madras Presidency.	44,815	20,478	2,014	316,406	78,035	74 591
	1.1	.5	.1	7.7	1.9	1 8
Coorg ..	4	26	..	4,116	194	237
	0.3	16	..	25.12	1.18	1 4
Bombay Presidency.	37	5,644	12,601	183,764	20,643	83 047
	.00	.29	·66	9 59	1.08	4 33
Burma ..	1,932	3,852	4,064	68,685	6,801	10 580
	.18	.36	38	6.35	.63	98
Ajmer Merwara.	..	1,151	..	8,037	142	253
	..	2.32	..	16 22	.29	51
British India	293,707	35,280	361,843	4,007,662	230,222	335 636
	1.22	.23	1.50	16.60	.95	1 38
1924-25 ..	115,645	85,986	117,717	3,636.264	208,412	326 557
	.48	.36	.49	15.06	.86	1 35

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual review shows that the outstanding statistical data concerning health during the year 1925 are briefly as follows :—

(1) The birth rate fell down from 34 45 per mille in 1924 to 33 65 per mille in 1925 ,

(2) The death rate fell from 28.49 per mille in 1924 to 24 72 per mille in 1925;

(3) The infantile death rate fell from 189 in 1924 to 174 in 1925.

He shows that taking the year as a whole rainfall was within 25 per cent of the normal except in Orissa and the Madras Coast North where it was in moderate excess and in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, where it was in large defect.

Birth ratios exceeded death ratios in all provinces except Coorg, where the death rate was in excess by 3.05. Central Provinces (1 11.94), Bihar and Orissa (11.9) Bor Punjab (10.09), Ajmer-Merwara (9 6 (9.3) were among the big birth incre throughout British India numbere as compared with 6,879,286 in the year a decrease of 911,368. Regist exceeded registered deaths by 2 15 1.438,117 in 1924, all provinces exce having contributed to this. The was 24.72 as against 28.49 in 1924 quennial mean of 27.74. The urbar was 29.65 against 31.65 and the ru 24.30 against 28.19 in 1924. In Delhi Bihar and Orissa the rural rates e urban ones ; in Coorg the urban rat the rural one by 26.37 in Burma by in the United Provinces by 11.54.

ortality, 1,416,983 deaths, or
rred during the first year of
128 and 22 8 per cent res-
In England and Wales the
res for 1924 and 1925 were
d 11 3 per cent respectively.
rate calculated on the births
year was 174 as against 189
1923 and 175 in 1922. In
571 (49.58 per mille) of
ns occurred during the first
gainst 48.1 in 1924 and
his equals 86 per thousand
ate again in excess of the total
rate in England and Wales,
mille births registered. In
over 10,000 inhabitants in the

United Provinces, Assam, Bombay
Provinces and the rural areas of Bom
death rates decreased, while in the rur
in Madras and "all similar towns in
and Madras they increased. The a
of the figures is subject to the known
in registration, as to which the Public
Commissioner writes. "The checking wh
been attempted in various provinces
according to the ideas of the public
departments concerned The prevailin
pression, one gathers, is that little p
is able to be recorded anywhere: and it
difficult, with economic and other co
being what they are, to visualise any ver
or drastic amelioration."

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

average strength of British Troops, R.N., R.A.F. and pensioners and
he strength were also 5,632 women and 7,747 children, in India during 1
1 with 58,614 in 1924. The following table shows the main facts as regar

Average Strength	Admissions to Hospital.		Deaths.		Invalids sent Home.		Invalids Discharged in India.		Av Co s' s
	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No	Ratio per 1,000.	No
2 719	1,632	607.6	14	5.15	48	17.65	1	0.37	10 54
57,378	36,069	628.6	160	2.89	972	16.94	25	0.44	1 7,0 1
5,632	2,203	407 1	23	4.08	92	16.34	1	0.18	76 79
	875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 93
7,747	2,614	337.4	101	13 04	12	1.55	1	0 13	79 57
	901	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	
	57	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	

atistics of Officers and other ranks for the quinquennial periods 1910 14 1
en with those for 1925 separately for purposes of comparison :—

	Admissions.		Invalids.		Deaths	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	O R
..	567.5	567.2	16.30	7.03	5.14	
..	1,053.0	881.7	60.98	29.91	10.54	
..	678 7	791.9	20.99	18.91	6.71	
. ..	607.6	628.6	18.02	17.38	5.15	

T n adm d t
... 6 000 d h
658 in 1924, 595.4 in 1923, 628.9 in 1922, 1,062.3 in 1921 and 580.5 in 1913. The appreciable diminution in disease during 1925 was mainly due to lessened malaria, which remains as before the principal cause of sickness in India. There were 185 deaths, or 2.89 per 1,000 of strength, compared with 4 20 per 1,000 in 1924, 3 75 in 1923, 4.72 in 1922, 6 95 in 1921 and 4.36 (average) in 1910-14. The figure for 1925 constitutes a record The number invalided was 997 or 17.38 of the total strength, compared with 15 per 1,000 in 1924, 15.51 in 1923 and 8.03 (average) for 1910-14. The increase in this figure was solely due to diseases of the ear In 1924 men invalided for diseases of the ear numbered 100 and in 1925 this figure rose to 164. Of all the invalids 253 had less than one year's service in the country and of these 137 suffered from diseases of the ear. The rng num n tan p and ti h so die w e app o mately the same as before the war.

An analysis of the different causes of sickness shows an enormous preponderance of disease due to bites of mosquitoes and sandflies and shows the importance of preventive measures directed against these pests. The large number of hospital admissions for "inflammation of areolar tissue" is also attributed in some measure to the same causes, on account of the irritation of the bites and subsequent scratching and infection The Northern Command as usual had the greatest incidence of malaria and Burma District of venereal disease. The figures for Waziristan are remarkably good and it is pointed out that most of the British troops there are concentrated at Razmak, a hill station. They are 44 per cent better than in 1914 an improvement attributed to better housing and an increase in the ration allowance.

Indian.—The outstanding feature of the statistics for 1925 in regard to the Indian Army is that the ratios per 1,000 for admissions, deaths and average constantly sick are in each case a record low figure in the annals of the Indian Army. The following table shows the main health statistics by years:—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.				Average period of illness of each soldier calculated on average strength.	Average duration of each case of sickness.
						Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.		
1910-14 (Average).	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	344 6	4.33	5.4	20.7	7.31	13.50
1915-19 (Average).	204,208	161,028	3,435	4,829	7,792	788.2	16 81	23.6	38.1	13.92	17.63
1920 ..	216,445	164,987	2,124	4,564	9,265	762 3	9.81	21.1	42 8	15.62	20.50
1921 ..	175,384	119,215	1,782	3,635	6,031	679.7	10.16	20.7	34.4	12.55	18.47
1922* .	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,659	3,639	524.0	6.86	18.0	24.6	8.98	17.15
1923* ..	143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466.7	5.98	16 3	20.63	7.53	16.13
1924* ..	134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	423.1	5.73	12.8	18.05	6.61	15.61
1925* ..	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	356.8	4.01	12.5	15.04	5 49	15 39

*The figures for stations outside India, *i.e.*, Aden and Bushire have been included.

The admission rate (for 1925) is 356.8 per 1,000 and shows a decrease of 66 3 per 1,000 as compared with 1924. The ratio per 1,000 for deaths is 4.01 as compared with 5.73 and the ratio per 1,000 for average constantly sick 15.04 as compared with 18.05 in 1924

The ratio per 1,000 for invalids is 12.5 and is the lowest since 1914 However, it is still more than double the figure for the quinquennial period 1910-14. The hospital admission ratios for the chief diseases show a marked fall in the incidence of Malaria. The early and short monsoon did not favour the occurrence of a malaria epidemic. There is a welcome improvement in the incidence of small-pox and of venereal disease. A slight increase is shown in influenza, the entire group of fevers, sandfly fever and diarrhoea.

MORTALITY FROM WILD ANIMALS

The total number of persons killed by wild animals in British India during 1925 amounted to 1,962, as against 2,587 in the previous year. Tigers were responsible for 974 deaths, leopards for 181, wolves for 263, bears for 82, elephants for 78, and hyenas for 6. Deaths were highest from tigers in Madras, from leopards in the Central Provinces and Berar, from wolves in the United Provinces, from bears in Bihar and Orissa and from elephants in Assam. Of the 370 deaths from "other animals," 73 were assigned to wild pigs and 98 to crocodiles and alligators. The highest number of deaths from all wild animals occurred in Madras (452), Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar coming next in order. The mortality from elephants showed a marked increase in provinces where these animals are found wild. There has been a noticeable decrease in deaths from all other animals except bears in almost all provinces.

Deaths from snake bite fell from 19,867 to 19,258. Decreases occurred in Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam; but Bombay and Bengal have reported slight increases.

During the year 21,605 wild animals were reported to have been destroyed of which 1,609 were tigers, 4,660 leopards, 2,485 bears and 2,361 wolves. A sum of Rs. 1,55,667 was paid in rewards, against Rs. 1,69,765 in the previous year. The number of snakes destroyed in India proper decreased from 47,106, to 41,604 and the rewards paid for their destruction were Rs. 1,579 as against Rs. 1,405 in the previous year.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

There were 3,956 State-Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in India at the end of 1925 as compared with 3,669 in 1924 an increase of 287. The total number of patients treated was 41,155,578 (752,075 in-patients and 40,402,603 out-patients) as compared with 38,686,249 (694,783 in patients and 38,686,249 out-patients) in 1924. The increase was noticeable in all provinces except Assam and the United Provinces. The greatest reduction was in Cachar district of Assam, partly due to the levy of a fee of one anna per out-door patient on each new case.

The number of Mental Hospitals throughout British India was 23, compared with 22 in 1924 and their total population 10,992 against 9,712 in 1924. The criminal population of the mental hospitals numbered 584 in 1925 against 560 in 1924.

There were in 1925 eight Medical College in India and 23 Medical Schools. There is at Dehra Dun an X-Ray Institute wherein training is given in radio-diagnosis, radio—and electric-therapy and radiology, the number of students in 1925 being 62. There are officially maintained X-Ray Installations at Delhi and Simla.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. The census figures of 1921 give the total as 102,513, as against 109,094 in 1911. But it is doubtful if this figure represents anything more than the more advanced cases and possibly a majority of this number are the begging and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. E. Muir, M.D., F.R.C.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, says that "we think that it would not be an over estimate to put down the number of lepers in India somewhere between a half and one million."

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England, with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925. His Excellency is its President and Sardar Saheb Balwant Singh Puri, Honorary Secretary of the Association.

A special research worker on a Salary of Rs. 1,200-75-1,500 has been appointed for five years who is working under Dr. E. Muir, M.D., F.R.C.S., in the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, where doctors are trained in the special treatment of leprosy.

The whole of the first year of the Indian Council was occupied with preliminary organising work and very early, in its second year, 1926 it began to put its work into operation. The Central Committee is under the finally adopted scheme vested with the task of promoting research, preparing and publishing propaganda material and arranging for the training of doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. Measures for the accommodation and treatment of leprous patients and other schemes of purely local interest are the concern of Provincial Committees working as agents of the Indian Council. One of the early decisions of the Council therefore related to the apportionment of the revenue of the Fund as between the Central and Provincial Governments. It was decided that the total revenue, less the income of contributions received from Ruling Princes, which according to their wishes, has been ear-marked for the promotion of research under the direction of the Central Committee, should so be allocated that the amount distributed to

Provincial Committees should not be less than 50 per cent. of the total

Two circulars were early in 1926 issued to the Provinces setting forth in detail the approved plan of action for the Central and Provincial Committees. In pursuance of the proposals made in it permanent local Committees to administer the funds to be allotted to them from the head quarters and to direct and control the anti leprosy campaign in their respective provinces were formed and by the close of the year all the Provinces has constituted branches In order to secure uniformity in certain broad principles relating to the anti-leprosy campaign to be undertaken by the Provincial Committees and with a view to its conformity with the latest scientific information about the nature of the disease, the Indian Council issued in the early part of 1926 a "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India." This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the bases upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest.—

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community.

(2) Segregations is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for

(a) financially it would be impossible:

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated.

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases.

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects:—

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable; and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generation, will become fewer.

The Provincial Committees have all placed the question of the training of doctors and the starting of treatment centres where facilities will be available for the proper diagnosis and treatment of the disease, in the forefront of their programmes and their resources have in many cases been supplemented by local Governments by the grant of substantial financial assistance

A general appeal for funds was made on the formation of the Indian Council and closed in January 1926. Realisations produced Rs. 20,00,000. This was invested and forms the capital of the Association, to which it yields an annual revenue of Rs. 1,21,000.

CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling infant mortality. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the larger towns in India. The institution of an all India Baby Week, an undertaking to which Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has devoted great and successful enthusiasm has also given a stimulus to the work and promises to be an important perennial aid to its progress. In all the great centres of population work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infantile hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that and consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children. The admirable work done year by year by the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India is recognised by the Government of India, which subsidises this organisation with a grant of Rs. 3,70,000 a year for the maintenance of the Women's Medical Service of India

Centres of Activity.—The Child Welfare Directory gives the following list of places where the movement is already at work:

Bombay.—The centre of much active and enthusiastic welfare work; the Lady Willingdon Maternity Homes near the people's chawls being unique of their kind in India. The Bombay Infant Welfare Society founded by Lady Lloyd has already established 8 Infant Welfare Centres where prenatal, maternity and child welfare work is being carried on.

Poona.—The work carried out by the Seva Sadan Society of Poona deserves special mention in this connection. Child welfare centres have been established in several places throughout the Presidency and are in charge of Public

Health Nurses trained by the Seva Sadan Society. Certain of these Child Welfare centres are subsidized by the Bombay Branch of the Red Cross.

Surat.—The Henderson Ophthalmic Scheme for treating Ophthalmia Neonatorum and stemming "the enormous amount of preventible and curable blindness that is laying its shadow over the health, happiness and usefulness of this great portion of our Empire."

Bijapur.—Mr. Henderson, I.C.S., has now started the same beneficent work for blind babies as in Surat.

Delhi.—Work was started in 1914 by two lady health visitors brought out from England by the Government of India. Their salaries are now met by the Delhi Municipality, a substantial grant being paid towards them by Government; three infant welfare centres have been established and a comprehensive scheme for the training and supervision of indigenous *dais* is carried on. A training school for health visitors and midwife supervisors has been established in connection with this scheme and is financed by the Lady Chelmsford League. All particulars may be obtained from the Secretary Lady Reading Health School, Viceregal Estates, Simla (and Imperial Secretariat, Delhi).

Madras.—Under the Provincial Branch of the Lady Chelmsford League and of the Red Cross Society a number of Infant Welfare Centres have been opened in the City, also a school for training health visitors under Mrs Chinappi, M.B., the Medical Superintendent of the Co-operative Midwives Scheme, by means of which trained midwives are provided for the City and much antenatal, maternity and infant welfare work is carried on. There are also local centres of both the Red Cross and the Lady Chelmsford League in the Madras mofussil.

Punjab.—The Punjab Branch of the Lady Chelmsford League was founded in 1921 and has established an Infant Welfare Centre and a school for training health visitors in Lahore under two health visitors brought from England. Its object is to establish child welfare centres with a trained health visitor in charge in each district.

United Provinces.—Infant Welfare centres exist in the following places:—Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dehra Dun, Gonda, Ghazipur, Lucknow. Other places are also taking up the work, and decrease in Infant mortality is noted as a result of the work in many places.

Bengal.—Work as undertaken by the Corporation of *Calcutta*, and by the Indian Red Cross Society in that town. The latter body is now also financing a Health School for the training of workers. A centre at *Titagkur* financed by Thos Duff & Co., Ltd. cares for the infants of the operatives in the Jute Mills. A flourishing centre exists at *Dacca* where excellent work is being done.

Sind.—Karachi has two trained Health Visitors as well as 8 nurses, and there is a large amount of maternity work. Hyderabad is noted specially for its work among indigenous midwives.

Central Provinces.—In Nagpur city the work is being carried on by the Municipality very successfully. The Red Cross has also opened a centre in Civil Lines.

Rajputana.—Ajmer is the only centre at present.

N. W. F. P.—Dera Ismail Khan has a flourishing work, much appreciated by the people. Peshawar centre has had to be closed for want of a suitable worker.

Baluchistan.—A centre was established in Quetta in 1922, and has done steady work.

Central India.—Indore has a centre financed by the Red Cross Society.

Bangalore.—Has an enthusiastic Committee with two Health Centres.

Indian States.—The following have undertaken definite Child Welfare work, while trained midwives are employed in a number of others: Kolhapur, Baroda, Jaipur.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to combating the prejudices of the mothers in respect of new-born children. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, under-nourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizen.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely de-centralized, and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branchesr under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The **objects** on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.
3. Child welfare.
4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.
5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.
6. Home Service Ambulance Work.
7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150 and any thing between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50

Constitution.—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is the Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt C.I.E., I.C.S., and the Organising Secretary Colonel Bhola Nauth, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retd.)

Finances.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1926 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances in the end of December 1926 stood at a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 67,53,000-0-0. The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which is 3½ lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund A sum of Rs. 2,70,000-0-0 was so distributed to the Provincial Branches under this arrangement during the year 1926.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.
(Indian Council.)

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects :—

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured ;

(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room ;

(*c*) The manufacture and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic ;

(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps ;

(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted in 1910. It has since issued 1,20,468 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and 5,944 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

In 1926 the Indian Council spent Rs 47,235-5-7 in furthering its objects and closed the year with Govt. securities of the face value of Rs. 70,000. The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 Rs. 100, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin and Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood as President, Lady President and Chairman respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., is the Chairman, and Colonel Bhola Nauth, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retd.), the General Secretary

LUNACY AND ASYLUMS IN INDIA

on for mentally afflicted dia is, like that for those y inadequate. In the dition of affairs as regards itutions for the care and ane is still worse as no t all so that those whose render their freedom a or the most part confined

Census Reports of 1921 ion of 318,942,480 (India and Burma), there are 72,907 person making a proportion of insane to sane every 10,000.

In the United Kingdom the propo insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,00 n New Zealand it is as much as 45 pe In reviewing these figures it must be mind that those of the United Kingd New Zealand include the "feeble-m an item that is not included in the fig British India.

INDIA.

	General population.			Insane populat	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female
ritish	139,243,123	131,707,310	270,950,433	44,673	28,234
	24,752,431	23,239,616	47,992,047	9,478	5,920
.	163,995,554	154,946,920	318,942,480	54,151	34,1 4

e 88 305 insanes of India exists accommodation in 9 712, hence only one he total insane population e afforded accommodation t exist especially for their

le gives the number of each province during 1921, the total population of such instit each province and the number di cured and died.

The number of asylums has not chan

There has been a decrease in the ad and re-admissions during the year accounted for by the decrease in the sions of military insanes.

No. of Mental Hospitals	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospitals.			Discharged cured.	Died.	Daily average	
		Males.	Females.	Total.			Strength.	Sick.
4	224	999	173	1,172	85	55	977·05	89 61
1	70	410	97	507	35	22	436·97	§22 78
1	70	300	54	354	32	5	291·61	4 90
3	296	1,291	309	1,600	172	145	1,287·16	204 52
1	322	929	264	1,193	144	90	873·27	52 17
1	99	346	93	439	36	17	361·04	11 75
6	535	1,529	473	2,002	285	120	1,459·6	66 8
3	†337	983	312	1,295	140	107	941 58	128 47
2	204	984	166	1,150	76	103	944·76	117 98
22	2,136	7,790	1,850	9,640	972	628	7,605·21	780 96
22	2,157	7,771	1,941	9,712	1,017	676	7,695·94	7 8 66

The admin st at on of Asylums s unde he d ct nt o o h P ovinc a Adm str
M d a O h ers In the case of the so-called *Central " Asylums*, that is to say, the Asylums at Madras, North Yeravda (Bombay Presidency), Lahore (Punjab), Agra (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), *Berhampore (Bengal)*, and Rangoon (*Burma*) as *well as the* Asylum at *Ranchi the charge* of the institution is in the hands of a wholetime medical officer who is termed the "Superintendent". He is *usually*, but by no means always, a trained alienist. The *remaining Asylums* are in the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the locality in which they happen to be situated. Not one of the existing Asylums in British India can be *said to be* up-to-date as regards construction, organisation, staffing or *equipment*. In every instance, even including the new Asylum *for* Burma which is now under *construction in* Rangoon, the custodial *aspect of the* Institution has received the greatest amount of consideration with the result that only a very little attention has been paid to all that goes towards the remedial requirements *of* the institution. It will *probably* take some years yet to obtain in India proper recognition of the fact that an Asylum for persons suffering *f om m ntal d seas s* shou d be
n e ery sense of the term her raison d'etre is to treat and to c every other *consideration* must be dary to this fundamental conc *in* almost every country in the makes any pretension to be rega lised, the term " Asylum " has n *lished for all institutions* dedic *care and* treatment of the in *to* the lack of interest in Psych that this term generally *connote* and America, the nomenclature *followed in* the classification of m renders all official returns that to deal with the types of insan in the various Asylums in India c worthless. *Even* were a less ob *fication of* the varieties of ment troduced it would not be possible ing absence of properly *trained* render information *that* would be *statistical value* from a psychiatric

The following table shews the cl the types of insanity *recorded* i published by *every Province* in t *year 1924-25*.

The principal types of insanity treated during the year 1924-25 in the Lunatic As Provinces of—

—	Bengal.	Assam.	Bihar & Orissa.	United Provinces	Bombay.	Madras.	Punjab.
diocy	24	6	13	128	100	61	125
Mania	304	217	144	483	650	341	195
Melancholia	139	183	29	165	301	180	79
pileptic Insanity	83	21	27	100	93	69	77
Other forms of Insanity ..	333	74	126	557	281	487	231
Dementia	532	2	70	167	437	278	486

It will be seen from the *foregoing that* the rgest number of cases *in the* Asylums are hewn as "*Mania*" and "Melancholia." These rms "Mania" and "Melancholia" are nowa-ays *regarded* as obsolete. For purposes of mparison of the terms *that* are nowadays nployed to distinguish *psychopathic* states ith those *that are still* permitted to hold good India the following extract has been made om a recent report published by the Union South Africa :—

Infection Psychoses.
Exhaustion Psychoses.
Intoxication Psychoses.
Thywigenons Psychoses.
Dementia Præcox.
Dementia Paralytica.
Organic Dementias.
Involution Psychoses.
Manic-depressive Psychoses.
Paranoia.
Epileptic Psychoses.
Psychogenic Neurosis.
Constitutional Psychopathic State
Psychopathic Personalities.
Defective Mental Development.

As regards the **incidence of insanity** among the various races of *India* as well as the incidence of insanity *in relation to occupation* no really *reliable* information is obtainable in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general population that come under observation. On the other the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1911 to be as follows:

INDIA

AGE.	Insane.		Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEARS				
0– 5	651	434	102	139
5–10	2,905	1,882	547	568
10–15	4,098	2,703	833	876
15–20	4 366	3,076	940	1,028
20–25	5 518	3,379	1,118	1,095
25–30	6,861	3,582	1,270	1,013
30–35	7,281	3,819	1,316	1,126
35–40	5,651	2,949	976	790
40–45	5,316	3,486	960	998
45–50	3,332	2,157	574	571
50–55	3,132	2,492	558	706
55–60	1,465	1 046	239	297
60–65	1,683	1 471		
65–70	602	439		
70 and over	1,070	1,006	567	795
unspecified	270	133		
Total for all India	54,151	34,154	....	....

A further result of the general apathy, both official and non-official, towards matters pertaining to psychiatry, the subject of 'feeble-mindedness' has not yet come to be recognised as one that has any practical bearing on the welfare of the state as a whole with the result that there is no official institution for the care and education of feeble-minded children.

As regards the relation of insanity to crime, and more especially as regards the confinement of criminal insanes in jails, the report of the recent Commission of Enquiry into the subject of Indian Jails (published in 1920) contains some valuable suggestions. As things are the ideas both as regards the theory and the practice of dealing with insanity and crime in India, embodied in the existing legislation can only be described as archaic.

(See also "*Insanity in India*" by Colonel G. F. W. Ewens, I.M.S., and "Lunacy in India" by Major A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.)

The Women's Medical Service for India

Th s S   ce s n uded n he Na ona A tl n f. s_pp y ng m d a a d b_ women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £..,000 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment of the service is made (*a*) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service; (*b*) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (*a*) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India. (*b*) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty at entry. (*c*) She must be a first-class medical woman, *i.e*, she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act; but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, are of proved experience and ability. (*d*) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed. The services of officers may be lent to Local or Municipal bodies, or to special institutions, which may be responsible for whole or part of the pay

Pay.—The rates of pay are as follows:—

1st	to	3rd	year	Rs.	450	per month.
4th	to	6th	,,	,,	500	,,
7th	to	9th	year	Rs	550	per month
10th	to	...h	,,	,,	600	,,
13th	to	15th	,,	,,	650	,,
16th	to	18th	,,	,,	700	,,
19th	to	21st	,,	,,	750	,,
22nd	to	24th	,,	,,	800	,,
25th	and after		,,	,,	850	,,

also an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 per month to those below 12 years' service and Rs. 150 per month to those of 12 years' service and over. But no member can be confirmed in the 500-rupee grade unless she has passed an examination in such vernacular as the Provincial Committee shall prescribe. In addition furnished quarters are provided free of rent or a house rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee may be granted in lieu of it.

Officers of the Service are permitted to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties, and the Provincial Committee has the power to determine whether such duties are thus interfered with. Except in very special cases retirement is compulsory at the age of fifty-five. An officer whose appointment is not confirmed or who is dismissed, is granted an allowance sufficient to pay her passage to England.

Leave Rules.—(*a*) Casual Leave, which is occasional leave on full pay for a few days and is not supposed to interrupt duty. (*b*) Leave on average pay is granted up to 2-11 of an officer's period on duty, according to Fundamental Rules. More than eight months' leave on average pay is not granted at one time. (*c*) Study leave may also be granted up to twelve months during the whole service. An allowance of 12 sh. per day is granted in addition to ½ average pay during study leave. (*d*) Extraordinary leave at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee (*e*) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions —(*i*) on medical certificate, without limit of amount; and (*ii*) otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all reckoned in terms of leave on average pay. (*f*) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is 18 months. (*g*) When an officer returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against her leave account, no leave will become due to her until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty, sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which she took before it was due. There are no allowances during extraordinary leave A doctor appointed in England receives a sum of £100 to cover her passage and incidental expenses. There are also allowances to cover the cost of journeys by rail and road.

There is also a Provident Fund, each member contributing monthly thereto ten per cent of her salary, the Association contributing an equal amount, and each subscriber's account being granted interest on the amount standing to credit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, "or at such rate as the Council can invest without risk to the funds of the Associati

[illegible] resigns (except on account of ill-health) before completing five years' service, or in the event of dismissal. On retirement after approved service the sum which has accumulated to the credit of the subscriber is handed over to her.

FREE PASSAGES.—Officers of the Women's Medical Service are granted free return passages corresponding to those granted under the Lee Concessions to officers of all-India services. The maximum number of return passages granted during an officer's entire term of service must not exceed four, the first falling due after 4 years service.

Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital—The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women and the Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Secretary in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70 nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi (Raisina) within easy reach of the old city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the [illegible] for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients and a commodious out-patients department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs. 5,11,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the M.B., B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

SENIOR STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Midwifery and Gynæcology—Miss G. J. Campbell, M.D., Ch. B. (Glas.), Women's Medical Service.

Vice-Principal and Professor of Surgery—Miss E. Pfeil, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.

Professor of Medicine—Miss N. E. Trouton, M.B. B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. Calcutta.

Professor of Ophthalmology—Miss R. Roulston, M.B., Ch. B. (Glas.), D.O. (Oxon.), W.M.S.

Professor of Pathology—Miss L. S. Chatterji, M.B., Ch. B., (Aberdeen), D.P.H., Cambridge.

Professor of Anatomy—Miss K. J. McDermott, M.B., B.S. (Punjab), W.M.S.

Professor of Physiology—Mrs. Munday, M.B., Ch. B. (Liverpool), W.M.S.

Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics, and Superintendent of the Science Department—Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc. (Glas.)

Lecturer in Chemistry—Miss Sosheila Ram, M.A. (Cantab.)

Lecturer in Biology—Miss C. C. Burt, B.Sc. (Edin.)

Lecturer in English—Mrs. Coatman, M.A., Manchester.

Bursar and Warden—Miss M. W. Jesson, M.A. (Cantab.)

Attached to the Hospital there are: (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendents, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1886, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition Branches were formed in each Province, each Branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial [illegible] It gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, it gives post-graduate scholarships for study in the United Kingdom. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women. It has assisted by grants in aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial Branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,70,000 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors

and a Junior service of 17 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. Lady Irwin, C.I., The Hon. Secretary is the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, and the Secretary Dr. A. C. Scott, C.M.O., W.M.S.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais It has also done much propaganda work.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING MEDICAL AID BY WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

Amalgamation of Administration.—At a general meeting held in Simla in July 1923 it was decided that the administration of the Funds for the physical welfare of Indian women under the Presidency of the Viceroy's wife should be administered by a single committee and with identical rules. These funds are the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Women's Medical Service for India, Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, Lady Chelmsford All-India Maternity League and Lady Reading Women of India Fund. The President of the Amalgamated Committee is H. E. the Lady Irwin and the Hon. and Joint Secretaries are respectively Lt.-Col. Norman Walker, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy and Dr. A. C. Scott, W.M.S. The Hon. Treasurer is Sir Frederic Gauntlett.

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staffs are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These hospitals also act as training institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation has gone a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, c/o St. George's Hospital, Bombay. This is composed of representatives of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and works under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. A meeting was held in Bombay in 1923 when Nurses from the Presidency met to discuss the question. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with those countries. Government has proposed [illegible] Register preparatory to [illegible]

Nursing Bodies.—The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr. A. R. Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road, South: Nurses' Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road; and Nurses Bureau, 37, McLeod Street. In **Madras** there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses, the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated, (President Her Excellency Lady Goschen. The Association has under its management—The Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute, Western Castle Mount Road, Madras. Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians, always available The Lady Willingdon Nursing Home, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras, and Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home. Ootacamund for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and [illegible] definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions

o a d n a n o wo f associations are as follows :—

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Hon. Secretary: F. S. Thornely, Esq., Bombay.

Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay. Hon. Secretary: Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.I. C.P.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association. Secretary: C. A. Thomas, Esq., I.C.S., Old Custom House, Bombay.

Cama Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay. Hon. Secretary: H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq.

Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association Poona. Hon. Secretary: A. C. Wild, Esq., I.C.S.

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Karachi. Hon Secretary: R. D. Hood, Esq.

Nasik Civil Hospital Nursing Association. Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Ahmedabad and Lely Memorial Nursing Association, Ahmedabad. Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association. Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association. Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

Prince of Wales Nursing Association, Aden Hon. Secretary: E. Somerville Murray Esq., Aden.

Kanara Nursing Association Karwar Hon. Secretary: D. S. Dhave, Esq., Karwar.

Victory Nursing Association, Sholapur. Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hospital Nursing Association, Matheran. Hon. Secretary: Lt.-Col B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S.

Ahmednagar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Ahmednagar. Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon.

Panch Mahals Nursing Association. Godhra. Honorary Secretary. Civil Surgeon.

After further experience it was felt that it is undesirable to have a considerable number of detached and independent nursing associations, training and certifying nurses, without any common standard of entrance examination, or certification. It was therefore decided to establish the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association which came into existence in the year 1910.

The principle on which the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association works is a central system of examination, certification, registration and control. It is now the only nursing, examining, registering and certifying body in the Bombay Presidency. At the same time, the local associations retain entire charge of their local funds excepting Provident funds which have been transferred to the Central fund, and also entire control of the nurses when they are in their

n n p n Go n ment for absorbing the personnel of the local associations into a Presidency Nursing Association. This will not however affect the individuality of local associations which will continue to control their own funds and to exercise control over local establishments, subject in the latter case to such limitations as a revision of the nature in question will require.

The Association commenced its operations on the 1st April 1911. The institutions recognized under the by-laws for the training of nurses at present are—St. George's Hospital, J J Hospital Cama and Albless Hospital, Bai Motlabai Hospital, Bombay; Hutteesing and Premabai Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad; Civil Hospital, Belgaum; Morarbhai Vrijbhukhandas Hospital Surat; Karachi Civil Hospital, Karachi; Sassoon Hospital, Poona; State General Hospital, Baroda; King Edward Memorial Hospital, Sholapur; V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad; Civil Hospital, Nasik; Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, King Edward Memorial Hospital Parel Bombay; Zenana Mission Hospital, Bombay and the following for the training of Midwives M. V. Hospital, Civil Hospital, Surat; Victoria Jubilee and King Edward VII Hospital Ahmedabad; Bai Motleebai Hospital, J J Hospital, Cama and Albless Hospital, Bombay; Dufferin Hospital, Karachi; Sassoon Hospital, St. Margaret's Hospital, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona; Civil Hospital, Belgaum; Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur; Wadia Maternity Homes, Supari Bag, Parel, Bombay Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad; Civil Hospital Nasik; King Edward Memorial Hospital, Sholapur. Achratlal Girdharlal Maternity Home, Ahmedabad; Zenana Mission Hospital, Broach

Provision for retiring allowances is made for all members on the basis of a Provident Fund and a Nursing Reserve has been established for employment in emergencies such as war, pestilence or public danger or calamity.

Address:—The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, Secretariat, Bombay

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—In 1906 this Association was inaugurated replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which Society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so urgently called for. The name of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs. Cottrell, while Mrs. Sheppherd by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the pioneer of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to provide an enlarged Nursing organisation, but mainly owing to financial reasons she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognising the need for expansion, consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for co

operation towards this project. and after much consideration and discussion with the Government of India, Lieut.-Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established An appeal by Lady Minto, addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously, and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctuations increased a little with time. The assistance of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma. At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscriptions being really an insurance against illness.

Her Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Lady Irwin is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary: Lt.-Colonel Hay Thorburn, I.M.S.

Hon Treasurer: W. J. Litster, Esq, O.F.E., C.I.E.

Chief Lady Superintendent: Miss G. Bickett. Address—Central Committee, L.M.I.N.A., Viceregal Lodge, Simla, or Delhi.

Hon. Secretary, Home Committee: Lt Col Sir Warren R. Crooke-Lawless, C.B., C.I.E., O.B.E., LL.D., House Governor, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Secretary, Home Committee: Miss M. E Ray R.R.C., 54, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea

Nurses' Organizations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses Association of India, and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the international Council of Nurses.

President: Mrs. G. D. Franklin, 83, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gadsden General Hospital, Madras.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Within the abnormally short period of nine years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in six of its most progressive Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete Self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the **Municipal franchise** had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified

to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 twenty-two women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards, four of whom were *elected* by Bombay City voters, the others having been nominated.

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It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in repre[illegible] interment of one [illegible] stimulated politic[illegible] consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation

'Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (J. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted,' we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self Government elsewhere in the British Empire The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life.

The year 1919 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for and the country's support of the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should decide by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Travancore, a very progressive Indian State was the first to grant the Legislative vote to women at the close of 1920, and it was promptly followed by the Indian State of Jhalawar In the first session of the Legislative Councils in 1921 it is gratifying to record that a motion was tabled by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair of Malabar that he would bring forward a Resolution [illegible] Madr[illegible] to remove the [illegible] regard to the [illegible] During the mor[illegible] between the tabling of a Woman Suffrage motion and its introduction for Debate the Madras women under the leadership of the Women's Indian Association carried on all forms of public propaganda and canvassed the important members of the Council. The Debate took place on April 1st and after a short discussion, in which it was evident that opposition came only from the Muhammadan members, the debate itself became only an accumulation of appreciation of womanhood and an expression of faith in its future. When the division was taken, it resulted in the resolution being carried by a majority of 34. Madras has thus the honour of being the first Province in British India to enfranchise its

and it has done ungrudgingly and

unhesitatingly in the broad spirit of the equality of the sexes, as it grants the vote to women on the same terms as it has been granted to men.

Mr. Trivedi brought forward a Woman Suffrage Resolution in the **Bombay** Legislative Council during the same session, but some irregularity in its wording caused it to be pronounced out of order. In June that subject was tabled again and championed by Rao Saheb Hari lal Desaibhai Desai of Ahmedabad, Deputy President of the Council. As in Madras, the intervening month was filled with suffrage activity by the women of the Presidency and was remarkable for a large joint meeting of Bombay city women at which 19 Women's Societies took part, and for a suffrage meeting of Marathi and Gujerati women in Poona when over 800 women showed the greatest enthusiasm for the movement.

The **Bombay** Council Debate on Woman Suffrage took three days and the subject was very fully discussed by over 40 members. The result was satisfactory to the suffragists, the voting being 52 in favour, 25 against and 12 neutral. Thus Madras and Bombay Presidencies gave the lead to the other Provinces. In September, 1922, Mr. S. M. Bose, in the **Bengal** Council, moved a Woman Suffrage Resolution, which was debated for three days but finally defeated by 56 to 37 votes, a *bloc* of 40 Muhammadan members voting solidly against it. In September 1925 the Bengal Council passed the Suffrage Resolution by a vote of 54 to 38.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's similar Resolution in the **Behar and Orissa** Legislative Council was defeated by only a 10 votes' majority.

These Debates proved so educational to their respective Provinces that the Bengal and Behar Provinces have since granted qualified women the Municipal vote.

In February, 1923, a world suffrage record was made by the *unanimous* vote of the **United Provinces** Legislative Council in favour of Woman Suffrage.

In 1926 the Punjab granted woman suffrage without a division, thus there now remain in India only the Central Provinces and Behar where women are still unenfranchised.

The new Reform Bill for **Burma** has included the grant of woman suffrage to the qualified Burmese women, and further made provision for their election as Councillors if the Council passes a Resolution desiring their admission and if that Resolution is approved of by the Governor.

In April, 1922, the **Mysore** Legislative Council unanimously passed the Woman Suffrage Resolution. The vote for the Representative Assembly of Mysore was granted to women in October, 1922. The vote for Mysore Legislative Franchise was granted to the Mysore women by H. H. The Maharaja and His Privy Council in June 1923. In October, 1924, **Assam** Provincial Council granted Woman Suffrage for its Province by 26 to 8. It also has been the first Province to pass a Resolution in favour of allowing women to enter the Council as members.

There is little doubt that it will be only a few years at most before all the provinces of India will have granted woman suffrage, and the right to vote will advance the interests of women immensely along the lines of education, health, housing, morality and social customs.

The Indian Native States of **Travancore, Cochin and Rajkot** are the only places in India where the sex disqualification has been completely removed from the statute book. These have allowed women the right to stand for election for the Legislative Council as well as the right to vote for it, and two women have been elected to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot. The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government. Mrs. Poonem Lukhose became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Darbar Physician. She is Minister for Health to the State. Cochin State has nominated Mr. Madhavi Amma as a member of its first Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils. This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament; and the gaining of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists. Many large, influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures. A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution, but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative franchise. The Legislative Assembly has passed by a large majority a Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces. Accordingly in November 1923, women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women who voted in the large cities was surprisingly large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and comprised women of all castes and communities.

In April, 1926, as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from entering the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies. Again Madras Council, on the 17th July, was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to its membership. Bombay and the Punjab have followed its lead in August and October respectively. This has enabled women to become members of the new Councils which will function

for the next three years. But the permission came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success, so the Women's Indian Association is asking that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which have voted to admit them, and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State. Thus this year marks another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emancipation of Indian womanhood.

In 1926 the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, all granted the franchise to women, so that at the end of 1927 the only unenfranchised Province is Behar and Orissa. The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first Woman member to a Legislative Council in British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council, to the Office of Deputy-President of the Council.

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise, though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood. As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and will be adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections.

Though the Women's Indian Association is the only defined Suffrage Society almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and the following ladies have identified themselves specially with the movement: Lady D. Tata, Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadasivaier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. A. Besant, Mrs M. E. Cousins, Mrs Srirangamma, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorabji, Mrs. Khedkar, Dr. Mistry, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhuri, Mrs. Kumudini Basu, Mrs. K. N. Roy, Lady Shafi, Mrs. Hassan Imam, Miss S. B. Das, Mrs Rustomji Faridoonji, Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narain Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs. van Gildermeester, etc.

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immoveable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years purchase on the nett Municipal assessment. For estate under Rs. 10,000 the probate duty payable is 2 %, between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 the duty payable is 2½%. Over 50,000 rupees the duty payable is 3%. In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted :—

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances
2. The amount of funeral expenses.
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immoveable properties have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no-objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted

Warrant of Precedence.

A new Warrant of Precedence or India in supersession of the notification published on February 10, 1899, which has been approved by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, was published in 1922. Henceforth the following table will be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons named, as under:—

1 Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2 Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.
3 Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
4 Commander-in-Chief in India.
5 Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab Behar and Burma.
6 Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam.
7 Chief Justice of Bengal.
8 Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9 Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. President of the Council of State.
12 President of the Legislative Assembly.
13. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
14. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
15. Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Members of Executive Councils and Ministers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore, and Commissioner in Sind,—within their respective charges.
16. Chief of the General Staff; Chief Commissioner of Railways; General Officer Commanding Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and Officers of the rank of General.
17. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
18. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and Behar.
19. Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan; Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
20. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, Central Provinces and Assam.
21. Presidents of Legislative Councils within their respective Provinces.
22. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Pulsne Judges of High Courts.
23. Lieutenant-Generals.
24. Comptroller and Auditor-General; President of the Public Service Commission and President of the Railway Board.
25. Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur.
26 Members of the Railway Board, Railway Financial Commissioner; and Secretaries to the Government of India.
27. Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India; Commissioner in Sind; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Judges of Chief Courts; and Members of the Central Board of Revenue.
28. Chief [illegible]oner of the Andamans and Chief Commissioner of Delhi,—within their respective charges; Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States when within the Punjab.
29. Commissioner of Revenue and Customs, Bombay; Consulting Engineer to the Government of India; Development Commissioner Burma, Director of Development, Bombay Director-General, Indian Medical Service Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Financial Commissioners; Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces, Sind and Upper Burma; Major-Generals; members of a Board of Revenue; Surgeon-Generals.
30. Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.
31. Agents of State Railways; Controller of the Currency; Additional Judicial Commissioners; Agency Commissioner, Madras; Commissioners of Divisions, and Residents of the 2nd Class,—within their respective charges
32. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing (not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant).
33. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
34. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay
35. Chief Secretaries to Governments other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam.
36. Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown.
37. Accountants-General, Class I; Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Census Commissioner for India; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Colonels Commandant and Colonels on the Staff; Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Director Intelligence Bureau; Director-General of Archæology in India; Director of the Geological Survey Director, Royal Indian Marine, when an officer of the Royal Navy of rank lower than Rear-Admiral or an officer of the Royal Indian Marine; Educational Commissioner with the Government of India; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Inspector General of Forests; Military Accountant-General; Opium Agent, Benares; Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; and Surveyor General of India.
38. Additional Judicial Commissioners; Agency Commissioner, Madras; Chief Commissioner of the Andamans; Chief Commissioner of Delhi Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, Commissioners of Divisions; and Residents of the 2nd Class.
39. Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Secretaries; Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments.
40. Accountants-General other than Class I; Chief Auditors, Eastern Bengal Railway and North-Western Railway; Chief Conservators of Forests; Chief Engineers; Chief Engineer, Telegraphs; Colonels; Command Controllers of Military Accounts; Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay; Director of the Botanical Survey of India; Directors, Civil Engineering Mechanical Engineering, Traffic and Establishment and Railway Board; D[illegible] of

Commercial Intelligence; Director-General of Observatories; Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments; Director, Zoological Survey; Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs; His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta; Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments and in the North-West Frontier Province; Inspectors-General of Prisons under Local Governments; Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years' Civil service, if not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant; Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; President of the Forest College and Research Institute; Provincial Sanitary Commissioners; Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India; and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

41. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

42. Solicitor to the Government of India; and Standing Counsel to the Government of India.

43. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur; and Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

44 Chairman of Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of the Presidency towns, Rangoon and Karachi; Members of the Public Service Commission; Non-official Presidents of Municipal Corporations in Presidency towns and Rangoon within their respective municipal jurisdictions; Settlement Commissioners; Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of the Presidency towns and Rangoon within their charges; and Chief Inspector of Mines.

45. Collectors of Customs; Collectors and [illegible] of [illegible]; Collector of Stamp [illegible] lector of Land Revenue, [illegible] of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur); Political Agen[illegible] and [illegible], and Residents (othe[illegible] —within [illegible] s oners of [illegible]; [illegible] Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

46. Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India; Director, Central Bureau of Information, Government of India; Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Director of Purchases and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department; Establishment Officer in the Army Department and to the Railway Board.

47. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Director of the Indian Institute of Science; and Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorki.

48. Assistant to the Inspector-General of Forests; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province; Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns and Rangoon; Comptroller, Assam; Conservators of Forests; Controller of Army Factory Accounts; [illegible] of Marine A[illegible] Controller Royal Air Force Accounts; Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs; Deputy Director General Indian Medical Service; Deputy Director-General of Post Office; Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic; Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau; Deputy Military Accountant-General Director, Medical Research; Director of Wireless Directors of Telegraph Engineering; District Controllers of Military Accounts; Lieutenant Colonels: Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Political Department of 18 years' Civil Service, if not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant; Mining Engineer to the Railway Board, Postmasters-General, and Superintending Engineers.

49 Assay Master, Bombay; Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Calcutta and Northern India; and Deputy Controller General.

50. Actuary to the Government of India Chief Inspector of Explosives; Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Presidency towns and Rangoon; Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps; Director, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar; Directors of major Laboratories; Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.

51. Private Secretaries to Governors, and Secretaries and First Assistants in 1st Class Residencies.

52. Administrators-General; Chief Presidency Magistrates, Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers and Officers of similar status of State Railways; Deputy Directors, Railway Board; Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur; and Officers in Class I of the General of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department.

53. Commissioner of Labour, Madras; Controller of Patents; Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Directors of Agriculture; Directors of Fisheries in Bengal and Madras; Directors of [illegible] Directors of Land Records; Excise [illegible] Railway [illegible] gent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Inspectors-General of Registration; Principal, Research Institute Cawnpore, and Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

54 District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.

55. First Assistant to the Residents at Aden, Baroda and in Kashmir; Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar; and Chairman of Port Trust, Aden

56. Military Secretaries to Governors.

57. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

58. Sheriffs within their own charges.

59. Collectors of Customs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur); Political Agents and Superintendents; Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class) and Settlement Officers

60. Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, 1st grade; Chief Forest Officers, Andamans and Nicobars; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Director-General of Archæology; Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces; Deputy Postmasters-General, 1st grade; Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, United Provinces; Deputy Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India; Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India; Managing Director, Opium Factory, Ghazipur; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 18 years' standing, Principals of major Government Colleges; Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils Senior Inspectors of Mines; Assistant Collectors of [illegible] Assistant E[illegible] Engineers o[illegible] holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division; Officers of the Archæological and other Scientific Departments; Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department; Officers of Class II of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department; Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service; Officers of the Indian Forest Department; Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department; Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of district officer or a position of a similar status and Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of 20 years' standing. Principal, School of Mines and Geology; Instructor, Wireless; Wireless Research Officers, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless; Officers of the 1st Division, Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department of 20 years' standing, Superintendent of the Government Test House.

61. Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India; Assistant Director, Public Information, Government of India, and Under-Secretaries to the Government of India.

62. Agent-General in India for the British Protectorate in Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office; Chief Constructor of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at Bombay; Consulting Surveyor to the Government, Bombay, Directors of the Persian Gulf Section and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Directors of Survey, Madras and Bengal; Keeper of the Records of the Government of the India; and Librarian, Imperial Library.

63. Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories; District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Majors; and Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing.

64. * * *

65. Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, 2nd grade; Assistant Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories; Deputy Postmasters-General, 2nd grade; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian [illegible] e of [illegible] of [illegible]0 years' [illegible]ing; Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office; Presidency Postmasters Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 20 years' sta[illegible] Assistant Co[illegible] gineers and [illegible] graphs; Ex[illegible] vice of Engineers holding a charge declared to [illegible] that of a division [illegible] and other Scientific [illegible]e Civil Veterinary Department; Officers of Class II of the General or Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department; Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service; Officers of the Indian Forest Department; Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department; and Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of district officer or a position of similar status of 12 years standing. Examiner of Local Fund Accounts Madras; Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax Instructor, Wireless; Wireless Research Officers Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless; Officers of the 1st Division Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department, Forest Engineers of 12 years' standing Works Managers, Indian Ordnance Factories

66. Assistant Commissioners (Senior), Northern India Salt Revenue; Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms; Assistant Directors, Railway Board; Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India, Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta; Chief Chemical Examiner Central Chemical Laboratory, Naini Tal Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers in Bengal and Bombay; Commander of the steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Curator of the Bureau of Education; Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; Deputy Director of Land Records, Burma; Deputy Sanitary Commissioners; Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons not belonging to the Indian Medical Service; Director, Vaccine Institute Belgaum; Emigration Commissioners; Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers of less than 12 years' standing; First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair; Honorary Presidency Magistrates; Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes; Lady Assistants to the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals; Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time scale of upwards; Presidency Magistrates Protector of Emigrants and Superintendents of Emigration, Calcutta; Protectors of Emigrants Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind Registrars to Chief Courts; Registrar of Companies, Bombay; Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal; Secretary, Board of Examiners; Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial [illegible] Inco[illegible] Off[illegible]

b a d n ta Off d maximum pay of the time-scale; and Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

1. The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

5 All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6 All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise. When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

7 Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at the Courts of Indian States or on occasions of intercourse with Indians, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

8 The following will take courtesy rank as shown :—

Consuls-General, Immediately after article 37, which includes Colonels Commandant; Consuls, Immediately after article 40, which includes ... In ... d ... af ... le 63, which includes Majors.

Consular officers de carriere will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not de carriere.

9. The following may be given, by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India :—

Peers according to their precedence in England; Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick; Privy Councillors; Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India — Immediately after Members of the Governor General's Executive Council, article 9.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom, according to date of Patents, Knights Grand Cross of the Bath; Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India; Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Immediately after the Commissioner in Sind (Article 15); Knights Commander of the Bath; Knights Commander of the Star of India; Knights Commander of St Michael and St. George, Knights Commander of the Indian Empire; Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire and Knights Bachelor.—Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31

10. All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according for the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

SALUTES.

Persons.	No. of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person.
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen Mother; Proclamation Day.
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Maskat	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India	17	
Governor of Portuguese India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies ..	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
of Diu	9	

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Viceroy and Governor-General	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony.
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Residents, 1st Class	13	Same as Governors.
Agents to the Governor-General ..	13	
Commissioner in Sind	13	
Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar ..	13	
Residents, 2nd Class	13	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station.
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	19	On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c).	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K.R.).
G.Os.C. in C.-Commands (d)	15	On assuming or relinquishing command, and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (d).	13	
Major-Generals and Colonel-Commandants Commanding Brigades (d).	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of.
Hyderabad. The Nizam of.
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.
Muscat. The Sultan of.
Mysore. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of.
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of.
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.
Travancore. The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of.
Cochin. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Karauli. The Maharaja of.
Kotah. The Maharao of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Rewa. The Maharaja of.
Tonk. The Nawab of.

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Banswara. The Maharawal of.
Bhutan. The Maharaja of.
Datia. The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Dhar. The Maharaja of.
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.
Idar. The Maharaja of.
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of.

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.
(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added.
(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

Kha pu [illegible] The [illegible] of

K [illegible]hanga[illegible]h The Maharaja of.

Orchha. The Maharaja of.

Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.

Rampur. The Nawab of.

Sikkim. The Maharaja of.

Sirohi. The Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.

Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.

Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of.

Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of.

Jaora. The Nawab of.

Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.

Jind. The Maharaja of.

Junagadh. The Nawab of.

Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.

Nabha. The Maharaja of.

Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.

Palanpur. The Nawab of.

Porbandar. The Maharaja of.

Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.

Ratlam. The Maharaja of.

Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.

Alirajpur. The Raja of.

Baoni. The Nawab of.

Barwani. The Rana of.

Bijawar. The Maharaja of.

Bilaspur. The Raja of.

Cambay. The Nawab of.

Chamba. The Raja of.

Charkhari. The Maharaja of.

Chhatarpur The Maharaja of.

Faridkot. The Raja of.

Gondal. The Thakur Saheb of.

Janjira. The Nawab of.

Jhabua. The Raja of.

Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.

Mandi. The Raja of.

Manipur. The Maharaja of.

Morvi. The Thakor Saheb of.

Narsinggarh. The Raja of.

Panna. The Maharaja of.

Pudukkottai. The Raja of.

Radhanpur. The Nawab of.

Rajgarh The Raja of.

Sailana. The Raja of.

Samthar. The Raja of.

Sirmur. The Maharaja of.

Sitamau. The Raja of.

Suket. The Raja of.

Tehri. The Raja of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of.

Banganapalle. The Nawab of.

Bansda. The Raja of.

Baraundha. The Raja of.

Bariya. The Raja of.

Chhota Udepur. The Raja of.

Danta. The Maharana of.

Dharampur. The Raja of.

Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of.

Fadthli (Shukra). The Sultan of.

Hsipaw. The Sawbwa of.

Jawhar. The Raja of.

Kalahandi. The Raja of.

Kengtung. The Sawbwa of.

Kutchipur The Rao Bahadur of.

Kishn and Socotra. The Sultan of.

Lahej (or Al Hauta). The Sultan of

Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb of.

Loharu. The Nawab of.

Lunawada. The Raja of.

Maihar. The Raja of.

Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.

Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of.

Mudhol. The Raja of.

Nagod. The Raja of.

Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of.

Patna. The Maharaja of.

Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of.

Sachin. The Nawab of.

Sangli. The Chief of.

Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of.

Shehr and Mokalla. The Sultan of.

Sonpur. The Maharaja of.

Sunth. The Raja of.

Vankaner. The Raj Saheb of.

Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of.

Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Indore. His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao alias Lala Saheb of

Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of.

Travancore. His Highness the Maharaja of.

Udaipur (Mewar). His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharana of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bikaner. Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., Maharaja of.

Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.

*Mysore. Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas Sannidhana, C.I., *Maharani of.*

Nepal. General His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of.

Patiala. Major-General His Highness Maharaja-*dhiraja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar* Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., Maharaja of.

Tonk. H. H. *Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk* Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Nawab of.

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Alwar. Colonel His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja-Rana of.

Kishangarh. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Orchha. His Highness Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Sirohi. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Ex*-Maharao of.

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Benares. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Jind. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Junagadh. His Highness Vali Ahad Mohabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, Nawab of.

Kapurthala. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Nawanagar. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Aga Khan, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., of Bombay.

Bariya. Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of.

Chitral. *His Highness* Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of.

Lahej (Al Hauta). His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadthli bin Ali, K.C.I.E., Sultan of.

Lunawada. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji Dalelsinghji, K.C.I.E., Raja of.

Sachin Major His Highness Nawab Sid Ibrahim Mohamed Yakut Khan, Mubazarud Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of.

Shehr and Mokalla. H. H. Sultan Oomer bin Awad Alkaity, Shamseer Jung Bahadur Sultan of.

Vankaner. Captain His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Baneshinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 *guns.*

Dashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.

Dthala. Amir Nasr bin Shaif bin Sef bin Abdul Hadi, Amir of.

Jamkhandi. Captain Meherban Sir Parashramrav Ramchandrarav, K.C.I.E., Chief of.

Kanker. Maharajadhiraja Kamal Deo, Chief of.

Loharu. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., *ex*-Nawab of.

Tawngpeng. Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., Sawbwa of.

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 *guns.*

Bhopal The *Begam* (or *Nawab*) of. Within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently.

Indore. The Maharaja (*Holkar*) of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Salute of 19 *guns.*

Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
(*Within the limits* of their own territories, permanently.)

Salute of 17 *guns.*

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Khairpur. The Mir of.
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.)

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Benares. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Jind. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of.
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 13 *guns.*

Bushire. His Excellency the Governor of. At the termination of an official visit.

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.)

* *Conferred* in the first instance during the minority of her son, the Maharaja of Mysore, and in the capacity of Regent, and subsequently continued for her lifetime.

Sa[illegible] f

Savan ad Th a D [illegible]	W[illegible] the limits of his own territory, permanently.

Salutes of 5 guns.

Abu Dhabi, The Shaikh of	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.
Bunder Abbas, The Governor of .. .. Lingah, The Governor of .. .. .. Muhammerah The Governor of	At the termination of an official visit.
Muhammerah. Eldest son of the Shaikh of ..	Fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative.

Salutes of 3 guns.

Ajman, The Shaikh of .. .. Dibai, The Shaikh of .. .. Ras-al-Khaima The Shaikh of .. .. .. Shargah, The Shaikh of .. .. Umm-ul-Qawain, The Shaikh of	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of official visits by these Chiefs.

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 11 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Shaikh of Bahrain.	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Council of Ministers *(as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.*

Salutes of 13 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member *of the ruling family.*

Salutes of 9 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat when not a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 7 guns.

Bahrain, The Shaikh of.
Kuwait. The Shaikh of.
Muhammerah, The Shaikh of.
Qatr, The Shaikh of.

Salutes of 5 guns.

Bahrain. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family. Kuwait. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family.	Fired when acting as Deputy of these Chiefs

Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 13 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Shaikh of Muhammerah.	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian *Gulf at the termination of an official visit* by this Chief

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1876, 1897, 1902 and 1911, and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire of not less than thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class [illegible] Grand Commanders (23 [illegible] the second class of one [illegible] Commanders, and the third [illegible] and twenty-five Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown; all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander [illegible] (a) around his neck [illegible] the same colours [illegible] Commander, and [illegible] of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears from his left breast a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Right Honourable Lord Irwin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Officers of the Order:—*Registrar*. Col. the Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles Crichton K.C.V.O., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace London, W. 1.

Secretary: The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson K.C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. I. M. the Queen-Empress
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan G.C.I.E., Sardar Aqdas, Shaikh of Muhammareh and dependencies.

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad-ed-Dowleh Amir-i-Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemin ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan of Persia.

General Sir Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, K.C.V.O., of Nepal.

General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., of Nepal.

Honorary Companions.

H. E. Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., Shaikh of Bahrain and Dependencies.

H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiyidi Turki, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Masqat and Oman.

Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, son of the Shaikh of Bahrain.

Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda
H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur
Baron Harris
H. H. the Raja of Cochin
[illegible]
[illegible] Shum Shere Jung Baha[illegible] Marshal and Supreme [illegible] of Nepal
H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha
H. H. [illegible]
Baron [illegible]
H. H. [illegible]
Baron Sydenham
Sir Arthur Lawley
Sir John Hewett
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner
H. H. Maharao of Kotah
General Sir Edmund George Barrow
H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala
His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad
H. H. the Aga Khan
H. H. the Nawab of Tonk
H. H. the Maharao of Cutch
Baron [illegible]
H. H. [illegible]
H. H. [illegible]
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur

ord Che ms ord
e E of Rona dshay
H The Mal a a,a Jam Sahib of Navanagar
e Maharaja of Alwar
aron Lloyd
scount Inchcape
scount Lee of Fareham
e Earl of Lytton

Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.)

r Philip Perceval Hutchins
r William John Cunningham
r Henry Martin Winterbotham
r James Monteath
eut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson
r Hugh Shakespear Barnes
r Arundel Tagg Arundel
r Arthur Henry Temple Martindale
r James Thomson
r Joseph Bampfylde Fuller
eut.-Col. Arthur John, Baron Stamfordham
r Charles Stuart Bayley
. H. Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar
. H. Raja of Jind
r George Stuart Forbes
. H. Raja of Ratlam
r Harvey Adamson
awab of Murshidabad
r John Ontario Miller
r Lionel Montague Jacob
r Murray Hammick
r Leslie Alexander Selim Porter
r Spencer Harcourt Butler
r Robert Warrand Carlyle
[illegible]
[illegible]
r Benjamin Robertson
aharajadhiraja of Burdwan
r Elliot Graham Colvin
r Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne
H. Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)
r John Nathaniel Atkinson
r William Thomson Morison
M. F. O'Dwyer
r Saiyid Ali Imam
r Michael William Fenton
lonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard
r William Henry Solomon
M. Sir W. R. Birdwood.
r P. Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
r Edward Albert Gait
H. Nawab of Maler Kotla
H. Maharaja of Sirmur
r William Henry Clark
ajor-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox
r Steyning William Edgerley
r Harrington Verney Lovett
r Robert Woodburn Gillan
aharaj Sri Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur
r Alexander Gordon Cardew
eut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly
r C H. A. Hill
H. Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, Maharaja of Dewas (Junior Branch)
H The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
eut Col. Sir F. E. Younghusband
r T Morison
eut -Gen. G M. Kirkpatrick
ajor-Gen. E. G. O. Stuart
r George Rivers Lowndes

H H [illegible] Maharawal Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer
Sir Archdale Earle
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
Sir John Stratheden Campbell
Sir Frank George Sly
H. H. the Maharaja of Datia
H. H the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
Lieut.-General Sir William Raine Marshall
Sir William Vincent
Sir Thomas Holland
Sir James Bennett Brunyate
Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Rowlatt
Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet
Gen. Sir Alexander Stanhope Cobbe
Sir G. Carmichael
Dr. Sir M. E. Sadler
Major-Gen. Sir Harry Triscott Brooking
Major-Gen. Sir George Fletcher MacMunn
The Right Hon'ble Lord Southborough
Lieut.-Colonel Maharaja Sir Daolat Singhji Idar
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopa Achariyar Avargal
Sir George Barnes
The Right Hon'ble Sir Satyendra Prasanna Baron Sinha of Raipur
Sir Edward Maclagan
Sir William Marris
Sir N. D. Beatson-Bell
Sir L. J. Kershaw
Sir G. S. Curtis
Sir L. Davidson
The Hon'ble Sir C. G Todhunter
Sir Henry Wheeler
H E. Sir H. R. C. Dobbs
Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Baria, Bombay
Khan Bahadur Doctor Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi
H. E. Sir William Malcolm Hailey
Sir Hamilton Grant
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maharaja* Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Raja of Mahmudabad.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
H. E. Sir John Henry Kerr
Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
Sir Ludovic Porter
Major-General Sir Havelock Charles
Rao Bahadur Sir B. N. Sarma
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla
The Hon. Sir Charles Innes
General Sir C. W. Jacob
The Maharao of Sirohi
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla
Sir Frederick Nicholson.
H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur
Sir Frederic Whyte
The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward
Sir Abdur Rahim
H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur
H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh
The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett
H. E. Sir Henry Lawrence
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman
H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa
Sir Bhupendranath Mitra.
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.
Sir S. P. O'Donnel.

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* Personal: hereditary title is Raja.

h L d
gb I u L Ha m d
T Hon k an B du S h n d
Habibullah

Companions (C. S. I.)

Col Charles Edward Yate
Lieut.-Col. Henry St. Patrick Maxwell
Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe
James Fairbairn Finlay
Henry Aiken Anderson
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Charles William Odling
David Norton
Sir Edward Richard Henry
Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers
Henry Farrington Evans
Sir Frederick Styles Philpin Lely
George Robert Irwin
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Lloyd Reilly Richardson
Robert Burton Buckley
Charles Gerwien Bayne
Hartley Kennedy
William Charles Macpherson
Col James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery
Col James White Thurburn
William Thomas Hall
Richard Townsend Greer
Sir Louis William Dane
Raja Ram Pal of Kutlehr
Hermann Michael Kisch
Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
John Mitchell Holms
Lt Col. Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy
Raja Narendra Chand
Arthur Delaval Younghusband
Oscar Theodore Barrow
Francis Alexander Slacke
Percy Comyn Lyon
Algernon Robert Sutherland
Sir George Watson Shaw
William Arbuthnot Inglis
Romer Edward Younghusband
Major-General Sir Herbert Mullaly
John Alexander Broun
Col. Henry Finnis
Maj -Gen. Sir Alfred William Lambert Bayly
Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways
William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron
Maj -Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes
Francis Capel Harrison
Comdr. Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith
Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart
Norman Goodford Cholmeley
Walter Francis Rice
Sir Havilland LeMesurier
Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury
Major-General Reginald Henry Mahon
Rear-Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt
Henry Walter Badock
James Mollison
Sir John Walter Hose
Charles Ernest Vear Goument
Herbert Lovely Eales
George Moss Harriott
Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh
Sir Edward Vere Levinge
Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer
James Peter Orr
Herbert Alexander Casson
Arel Herts

S Ia ad Bhasha Chauba
B e Co on l Cl W g am
H b t Thompson
Lieut -Col. Sir John Ramsay
Stuart Lockwood Maddox
Dr. Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker
Lieut.-Col. Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gurd
The Hon'ble Khan Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan
Surgeon-General George Francis Angelo Ha
Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel
Sir John Stuart Donald
Henry Montague Segundo Mathews
Arthur Crommelin Hankin
Nawab Sir Faridoon Jang Bahadur
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Bahadur
Sir Horace Charles Mules
H. H Raja Sir Bije Chand, Raja of Bilaspu
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Russell Aldridge
Lieut.-Col. Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wils
John Charles Burnham
Col. Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyou
Michael Kennedy
Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Jol Lotbiniere
Col. Robert Smeiton Maclagan
Lieut.-Col. Charles Mowbray Dallas
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig
Oswald Campbell Lees
Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Woods
William Exall Tempest Bennett
William Ogilvie Horne
William Harrison Moreland, C I.E.
Col. Lestock Hamilton Reid
Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson
Honorary Lieut -Col. Raja of Lambagraon
Lieut.-Col. Donald John Campbell MacNab.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Walter George Cole
Henry Venn Cobb
Frederick William Johnston
William Henry Lucas
Arthur Leslie Saunders
Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder
Sir Walter Maude
Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump
Sir William James Reid
Walter Gunnell Wood
John Cornwallis Godley
A. Butterworth
Lt.-Col. F. B. Elliott
The Hon'ble Sir Herbert John Maynard
Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew
Sir Hugh T. Keeling
Sir Henry Sharp
Sir Robert R. Scott
Col. Sir J. W. E. Douglas-Scott Montagu Beaulieu
Rear-Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler
Laurence Robertson
Sir John Ghest Cumming
Lieut.-Col. Stephen Lushington Aplin
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir John Barry Wood
Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money
T. A. Chalmers
C. C. Watson, I.C.S.
Lt.-Colonel T. H. Keynes
R. J. S. Dodd
Major H G Vaux

R. Burn
Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell
Major-General Sir W. C. Knight
Lt Col. Sir Cecil Kaye
Sir Patrick James Fagan
Col Sir Hormasji Eduljі Banatwalla, I.M.S.
Lt Col. Lawrence Impey
Col Benjamin William Marlow
Lt Col. Harold Fenton Jacob
Lt Col. Francis Beville Prideaux
Lt Col. Stuart George Knox
Col Sir Hugh Whitchurch Perry
Henry Cecil Ferard
Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham
Sir Evan Maconochie
Francis Coope French
Lieut-General Sir Charles W. G. Richardson
Lt Col. A. P. Trevor
Sir Horatio Norman Bolton
Major-General J. C. Rimington
Colonel H. R. Hopwood
Brig General R. H. W. Hughes
L E Buckley
? H Bompas
M M S. Gubbay
Lieut-Gen.. Sir Richard Wapshare
Major-Gen. J. M. Walter
Brig -General W. G. Hamilton
Lieut.-Col. A. W. N. Taylor
Major Sir Alexander J. Anderson
Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser
Brig -General W. N. Campbell
Col Thomas A. Harrison
Major General L. C. Dunsterville
Sir Hugh McPherson
Sir Henry Fraser Howard
Lieut -Col. Herbert Des Voeux
Col Charles Rattray
Evelyn Berkeley Howell
Major General Felix Fordati Ready
Col Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean
Lieut Col. Patrick Robert Cadell
Lieut Col. Montagu William Douglas
Colonel Charles Mactaggart
The Hon'ble Sir John Perronet Thompson
Richard Meredith
Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta
Lieut -Col. Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig
Herman Cameron Norman
The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Arthur Mant
Colonel Alexander John Henry Swiney
Major General James Wilton O'Dowda
Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
Colonel (temporary Colonel-on-the-staff) Charles Ernest Graham Norton
Captain Wilfrid Nunn
Major General Hubert Isacke
Colonel Stewart Gordon Loch
Colonel (temporary Brigadier-Gen.) William Kelty McLeod
Col. Frederick James Moberly
Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Sorsbie
Colonel Alan Edmondson Tate
Major-Gen. William Cross Barratt
Temporary Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh Bray
Col (Honorary Brigadier-Gen.) Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison
Colonel (temporary Major-Gen.) Frank Ernest Johnson
Major-General Robert A[illegible] [illegible]

Frederick Campbell Rose
Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
Peter William Monie
Major-General Charles Astley Fowler
Major-General Harold Hendley
Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
Major-General Edward Arthur Fagan
Colonel Herbert William Jackson
Lt.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob
The Hon'ble William Pell Barton
C. F. Payne
Colonel J. L. Rieu
W. J. J. Howley
Sir Bertram P. Standen
Sir John L. Maffey
Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French-Mullen
Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Gordon, C.B.
Colonel C. W. Profeit
H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal
H. M. R. Hopkins
R. A. Graham
Claud Alexander Barron
Sir George Rainy
Sir Godfrey R. Clarke
Lieut.-Col. D. Donald
Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan Qizilbash of Lahore
Col G. B. M. Sarel
Col. F. E. Coningham
Col. D. A. D. McVean
Col. H. G. Burrard
Col. J. H. Foster Lakin
Col. (temporary Col.-Comdt.) G. A. H. Beatty.
Sir Robert Holland
C. J. Halifax
Major-General H. F. Cooke
Lieut.-Col. E. M. Proes
L. T. Harris
Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji
The Hon'ble Mr. R. I. R. Glancy
W. R. Gourlay
Major-General K. Wigram, I.A.
Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das
Captain H. H. Raja Narendra Sah, of Tehri (Garhwal).
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp
Norman Edward Marjoribanks
Sir Denys de Saumarez Bray
Charles Montagu King
Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul of the Punjab
S. R. Hignell
James Crerar
Colonel S. F. Muspratt
W. E. Copleston
Frederick B. Evans
Colonel-Comdt. Rivers Berney Worgan, C.V.O.
Major-General W. C. Black
G. R. Lambert
B. C. Allen
J. E. Webster
T. E. Moir
Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Ram Chandra Rao Avargal
Major C. C J. Barrett
Sirdar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief of Bugti Tribe
Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bart.
Capt. Dudley Burton Napier North
Sir Edward M. Cook, I.C.S.
[illegible] Sir Samuel P O'Donnell I.C.S

F C G R
Iabara Sh F Singh
J Hullah
The H n J S L F a s
S ohn F Campbell
Sir George F. Paddison
J. Milne
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald
Lt.-Col. Sir W. F. T. O'Connor
E. S. Lloyd
L. F. Morshead
H. D. Craik
S. A. Smyth
Colonel W. H. Jefferey
C. G. Adam
Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu.
Raja Ejaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad
D. R. Lees
H. P. Tollinton
A. W. McNair
F. Noyce
W. Sutherland
Captain E. J Headlam
S. F. Stewart
D. T. Chadwick
M. E. Couchman
F. G. Pratt
R. Oakden
The Hon'ble Major-General T. H. Symons
F. Lewisohn
W. P. Sangster
T. Emerson
The Hon'ble Mr A. H. Ley
E. Burdon
The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B. Hotson
A. W. Pim
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Botham
G. G. Sim
L. Birley
N. Macmichael
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbel
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Marten
B. Foley
A. Langley
Lieutenant Colonel M. L. Ferrar

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, Jan. 1st, 1878, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, and 1902 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and forty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 20 nominations in any one year); also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan. 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Govt. in India.

The Insignia are: (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, h ing a sma ray of go d betw n ea th m the whole a e nately p a n and s aled u ng f om a go d cent e h ing th e n Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspiciis*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold; (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspiciis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold; (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size: (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta.

A Companion wears from the left breast a [illegible] breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

Officers of the Order:—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

The Duke of Connaught
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

H. E Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of Mohammerah and Dependencies.
H. H. Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal-al-Saud Sultan of Nejd and Dependencies.

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. I. E.)

Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas
Dr. Sir Sven Von Hedin
Cavaliere Sir Filippo De'Filippi
General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
General Sir Judha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal
H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadthli bin Ali, Sultan of Lahej
Sir Alfred Martineau
Commanding General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
Genl. Sir Tez Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
H. E. The Shaikh of [illegible]
H. E. General Sir [illegible] and Governor of [illegible]

C[illegible] Sir [illegible] an Shu[illegible] [illegible]re J[illegible] Bahad[illegible] Rana [illegible] N[illegible]pal

H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiyid Turki, G.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

H. H. the Maharaja of Chhatarpur
Sir Edward Grimwood Mears
N. E. Marjoribanks

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch
Lord Harris
H. H. The Nawab of Tonk
H. H. The Wali of Kalat

H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal
H. H. The Maharaja of Benares
H. H. The Maharaja of Orchha
Lord Ampthill
H. H. The Aga Khan
Lord Lamington

H. H. The ex-Begum of Bhopal
Lt.-Col. Sir Edmond Elles
Sir Walter Laurence
Sir Arthur Lawley
H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner

H. H. The Maharao of Kotah
Lord Sydenham
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur

Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parshad
Lord Hardinge
Sir Louis Dane
Lord Stamfordham

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
H. H. The Raja of Cochin
H. H. The Raja of Pudukottai
Lord Willingdon
The Yuvaraja of Mysore

Sir Charles Stuart Bayley
Maharaja of Darbhanga
H. H. the Maharaja of Jind
Lord Chelmsford

The Earl of Ronaldshay
Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer
Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of Arcot
Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox
H. H. Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore
H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin

H. E. Sir George Ambrose Lloyd
H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda
H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar
H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala
Lord Lytton
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra.

The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Baring, Earl of Cromer, C.V.O.
Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, K.C.S.I., Kt., I.C.S.
H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler
Sir Reginald Craddock.

Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson
Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan
H. E. Viscount Goschen
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur.
H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson.

Knights Commanders (K. C. I.

Sir Arthur Baron Carnock
H. H. The Raja of Lunawara
Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant
Sir Henry Seymour King
Baron Inchcape
Ex-Nawab of Loharu
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]luwalia

Sir Alexander Cunningham
Sir James George Scott
Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins
Sir Herbert Thirkell White
Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson
Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe
Raja of Shahpura
Sir Gangadharrav Ganesh, Chief of (Senior Branch)
Brevet-Col. Sir Buchanan Scott

Col. Sir John Walter Ottley
Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Youngh
Sir Fredric Styles Philpin Lely
Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Sir Francis Whitmore Smith
Dr. Sir Thomas Henry Holland
Nawab Sir Muhammad Ali Beg
Raja of Mahmudabad
Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne

Sir Richard Morris Dane
Sir Theodore Morison
Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Scallon
Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond John Warre
Sir Archdale Earle
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson
Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grov
Sir Charles Kait Cleveland
Field Marshal Earl Haig

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly
Sir Henry Parsall Burt
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji
Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhi
Sir Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis
H. H. The Nawab of Jaora
H. H. The Raja of Sitamau
H. H. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner

Rear-Adm. Sir Colin Richard Keppel
Sir John Stanley
Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot
Sir Francis Edward Spring
H. H. The Maharawal of Partabgarh
H. H. The Maharaja of Bijawar
Sir John Twigg
Sir George Abraham Grierson
Dr. Sir Marc Aurel Stein
Sir Henry Alexander Kirk
Dr. Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne

Sir Frank Campbell Gates
Sir George Macarthey
Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan
Maj.-Gen. Sir George John Younghusb
Sir Brian Egerton

Sir Stephen George Sale
Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani
Maharaja of Kasimbazar
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay
Sir William Maxwell
Sir Faridoonji Jamshedji, C.S.I.
Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya

His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar
Sir John Stuart Donald
Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes
Sir Edward Vere Levinge
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kuri Sudhauli
Sir Alexander Henderson Diack
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana
Sir Robert Bailey Clegg
H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler
Sir Mahadeo B. Chaubal
Sir James Walker
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig
H. H. the Raja of Bilaspur
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Raleigh Gilbert Egerton
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry D'Urban Keary
Sir George Cunningham Buchanan
Major-Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon
H. H. The Raja of Rajgarh
Rana of Barwani
Maharaja of Sonpur
H. H. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir
Sir John Barry Wood
Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant
Thakur Saheb of Rajkot
Lieut.-Col. Maharaja* Sir Jai Chand, Raja of Lambargaon
Rear-Admiral Sir D. St. A. Wake
Lieut-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley
Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell
Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams
Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell
Sir William Sinclair Marris
His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk Mehtar of Chitral
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh
Sir James Herbert Seabrooke
Sir C. E. Low, I.C.S.
Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singh
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, I.S.O.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson
Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson
Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight
Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Aveling Raitt
Sir Herbert Guy Dering
Major-Gen. Sir H. F. E. Freeland
Baron Montagu of Beaulieu
Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
2nd-Lt. Meherban Sir M. V. Raje Ghorpade, Raja of Mudhol
Sir W. Maude, I.C.S.
Rai Bahadur Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, Kt.
Sir C. M. Stevenson Moore, I.C.S.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Wapshare
Major-Gen. Sir Willfrid Malleson
Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Hehir
Sir J. G. Cumming
The Hon'ble Sir H. J. Maynard
H. H. The Nawab of Palanpur
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Skeen
H. H. The Maharaja of Sirmur
H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotla
H. E. Sir H. R. C. Dobbs
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi
Sir H. A. Crump
Sir W. D. Sheppard
Sir L. C. Porter
Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew
Nawab Sir Khan-I-Zaman Khan, Nawab of Am
Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza
Sir E. Maconochie
Col. Sir W. H. Willcox
H. H. The Maharaja of Panna
Sir H. Le Mesurier
Sir P. J. Fagan
Sir Norcot Warren
Raja Sahib Sri Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrulu varu of Venkatagiri
Sir C. A. Bell
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur
Sir John H. Biles
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. W. Haig
H. E. Sir John Henry Kerr
Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey
H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim
The Chief of Sangli
Major Nawab Malik Sir Khuda Bakhsh Khan Tiwana
Sir H. F. Howard
Sir A. R. Knapp
H. E. Sir H. L. Stephenson
The Hon'ble Sir R. A. Mant
The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikampur U. P.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur
Sir H. McPherson
Sir W. J. Reid
Sir E. M. D. Chamier
Khan Bahadur Sayyid Sir Mehdi Shah
Sir A. C. Chatterjee
Sir R. E. Holland
The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhoy
Sir G. Rainey
The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal
Sir S. P. O'Donnell
Sir B. P. Standen
Sir Denys Bray
Sir H. N. Bolton
The Hon'ble Sir M. V. Joshi
Raja Sir Panaganti Ramarayaningar, Raja of Panagal
The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson
Sir Geoffrey deMontmorency
The Hon'ble Sir William Barton.
The Hon'ble Sir Frederick William Johnstone
The Hon'ble Sir Cawasji Jehangir (Junior)

Honorary Companions (C. I. E.)

H. E. Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp
Dr. Jean Etienne Justin Schneider
Haji Mohammad Ali Rais-ut-Tujjar of Muhammerah
Sheik Abdulla Bin Esa, son of the Shaikh of Bahrein
Haidar Khan, Chief of Hayat Daud—(*Persian Gulf*)

* Personal - hereditary title is Raja.

Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shuja-i-Nizam, Dy. Governor of Bandar-Abbas
Commanding-Col. Ghana Bhikram
Lieut.-Col. Partab Jung Bahadur Rana
Major Alfred Paul Jacques Masson
Lieut.-Col. Gen. Sugiyama, Imperial Japanese Army
Lieut. Richard Beamish—*(Europe)*
Lieut. François Pierre Paul Razy—*(Europe)*
Lieut.-Col. Bhuban Bikram Rana—*(Nepal)*
Lieut.-Col. Shamshere Bikram Rana—*(Nepal)*
Lieut.-Col. Dumber Shumshere Thapa—*(Nepal)*
Lieut.-Col. Bhairab Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana—*(Nepal)*
Lieut.-Col. Madan Man Singh Basniat—*(Nepal)*
Lieut. Col. Gambhir Jung Thapa—*(Nepal)*
Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung Thapa—*(Nepal)*
Major Uttam Bikram Rana—*(Nepal)*
Captain Narsing Bahadur Basniat—*(Nepal)*
H. E. Shikh Abdullah bin Qasim-al Thani, Shaikh of Qatar—*(Persian Gulf)*
Taoyin Chur. Chu-jui-Ch'ih, Tao-yin of Kashgar
Sheikh Abdulla bin Jalowi, Amir of Hassa
Nobumiche Sakenobe
Major Masanosuke Tsunoda
His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Shaukat-ul-Mulk
His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad al Jabir, Shaikh of Koweit and dependencies
Khan Sahib Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo, M.B.E. *(Persian Gulf)*
Puruji Hemraj *(Nepal)*
Mir Suba Austaman Singh *(Nepal)*
Bada Kazi Marichiman Singh *(Nepal)*

Companions (C. I. E.)

Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan Luke
Charles Edward Pitman
George Felton Mathew
Thakur Bichu Singh
Sir George Watt, M.B.
Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle
The Rt. Hon. Saiyid Amir Ali
Sir Frank Forbes Adam
Sir Rayner Childe Barker
Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Ellison Adamson
Edmund Neel
Sir John Prescott Hewett
Lieut. Col. Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh
Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller
Sir William Turner Thiselton-Dyer
Major-Gen. G. F. L. Marshall
Edward Horace Man
Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. L. R. Richardson
Lieut. Col. Sir Richard Carnac Temple
Edward C. S. George
Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar
Fazulbhai Visram
Arthur C. Hankin
Adam G. Tytler
Charles E. Buckland
Harry A. Acworth
Col. C. A. Porteous
Sir Steyning W. Edgerley
Col. W. R. Yeilding
Hony. Col. Sir Henry J. Stanyon
Frederick John Johnstone
Col. Samuel Haslett Browne
Frank Henry Cook
Francis Erskine Dempster
Lieut.-Col. John Shakespear
Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbaiyar
Edwin Darlington

Dr. Waldemar M. Haffkine
Rustamji Dhanjibhai Mehta
Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dholi
Sir Benjamin Robertson
Sir Duncan James Macpherson
Sir Robert Warrand Carlyle
Henry Cecil Ferard
Charles George Palmer
Lieut.-Col. Samuel John Thomson
P. C. H. Snow
Lieut.-Col. A. B. Minchin
W. T. Van Someren
Charles Still
Col. H. K. McKay
Lieut.-Col. W. B. Browning
Robert Giles
Madhava Rao, Vishwanath Patankar
Col. Walter Gawen King
Lieut.-Col. Sir Frank Popham Young
Lieut.-Col. Reginald Hawkins Greenstreet
Lieut.-Col. Malcolm John Meade
Edward Louis Cappell
George Moss Harriott
Henry Marsh
Lieut.-Col. Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon
Henry Felix Hertz
Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett
Rear-Admiral Walter Somerville Goodridge
Col. Solomon Charles Frederick Peile
Henry Alexander Sim
Col. John Crimmin
Lieut.-Col. Granville Henry Loch
Sir William Jameson Soulsby
Col. William John Read Rainsford
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott
Lieut.-Col. Laurence Austine Waddell
Mir Ausaf Ali Khan General
Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Kh.
Hony. Capt. Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, Bahadur
Sidney Preston
Sir Murray Hammick
Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker
Lieut.-Col. John Clibborn
Col. George Wingate
Lieut.-Col. George Hart Desmond Gimlette
Arthur Henry Wallis
George Herbert Dacres Walker
Lieut.-Col. Frank Cooke Webb Ware
Hony. Major Thomas Henry Hill
Alexander Porteous
Col. Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bate
Lockhart Mathew St. Clair
Rao Bahadur Sir Pandit Sakdeo Parshad
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest DeBrath
Walter Bernard de Winton
Algernon Elliott
Lt.-Col. Charles Arnold Kemball
Edward Giles
Lieut.-Col. Alfred William Alcock
Lieut.-Col. Douglas Donald
Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Raja Sir Sikandar Khan of Nagar
Sir William Dickson Cruickshank
Charles Henry Wilson
Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lal
Robert Herriot Henderson
Charles Brown
George Huddleston
Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas
Lieut.-Col. Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman
Robert Hare

W ll am Be
Si Claude Ham ton A che B
Edward Henry Scamander Cla ke
Webster Boy.e Gordon
Lieut.-Col. Robert Arthur Edward Benn
Madhu Sudhan Das
George James Perram
Sir C. Sankaran Nayar
William Ninnis Porter
Edward Waller Stoney
Walter Home
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Waddington
Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji Patel
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. F. T. O'Connor
Lionel Truninger
Capt. George Wilson
Rear-Admiral Thomas Webster Kemp
William Harrison Moreland
Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb
Sir Hugh William Orange
Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer
Major Lionel Maling Wynch
Arthur William Uglow Pope
Major-General William Arthur Watson
Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere
Lieut.-Col. Aubrey John O'Brien
Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun
Sir Thomas Robert John Ward
Major-Genl. Sir Harry Davis Watson
Sir Derek William George Keppel
Commander Sir Charles Leopold Cust
Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain
Col. William John Daniell Dundee
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Sir Edward Albert Gait
Robert Greig Kennedy
Col. Arthur Hills Gleadowe-Newcomen
Col. Henry Thomas Pease
Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell
Maj.-Genl. Arthur Le Grand Jacob
Sir John Stratheden Campbell
Frederick Palmer
Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. Sir Warren Roland Crooke-Lawless
Lt.-Col. Alexander John Maunsell MacLaughlin
George Claudius Beresford Stirling
Francis St. George Manners-Smith
Col. David Melville Babington
Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
H. E. Field-Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood
William Herbert Dobbie
Lt.-Col. John Norman Macleod
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Lieut.-Col. Sir Denys Brooke Blakeway
Maung Bah-Too
Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King Maconochy
William Ellis Jardine
Thomas Corby Wilson
Sir Frederick Loch Halliday
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Rajagopala
[illegible]

[illegible] Khan
[illegible] Mukha[illegible]
Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh
John Newlands
Lieut.-Col. Henry Parkin
Col. Sir Robert Neil Campbell
H. E. Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler
Lieut.-Col. Stuart George Knox
Edgar Thurston
Sir James Bennett Brunyate
Reginald Edward Enthoven
Henry Venn Cobb
Reginald Hugh Brereton
William Lochiel Berkeley Souter
Joseph John Mullaly
Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet
Dr. Sir John Hubert Marshall
Col. Frank Goodwin
Lieut.-Col. George Frederick Chenevix-Trenc[h]
Hony. Major Archibald Young Gibbs Campb[ell]
Temporary Major Andrew Bigoe Barnard
James Adolphus Guider
[illegible]
[illegible] Ramsay Stra[illegible]
Hony. Lieut. James Scott
Lieut.-Col. Edward Gelson Gregson
Hony. Col. H. H. Sir William Malcolm Hail[ey]
Col. Benjamin William Marlow
Herbert Gerald Tomkins
Henry Whitby Smith
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Francis Beville [Pri]deaux
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Prescott Trevor
Lieut.-Col. Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gord[on]
Col. Charles Mactaggart
Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes
Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers
Sir Henry Sharp
Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shashtri
Nawab Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magasei T[umandar]
Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai
Robert Charles Francis Volkers
Alexander Muirhead
Alexander Emanuel English
Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop
Sir George Sanky Hart
Col. George Henry Evans
Col. Henry Burden
William George Knight
Rev. Dr. John Anderson Graham
Sir Louis James Kershaw
William Taylor Cathcart
Hugh Murray
Pandit Kailas Narayan Haksar
Lieut.-Col. Ernest Douglas Money
Col. Hugh Roderick Stockley
Lieut.-Col. John McKenzie
Lieut.-Col. Richard Godfrey Jones
Lieut.-Col. Sir James Reed Roberts
Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Impey
Arthur Ernest Lawson
Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji
Lieut.-Col. Frederick Fenn Elwes
Col. William Burgess Wright
Cecil Archibald Smith
Raja Sir Gurbaksh Singh Bedi
Col. Gilbert Walter Palin
Col. Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott
Hony. Lieut.-Col. Sir William Daniel Henry
Gerald Francis Keatinge
Lieut.-Col. John Glennie Greig
Sardar Naoroji Pudamji
Brig.-Genl. R. E. T. Hogg.

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Col. Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay
Langrishe Moore
red Chatterton
Arthur Abercromby Duff
l. John Lawrence William french-Mullen
d Coventry
John Harrison
' Prafulla Chunder Roy
ancis Raymond
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l Sir Sydney D'Aguilar Crookshank
ward Denison Ross
Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan
n
eginald O'Bryan Taylor
Wann Aikman
ahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
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Adrian Lodge
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Irishi Kesh Laha
Bhusan Gupta
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der Macdonald Rouse
1 Cahill Sheridan
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M Dundas
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s Cunningham Watson
ndra Nath Tagore
H Arden-Wood
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Gargrave Covernton
E. B. Cobden-Ramsay
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Bailey Scott
on ble Rao Bahadur Rangnath Narsingh
holkar
ahadur Sir Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis
illiam Molesworth
lubhai Samaldas Mehta

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Lt.-Col. Frank Currie Lowis
Lewis French
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Albert Howard
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Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamshedji Modi

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Paonaskar
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Sardar Pooran Singh, Sirdar Bahadur Ma[illegible]
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Rai Bahadur Pandit Sir Gopinath
Jhala Sri Mansinghji Suraj Sinhji
[illegible] h Das
[illegible] ose
[illegible]
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Tempy. [illegible] Wallinger
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Colin John Davidson
Albert Harlow Silver
Khan Bahadur Nawab Maula Baksh of Ba[illegible]
Sardar [illegible] Sir [illegible]
Col. [illegible]
Col. [illegible]
Col. [illegible]
Lieut.-Col. H. J. Crossley

Lieut.-Col. (temporary Col.) W. A. Gordo[illegible]
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Lieut.-Col J. A. Brett
Major H. R. Lawrence
A. M. MacMillan

Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizuddin Ahmad
Oscar De Glanville
K. B. Nawabzada Saiyid Ashrafud Din Ahmad
K. B. Behramji Hormasji Nanavati

H R H he P s c o a
H M. The Queen of Roumania
H R. H. Princess Beatrice
The Ex-Duchess of Cumberland
H R. H. The Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg
H R. H. the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)
H I. & R. H. the Grand Duchess Ayril of Russia
Lady Patricia Ramsay
H H. the Princess Marie-Louise
Baroness Kinloss
Lady Jane Emma Crichton
Dowager Countess of Lytton
Dowager Baroness Napier of Magdala
Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava
H. H. Maharani of Cooch-Behar
Marchioness of Lansdowne
Baroness Harris
Constance Mary Baroness Wenlock
H H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar
H H. Rani Sahib of Gondal
H H. the Dowager Maharani of Mysore
Lady George Hamilton
H H. the Maharani Sahiba of Udaipur
Alice, Baroness Northcote
Amelia Maria, Lady White
Mary Katherine, Lady Lockhart
Baroness Ampthill
The Lady Willingdon
Countess of Minto
Marchioness of Crewe
H H. Begum of Bhopal
France Charlote; Lady Chelmsford
Countess of Reading
H H. Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Scindia Alijah Bahadur of Gwalior
H L. The Lady Irwin.

Distinctive Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states:—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast attached by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published at Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service. The medal, 1⅜ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1¼ in. wide, with blue edges ⅜ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1⅜ in. in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold; and the Third Class entirely of silver The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 1½ in in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class

Order of British India.—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army Since 1878, however, any person European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star 1½ in. in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion statant gardant upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed Order of British India, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{9}{16}$ in. in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is $1\frac{7}{16}$ in in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title Sirdar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day

and Second ... of ... and ... a ... of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1858, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal"; but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the ... Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On ... is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a palm tied at the base, having a star between the two wreaths is the ... meritorious service. Within the ... is the word India. The medal, 1 ... inches, is suspended from a scroll of ... ribbon 1¼ in. wide. The ... during the reigns of ... bear on the obverse their ... with the legend altered to EDWA... GEORGIVS.

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901 and 1912—being as follows.—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of two classes. The Medal is an oval shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India;" it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur
Acharyar, Diwan Bahadur Tirumalai Desik
Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur V. Krishna Ayyangar Ramanuja
Advani, M. S.
Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Qazi Khalil-ud-Din
Aiyar, Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara.
Alexander, A. L.
Allyn, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D.
Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan
Ampthill, Margaret, Baroness
Anderson, The Rev. H.
Ashton, Albert Frederick
Ayyar, Dr P. S. A. Chandrasekhara
Baird-Smith, J. R.
Balfour, Dr. Ida
Banerji, Sir P. C.
Banks, Mrs. A. E.
Barber, Benjamin Russell
Barber, Rev. L.
Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D.
Barnes, Major Ernest
Barton, Mrs. Evelyn Agnes
Basu, Sir Kailas Chandra, Rai ...
Beals, Dr.; American Marathi Mission,
Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary
Beaty, Francis Montagu Algernon
Beck, Miss Emma Josephine
Bell, Lt.-Col. Charles Thornhill
Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M.
Benson, Lady
Bentley, Dr. Charles Albert
Bertram, Rev. Father F.
Bestall, A. H.
Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Gopal Das
Bikanir, Maharaja of
Bingley, Major-General Alfred
Biwalkar, Sardar Parashram Krishna
Blanche Annie, Sister
Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert
Bomington, Max Carl Christian
Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de
Bosanquet, Oswald Vivian
Bott, Captain R. H.
Brahmachari, Rao Bahadur U. N.
Bramley, Percy Brooke
Bray, Denys DeSaumarez
Broadway, Alexander
Brown, Rev. A. E.
Brown, Dr. Miss E.
Brown, Rev. W. E. W.
Brunton, James Forest
Buchanan, Rev. John
Bull, Henry Martin
Burn, Richard
Burnett, General Sir Charles John
Caleb, Dr. C. C.
Calnan, Denis
Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil
Campbell, Dr. Miss S.
Campion, John Montrieu
Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M.D.
Carleton, Marcus Bradford
Carlyle, Lady
Carmichael, Lady
Carter, Edward Clark
Castor, Lieut.-Col. R. H.
Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur
Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara
Chapman, R. A. B.
Chatterton, The Rt. Rev. Eyre, D. D
Chatterton, Alfred
Chatterton, Mrs. L.
Chaudhuri, Raja Sarat Chandra Rai

Chetty, Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna
Chitnavis, Sir Shankar Madho
Coldstream, William
Comley, Mrs. Alice
Commissariat, (Miss) Sherin Hormuzshaw
Copeland, Theodore Benfey
Copel, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Stephens
Corbett, Capt. J. E. (Retd.)
Cousens, Henry
Cox, Arthur Frederick
Crawford, Francis Colomb
Crosthwaite, The Rev. C. A.
Crouch, H. N.
Currimbhoy, Mahomedbhoy
Dane, Lady
Darbhanga, Maharaja of
Darbyshire, Miss Ruth
Das, Ram Saran
Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramanuj
Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra
Davies, Arthur
Davies, Rev. Can. A. W.
Davies, Mrs. Edwin
Davis, The Rev. C.
Davis, Miss Gertrude
Dawson, Brevet-Colonel Charles Hutton
Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward
Debi, Ravi Murari Kumari
Devi, Maharani Parbaai
deLotbiniere, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain C. Joly
Devdhar, G. K.
Dewas (Junior Branch), Maharaja of
Dhar, Her Highness the Rani Sahiba Luxmibai, Pavar of
Dhingra, Dr. Behari Lal
Dobson, Mrs. Margaret
Douglas, Dr. E.
Drysdale, Rev. J. A.
DuBern, Amedee George
DuBern, Jules Emile
Dyson, Colonel Thomas Edwards
Earle, The Hon'ble Sir Archdale
Evans, The Rev. J. C.
Farrer, Miss E. M.
Fatima Sidhika, Begum Saheba
Ferard, Mrs. Ida Margaret
Fosbrooke, Mrs. M. E. A.
Francis, Edward Belcham
Garu, Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu
Garu, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu
Garu, Diwan Bahadur Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudu
Ghosal, Mr. Jyotsnanath
Gilmore, The Rev. David Chandler
Glazebrook, N. S.
Glenn, Henry James Heaney
Gonzaga, Rev. Mother
Gordon, The Rev. D. R.
Goschen, Viscountess
Graham, Miss A. S.
Gregory, Brother
Graham, The Rev. John Anderson
Graham, Mrs. Kate
Grattan, Colonel Henry William
Griffin, Miss E.
Guilford, The Rev. E. (with Gold Bar)
Guyer, H. C.
Gwyther, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur
Hahn, The Rev. Ferdinand
Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfour
Hall,

Hamilton, Major Robert Edward Archi
Hankin, E. H.
Hanson, The Rev. O.
Harper, Dr. R.
Hart, Dr. Louisa Helena
Harvest, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert de Vere
Harvey, Miss R.
Hatch, Miss Sarah Isabel
Hawker, Miss A. M.
Henrietta, Mother
Hey, Miss D. C. deLay
Hickinbotham, The Rev. J. H.
Higginbotham, S.
Hildesley, The Rev. Alfred Herbert
Hodgson, Edward Marsden
Hodgson, (Miss) F. A.
Hoeck, Rev. Father L. V.
Hogan, W. J. Alexander
Holmes, Major, J. A. H.
Holderness, Sir Thomas William
Holland, H. T.
Home, Walter
Hopkins, Mrs. Jessie
Hormusji, Dr. S. C.
Houlton, Dr. (Miss) Charlotte, M.D.
Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline
Hoyland, John Somerwell
Hume, The Rev. R. A.
Husband, Major James
Hutchinson, Major William Gordon
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper
Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Ku
Hydari, Mrs. Amina
Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walt
Ismail, Muhammad Yusaf
Ives, Harry William Maclean
Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick
James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henr
Jankibai
Jehangir, Mrs. Cowasji
Jenvier, Rev. C. A. R.
Jerwood, Miss H. D.
Josephine, Sister
Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba, of Jasdan
Kapur, Raja Ban Bihari
Kaye, C. R.
Kelly, The Rev. E. W.
Kerr, Mrs. Isabel
Khan, Khan Bahadur Kuli
Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Baz
King, Mrs. D.
Klopsch, Dr. Louis
Knox, Lady (Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind Gold
Kochamma, Sreemathi Vadasseri Amm
Ko, Taw Sein
Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormusji
Kugelberg, Dr. C. F.
Lamb, The Hon'ble Sir Richard Amphlet
Lant, The Rev. W. E.
Lee Ah Yain
Lindsay, D'Arcy
Ling, Miss Catharine Frances
Loubiere, Rev. Father E. F. A.
Lovett, The Hon'ble Mr. Harrington Ve
Luck, Wilfred Henry
Lukis, Lady
Lyall, Frank Frederick
Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William
MacLean, Rev. J. H.
Macnaghten, H. F. H.

Maj r ner R b rt h rles

a ha Rao, Vishwanath P..anka
...ara it of Emar Math, Puri
alegaon, Raja of
ulvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas
a ie kchand, Seth Motilal
ann Dr. Harold
anners-Smith, The Hon'ble Mr. ... St George
arie, Rev. Mother
ary of St. Pauls, Rev. Mother
atthews, Rev. Father.
ayes Herbert Frederick
cCarrison, Major Robert
cCloghry, Colonel James
edou gall, Miss E.
cKenzie, The Rev. J. R.
cNeel, The Rev. John
ehta Dr. D. H.
h a Mrs Iravati,
eil le ohn, Miss W. J.
eston, Rev. W.
ilhard, Walter Samuel
iller The Rev. William
into Dowager, Countess of, C. I.
oolgaoker, Dr. S. R.
onahan, Mrs. Ida
Monahan, Mrs. Olive
orr son, F. E.
Morgan, George
uir Rev. E.
Mu r Mackenzie, Lady Therese
in ye V. Krishnarao
ariman, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji
ars nghgarh, Her Highness the Rani Shiv Kun war Sahiba of
eve, Dr. Arthur
eve Dr. Earnest
w omb, The Rev. J.
ichols, The Rev. Dr. Charles Alvord
icholson, Sir Frederick Augustus
isbet, John
Noyce William Florey
Oakley, Rev. E. S.
O Byrne, Gerald John Evangelist
O Donnell, Doctor J. P.
O Donnel, Dr. Thomas Joseph
Oh Maung Ba (alias) Ahmedullah
Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William
O Meara, Major Eugene John
Padfi ld, The Rev. W. H. G.
Panna, Maharani of
Parakh, Dr. N. N.
Paranjpye, Dr. Raghunnath Purshottam
Pears, S. D.
Pedl y, Dr. Thom as Franklin
Pennell, Mrs. A. M.
P rfumi, The Rev. L C.
Pettigara, Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji
Philips, Edwin Ashby
Pickford, Alfred Donal l
P ..ot, Miss R.
Pitcher, Colonel Duncan George
P ttendrigh, Rev. G.
Plamondon, Rev. Mother S. C.
Plunt, Captain William Charles Trew Gray Gambier
Platt, Dr. Kate
Posnett, Rev. C. W.
P ynder Lieut.-Colonel John Leopold

a ... d Kan a
Prasad, Pundit Sundar ...
Price, John Dodds
Ray, Rao Jogendra Narayan, Raja Bahadur
Reading, Countess of
Reed, Miss M.
Reid, Frederick David
R id, R. N.
Reynolds, Leonard William
Richmond, Mr. Thomas
Rivington, The Rev. Canon, C. S.
Roberts, Dr. H. G.
Rose-Greenfield, (Miss)
Robson, Dr. Robert George
Rost, Lt.-Col. Ernest Reinhold
Row, Dr. Raghavendra
Roy, Babu Harendra Lal
Rudd ... Mrs. M. I.
Samthar, Maharaja of
Sanderson, Lady
Sarabhai Ambalal
Sawday, Rev. G. W.
Schofield, Miss M. T.
Schneider, Rev. Father T. T. Vander
Scott, Doctor A.
Scott, Mary H. Harriot
Scott, Rev. Dr. H. R.
Scott, Rev W.
Scudder, Rev. Dr. Lewis Rousseau
Scudder, Miss Ida
Sell, The Rev. Canon Edward
Semple, Lieut.-Colonel Sir David
Sharp, Henry
Sharpe, Walter Samuel
Sheard, E.
Shepherd, Rev. James
Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B.
Sheppard, William Didsbury
Shillidy, The Rev. John
Shore, Lieut.-Colonel Robert
Shoubridge, Major Charles Albert ...
Simon, The Rev. Mother
Singh, Munshi Ajit
Singh, Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh
Singh, Rai Hira
Sita Bai
Skinner, The Rev. Dr. William
Skrefsrud, The Rev. Larsorsen
Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Henry
Smith, S.
Solomon, Captain W. E.
Sorabji, Miss Cornelia
Southon, Major Charles Edward
Souza, Dr. A.
Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes
Spicer, Miss
Starr, Dr. Mrs.
St. Leger, William Douglas
St. Lucie, Reverend Mother
Stampe, William Leonard
Stanes. Robert
Starr, Mrs. L. A. (with bar)
Stephens, The Rev. F. C.
Stokes, Dr. William
Stratford, Miss L. M.
Surat Kuar, Rani Sahiba
Symons, Mrs. M. L.
Tabard, The Rev. Antoine Marie
Talati, Edalji Dorabji
Taylor, The Rev. George Pritchard
Taylor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere
Thakral Lala Mul Chand

Th[illegible]n Th[illegible] R[illegible] [illegible]ph n S[illegible]ter
Th[illegible]mas Th[illegible] R[illegible]
Thompso[illegible] Miss D[illegible]
Thurston, Edgar
Tilly, Harry Lindsay
Tindall, Christian
Todhunter, Lady Ellis
Tucker, Lieut.-Col. William Hancock
Turner, Dr. John Andrew, C.I.E.
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]il Earle
[illegible] [illegible]bert Jo[illegible]y
[illegible] Netyarammal
Vaidyanatha Seshagiri Ayyar, Avergal, M. R. Ry., Tiruchendurai
Vandyke Frederick Reginald
Van Hoeck, Rev. Father Louis, S.J.
Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Charles Stoelke
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]a Bar of
[illegible]
Wagner, Rev. Paul
Wake, Lieut.-Colonel Edward St. Aubyn (with Gold Bar)
Wakefield, George Edward Campbell
Walker, Lady Fanny
Walter, Major Albert Elijah
Wanless, Mr. W. J.
Ward, Lieut-Col. Ellacott Leamon
Waterhouse, Miss Agnes May
Webb, Miss M. V.
Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss
Whipham, Miss F.
Whitehead, Mrs. J.
Wilkinson Lieut.-Colonel Edmund
Willingdon, The Lady
Wilson-Johnston, Joseph
Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer
Wood, Arthur Robert
Young, Dr. E. L.
Young, The Rev. John Cameron
Younghusband, Arthur Delaval
Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward

Recipients of the 2nd Class

Abul Fath Moulvi Saiyed
Abdul Ghani
Abdul Hussain, Mian Bhai
Abdul Hussein
Abdul Kadir
Abdul Majid Khan
Abdulla, Miss Isabella
Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar
Achariyar [illegible]
Agha Mo[illegible] [illegible] Karim
Ahmad, C[illegible]
Ahmad, M[illegible]
Alfred, Miss A.
Ali Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh
Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
Allen, Miss Fannie
Allen, Rev. Dr. F. V.
Allen, Mrs. M. O.
Allen, Miss Maud
Ammal, Rishiyr Subrahmanya Ayyar Subbu Lakshmi
Amar Nath, Lala
Amar Singh
Amelia, Rev. Mother
Anastasie, Sister
Ander[illegible]n And[illegible]w
Andrew, The Rev. Adam
Anscomb, Major Allen Mellers
Anstie-Smith, Rev. G.
Antia, Jamshedji Merwanji
Antonietta, Mother M.
Arndt, Mrs. Phyllis Evelyn
Ashton, Dr. Robert John
Askwith, Miss Anne Jane
Atkinson, John William
Atkinson, Lady Constance
Attavar, Balkrishna Chetty Avergal
Augustin, The Rev. Father
Aung, Mrs. Hla
Ayyar, Thuvarur Swaminath Rama
Aziz Husain, Khan Sahib Mir
Badri Parshad
Baker, Honorary Major Thomas
Balbhadra Dass Malhotra
Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy
Banerjee, Abinash Chandra
Banerji, Professor Jamini Nath
Banks, Dr. Charles
Bapat, Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna
Barbara, Mother
Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha
Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett
Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham
Barnett, Miss Maude
Barstow, Mrs. Melaine
Barton, Mrs. Sybil
Baw, Maung Kan
Baw, U. San
Bawden, Rev. S. D.
Bayley, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Cha[illegible]
Beadon, Dr. M. O'Brien
Beatson-Bell, The Rev. Sir Nic[illegible] K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun
Benjamin Joseph
Bertie, Albert Clifford
Best, James Theodore
Beville, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Gr[illegible]
Bhagwandas, Bai Zaverbai
Bhajan Lal
Bhan, Lala Uddal
Bhatia, Mr. Biharilal
Bhide, Raoji Janardhan
Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan
Bidikar, Shankar Vithal Bihari Lal
Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn
Bihari Lal
Birla, Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das
Birney, Mrs. S. D.
Bisheshwar Nath, Lala
Bissett, Miss Mary Ronald
Biswas, Babu Annoda Mohan
Blackham, Lieut.-Colonel Robert J[illegible]
Blackmore, Hugh
Blackwood, John Ross
Blair, The Rev. J. C.
Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye
Bolster, Miss Anna
Booth, Miss Mary Warburton
Borah, Balinarayan
Bose, Miss Kiroth
Bose, Miss Mona
Botting, W. E.
Bowen, Griffith
Brahmanand, Pandit
Brander [illegible]

Bray, L.
B[illegible]m[illegible] Co[illegible] Arthur Grant
Brunnall, Miss Nina Tillotson
Brij Bihari Lal
Brock, Miss Lilian Winifred
Brough, The Rev. Anthony Watson
Browne, Charles Edward
Brown, Dr. Edith
Brown, Mrs. Jean
Buckley, Miss Margaret Elizabeth
Bucknall, Mrs. Mary
Bunter, J. P.
Burt, Bryce Chudleigh
Burton, Miss
Butt, Miss L.
Cain, Mrs. Sarah
Caleb, Mrs. M.
Callaghan, H. W.
Campbell, Miss Gertrude Jane.
Campbell, Miss Kate
Campbell, Miss Susan
Campbell, Miss Mary Jane
Campbell, The Rev. Thomas Vincent
Carmichael, Miss Amy Wilson
Carr, Miss Emma
Carr, Thomas
Cassels, Mrs. Laura Mary Elizabeth
Catherine, Sister
Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale
Cecilia, Sister Fannie
Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath
Chalmers, T.
Chamberlain, The Rev. William Isaac
Chandler, The Rev. John Scudder
Chatterji, Anadi Nath
Chatterjee, Mrs. Omila Bala
Chetty, Mr. Carnapaty Vankata Krishnaswami
Chetti Garu, Diwan Bahadur, Gopathy Narayanaswami.
Chetti, Mrs. C. K.
Chirag Din, Seth
Chitale, Ganesh Krishna
Chogmal, Karnidhan
Churchward, P. A.
Chye, Leong
Clancey, John Charles
Clark, Herbert George
Clarke, Miss Flora
Claypole, Miss Henrietta
Clerk, Miss M.
Clerke, Honorary Major Louis Arthur Henry
Cleur, A. F.
Clutterbuck, Peter Henry
Coelho, V. A.
Coombs, George Oswald
Coombes, Josiah Waters
Cooper, Dosabhai Pestonji, Khan Bahadur
Cooper, Miss Marjorie Olive
Cope, Rev. Joseph Herbert
Correa, Miss Marie
Corthorn, Dr. Alice
Corti, The Rev. Father Faustin, S.J.
Cottle, Mrs. Adela
Coutts, J. E.
Cox, Mrs. E.
Coxon, Stanley William
Crow, Charles George
Crozier, Dr. J.
Cumming, James William Nicol
Cummings, The Rev. John Ernest
Cu[illegible]ng, Rev. William
DaCosta, Miss Ella Edith
Dadabhoy, Lady Jerbanoo
Da[illegible] A[illegible]
D'Albuquerque, Constantinho Francis
Dalrymple-Hay, Charles Vernon
Daniel, J.
Daniels, Miss
Dann, Rev. George James
Das, Ram Lala
Das, Muthura Lala
Das, Niranjan
Dass, Malik Narain
Datta, Dr. Dina Nath Pritha
Davidson, Captain D. J.
Davies, Miss Harriet
Davis, Miss B. E.
Davis, Miss M. K.
Davys, Mrs. M. L.
Daw, [illegible]
Dawson, Alexander Thomas
Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton
Deane, George Archibald
Deoji, Hazi Ahmed, Khan Sahib
DeKantzow, Mrs. Mary Aphrasia
De La Croix, Sister Paul
Desmond, J.
Devi, Bibi Kashmiri
Dew, Lady
De Wachter, Father Francis Xavier
Dewes, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Joseph
Dexter, T.
Dharm Chand, Lala
Dip Singh, Thakur
Dockrell, Major Morgan
Dodson, Dr. E. I.
D[illegible], Rev. C. C.
[illegible] Mary
[illegible]
Dundas, Charles Lawrence
Dunlop, Alexander Johnstone
Dun, Miss L. E.
Dunk, Mrs. M. K.
Durjan Singh, Rao Bahadur
Dutta, Mehta Harnam
Duval, Mrs. Ethel Aldersey
Dwane, Mrs. Mary
Eaglesome, George
Edgell, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Arnold
Edward, R.
Elliot, Mrs. I. B.
Elwes, Mrs. A.
Emanuel, Mrs.
Esch, Dr. C. D.
Evans, The Rev. John Ceredig
Evans, Miss Josephine Annie
Fane, Lady Kathleen Emily
Faridoonji, Mrs. Hilla
Farrer, Miss Ellen Margaret
Farzand Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Kazi Saiyid
Fawcett, Mrs. Gertrude Mary
Fazal Elahi, Mrs. R. S.
Fernandez, A. P.
Fernandes, Father Muller's Charitable Institution
Ffrench, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas
Fisk, Miss N. B.
Fitzgerald, Mr. E. H.
Flashman, Thomas Charles
Fleming, James Francis
Fleming, Sister Mary
Fletcher, Miss

Flint, Dr E
Foglieni, Rev. J. P.
Ford, Miss Mary Angela
Forman, The Rev. Henry
Forrester, G
Foster, Lieut. P.
Foulkes, R.
Fox, Alfred Charles
Frances, Sister Jane
Francis, W.
Franklin, Miss M. H.
Fraser, Robert Thomson
Fyson, Hugh
Gairola, Rai Bahadur Pandit Tara Dutt
Gajjar, Mrs. Shivagauri
Gabriel, Ephraim Manasseh
Galbibai, Bai
Gandhy, Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji
Garthwaite, Liston
Gass, Rev. J.
Gaskell, W.
Gateley, Thomas Joseph
George, Miss Jessie Eleanor
Ghamandi Singh, Lieut.-Col. Kanwar
Ghose, Babu Mahatap Chandra
Ghose, Babu J. N.
Ghulam Bari, Mrs.
Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto, Shah Nawaz
Giffard, Mrs. Alice
Gillespie, Harry Rupert Sylvester
Gilmore, R. J.
Godfrey, Thomas Leonard
Goldsmith, The Rev. Canon Malcolm George
Goodbody, Mrs.
Gorman, Patrick James
Goswami, Sri Sri Naradev Dakhinpat Adhikar
Gowardhandas, Chatrabhuj
Govind Lal, Lala
Grant, Lieut.-Colonel John Weymiss
Grant, Miss Jean
Grant, The Rev. John
Grant, Dr. Lilian Wemyss
Gravely, Mrs. Martha Booth
Gray, Mrs. Hester
Gray, Commissary William David
Greany, Peter Mawe
Greenfield, Miss R.
Greenwood, D. A.
Greg, L. H.
Griessen, Albert Edward Pierre.
Gulliford, The Rev. Henry
Gumbley, Mr. Douglas
Gune, Trimbak Raghunath
Gyi, Maung Pet
Hadow, Rev. Frank Burness
Haivati Malik
Haji Hakim Muhammad Abdul Aziz Saheb, Khan Bahadur.
Hanrahan, W. G.
Harding, Miss C.
Harendra Kumar Chakrabarti.
Harris, Miss A. M.
Harris, Dr. B.
Harris, Miss S.
Harrison, Henry
Harrison, Mrs. M. F.
Harrison, Robert Tullis
Harvey, Miss Minnie Elizabeth
Harvey, Miss Rose
Haworth, Major Lionel Berkeley Holt
Hayes, Miss Mary
H y Capta n P
Hibbard, Miss J. F.
Hickman, Mrs. Agnes
Hicks, Rev. G. E.
Higgins, Andrew Frank
Hill, Elliott
Hill, Henry Francis
Hodgson, Florence Amy
Hoff. Sister, W. J. K.
Hoffman, The Rev. Father J.
Hogg, Harry William
Holbrooke, Major Bernard Fre
Holden, Major Hyla Napier
Holdforth, Miss E. J.
Holliday, Miss Eileen Mabel
Holman, Miss Charlotte
Homer, Charles John
Hoogewerf, Edmund
Hope, Dr. Charles Henry Stan
Hopkyns, Mrs. E.
Hoskings, Rutherford Vincent
Houghton, Henry Edward
Htin Kyaw, Maung
Hughes, Frank John
Hughes, Miss Lizbeth Bell
Hunter, Honorary Captain Ja
Hutchings, Miss Emily
Hutchison, Dr. John
Ibrahim, Maulvi Muhammad
Ihsan Ali
Inglis, Mrs. Ellen
Ireland, The Rev. W. F.
Jackson, Mrs. Emma
Jackson, Mrs. K.
Jaijee Bai (Mrs Petit)
Jainath, Atal Pandit
Jamna Prasad
Jamshed Dadabhai Munsiff
Janakibai Bhatt, Mrs.
Jervis, Mrs. Edith
Jerwood, Miss H.
Jivanandan
Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Ganesh
John, Rev. Brother
Johnston, Augustus Frederick
Johnstone, Mrs Edith Alma
Johnstone, Mrs. Rosalie
Jones, Rev. D. E.
Jones, The Rev. John Peter
Jones, The Rev. Robert
Jones, The Rev. John Pengwe
Jones, ... A. V.
Jones, Mrs. ... B.
Joshi, Narayan Malhar
Joshi, Trimbak Waman
Joss, Miss F.
Joti Prasad, Lala
Joti Ram
Joyce, Mrs. E. L.
Judd, C. R.
Jugaldas, M.
Jung, Sher, Khan Bahadur
Jwala Prasad, Mrs.
Jwala Singh, Sirdar
Kalubava, Azam Kesarkhan
Kanow, Yasuf
Kapadia, M. K.
Kapadia, Miss Motibai
Karanjia, Mr. B. N.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav
K ... Mrs.

khasuru, Dr. Sorabji Sathna
elavkar, Miss Krishnabai
e , Claude Cyril
elly, Miss *Eleanor Sarah*
emp, V. N., The Rev.
er Thomas
hamliena Sailo
han, Hon. Lieut-Nawab Jamshed Ali
harshedji, Miss S. K.
hujoorina, Nadirshah Nowrojee
dar Nath, Lala
ng, Rev. Dr. R. A
ing Robert Stewart
irloskar, Lakshman Kashinath
itchin, Mrs. M.
nigl t, H. W.
nollys, Lieut.-Col. Robert Walter Edmund
nox, Major Robert Weband
othewala, Mulla Yusuf Ali
reyer, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick August Christian
rishnan, Rao Bahadur Kottayi
ugler, Miss Anna Sarah
umaran, P. L.
ujja Ram
ll, Miss Grace Sohan.
amb, Dr. *J.*
mbourn, G. E.
ng, John
nghorne, Frederick James
nkester, Dr. Arthur Colborne
tham, Miss J. L.
ughlin, *Miss L. H. M.*
awrence, Captain Henry Rundle
wrence Henry Staveley
ar, A. M.
slie-Jones, Leycester Hudson
ttle, Mr. M.
oyd, Miss Elizabeth
ovd, Mrs. E. M.
bo Miss Ursula Marie.
ocke, Robert Henry
nghurst. Miss H. G.
w, Charles Ernest
ice, Miss L. E.
ck, *Miss Florence Ada*
ind George
acAlister, The Rev. G.
ackay, Rev. J. S.
ackenzie, Alexander McGregor
ackenzie, Howard
ackenzie, Miss Mina
acKinnon, Miss Grace
acleod, Lieut.-Colonel John Norman
acKellar. Dr. Margaret
acknec, H. C.
acphail, Miss Alexandrina Matilda
acphail, The Rev. James Merry
acrae The Rev. Alexander
adan, Mr. Rustamji Hormasji
addox, Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Henry
adeley, Mrs. E. M.
ah..devi, Srimati
ohommed Allanur Khan
a den J. W.
aitra Babu Bhuban Mohan
allik Sashi Bhusan
andayam Anandapillai Tirunarayana Acharavar
aracan, Esmail Kadir
argaret Mary Sister

Marker, Mrs. Avabai Ardeshir
Marshall, W. J.
Mary of St. Vincent, Sister
Mary, Sister Eleanor
Masani, Rustam Pestonji
Mathias, P. P.
Maung Maung
McCarthy, Lady.
McCowen, Oliver Hill
McDonald, Joseph James
McGregor, Duncan
McGuire, Hugh William
McIlwrick, Leslie
Mckee, Rev William John
MacKenna, Lady Esther Florence
McKenzie, Miss Alice Learmonth
McMaster, Dr. Elizabeth, M.B.
Mead, Rev. Cecil Silas
Mederlet, Rev Father E.
Mehta, Mrs. Hilla, M.B.E.
Mehta, Khan Saheb M. N.
Mehta, Vaikuntrai Lallubhai
Mill, Miss C. R.
Miller, Capt. L. G.
Mirikar, Narayanrao Yeshwant
Misra, Miss Sundri Singh
Mitcheson, Miss
Mitra, Mrs. Dora
Mitter, Mrs.
Modi, D. M.
Mohammed Khan
Moitra, Akhoy Kumar
Mon, U.
Mone, Dr Albert Ernest
Moore, Mother T.
Moore, *Nursing* Sister Dora Louisa Truslove
Moore, Miss Eleanor Louisa
Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Ellen
Morris, Major Robert Lee
Motilal, Seth of Piparia
Mount, Captain Alan Henry
Moxon, Miss Lois
Mozumdar, Jadu Nath
Mudaliar, Rao Sahib Conjeevaram Manickam.
Mudali, Valappakkam Daivasigomoni Thandavaroyan
Mugaseth, Dr. K. D.
Muhammad Usman Sahib.
Muhammad Yusuf, Shams-Ul-Ulama, Khan Bahadur
[illegible]
Muller, Miss Jenny
Murphy, Edwin Joseph
Mya, U. Po.
Nag, Mrs. Sasi Mukhi
Naimullah, Mohamed
Nand Lal
Naoum Albo
Napier, Alan Bertram
Narain, Har
Narayan Canaji Rao. Rao Saheb
Narayanjee Laljee
Narayan Singh, Rai Sahib
Nariman, Khan Bahadur Manekji Kharsedji
Narpat Singh, Babu
Nasrulla Khan, Mirza
Naylor, Miss N. P.
Nayudu Rao Sahib Gudaloro Rangamyakulu

Newman M ... th ...
Newton Miss Jeanie
Nicholson, Rev.
Noeml, Rev. Mother
Norris, Miss Margaret
Oakley, Mrs. Winfred Nelly Vale
O'Maung Po
O'Brien, Lieut.-Colonel Edward
O'Conor, Brian Edward
O'Hara, Miss Margaret
Old, Frank Shepherd
Oldreive, Rev. F.
Orman, Honorary Captain Charles Henry
Orr, Adolphe Ernest
Orr, James Peter
Orr, Mrs. Amy
Outram, The Rev. A.
Owen, Major Robert James
Owen, C. B.
Owens, Miss Bertha
Pai, Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna
Pal, Babu Barada Sundar
Palin, Major Randle Harry
Park, The Rev. George W.
Parker, Miss Ada Emma
Parker, Dr. (Miss) H. E.
Parker, Mrs. R. J
Parsons, Ronald
Pateh, Miss K.
Patel, Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji, C.I.E.
Paterson, Miss Rachel
Pathak, Ram Sahai
Patrick, Sister
Pearce, W. R.
Pearson, E. A.
Penn, The Rev. W. C.
Penner, Rev. Peter Abraham
Perrey, Rev. Father
Pestonji, Shapurji Dastoor
Petigara, R. J.
Pettigrew, The Rev. William
Phadke, V. K.
Phailbus, Miss Rose Margaret
Phelps, Mrs. Maude Marion
Philip, Mrs. A. J.
Pierce, Miss Ada Louise
Piggott, Miss R.
Pillay, Chinnappa Singaravaul
Pim, Mrs. Ranee
Pinney, Major John Charles Digby
Pinto, Miss Preciosa
Pitamberdas, Laxmidas
Pitcher, Mrs. Elizabeth
Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor Chichele
Pollete-Roberts, Miss Adelaide
Popen, Sister Lilian Victoria
Posnett, Miss E.
Powell, John
Prabhu, Anantrao Raghunath
Prance, Miss G.
Prasad, Capt. Tulsi, of Nepal
Prasad, Ishwari
Pribhdas Shevakram
Price, The Rev. Eustace Dickinson
Prideaux, Frank Winckworth Austice
Provost, Father F.
Purshotamdas Thakurdas
Pyo, Maung Tet
Rai, Babu Ram Kinkar
Raikes, Mrs. Alice
Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald
Rajadnya, R. N.
Raj Bahadur, Pandit
Rajendra Pal, Tika Rani
Ram, Lala Diyali
Ram Lala Kanshi
Ram Singh, M.V.O.
Ram, Mr. Bhagat
Ramaswami, Rao Saheb Cohttur
Ramanbhai, Mrs. Vidhyagauri, M.B.E.
Ramkrishna, Rao Bahadur Pandit ...
Ramgopal, Mallani, Seth
Rangaswami Brahuspathi, Dr.
Ranjit Singh
Raphael, Raphael Abraham
Rattan Chand
Ratanji Dinshah Dalal
Rattansi Mulji
Raushan Lal
Ray, Babu Sarat Chandra
Ray, Harendra Nath
Rebeiro, Louis John Alfred
Reed, Lady
Reese, The Rev. Thomas Willoughby
[illegible]
[illegible] Stuart
[illegible] ... am
[illegible] Edward
Rivenburg, The Revd. Dr.
Robarts, Major Charles Stuart Ham...
Roberts, The Rev.
Roberts, The Rev. J. W.
Robilliard, H.
[illegible]
[illegible] William He...
Robson, J.
Rocke, Captain Cyril E. A. Spencer
Roe, Colonel Cyril Harcourt
Roe, Mrs. Edith Mary
Rokade, Mrs. Janabai
Roseveare Miss Eva Mary
Rose, Miss Maude
Rukhmabai, Dr. Miss
Rulach, Rev. George Bernard
Rustomji Faridoonji
Rutherford, Miss Mary Elizabeth
Sadiq, Shams-ud-din
Sadlier, A. W. Woodward
Sahai, Ram
Sahan Ram Kali
Sahay, Lala Deonath
Sabervala, Khan Sahib Ismailji Ab...
Saint Monica, The Rev. Mother
Salamattulah, Capt. Mohammad
Salkield, Tom
Samarth, Wasudeo Mahadeo
Samuels, Joseph
Sankara Kandar Kandaswami Kan...
Savidge, Rev. Frederick William
Saw Ba La
Sawhney, Lala-Isher Das
Schultze, The Rev. Frederick Volker
Scott, Dr. D. M.
Scotland, Lieut.-Colonel David Wils...
Shah, Babu Lal Behari
Shah, Mohamed Kamal.
Shah, Mohammad Nawaz
Shah, Reverend Ahmad
Shamnath, Rai Bahadur
Sharifa Hamid Abdul Ali, Mrs.
Shaw, Mrs. Hawthorne
Sheard, Mr. E.
Shircore, William

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following :—

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mauquissart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala, 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naik Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance-Dafedar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry —For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew Then switching his fire on the y bombers

[illegible] ont o[illegible] [illegible] k[illegible] gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh. es Samariyeh Village. On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on th[illegible] German position h[illegible] was one of a bayonet party with bombs wh[illegible] entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabis.—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded him with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

A.—British Subjects.

1. British Indian passports are only issued to British subjects and to British-protected persons.

2. The Indian Passport Regulations do not require persons to obtain passports before embarking from any port in British India, but as practically every other country requires travellers to be in possession of passports for landing, intending travellers are advised to have passports before embarkation. Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service travelling on duty and members of the families of such persons when travelling to the United Kingdom at Government expense need not have passports.

3. Passports are not required for journeys by sea from Bombay to British ports in India or to Burma or Ceylon; nor are passports required by British Indian subjects travelling to the Federated Malay States or the Straits Settlements, unless they propose to continue their journey onward.

4. As a passport is valid for five years, there is no objection to anyone applying for a passport weeks or even months in advance of the date of sailing, and much inconvenience and in some cases serious trouble will be avoided by early application. A notice of at least four days should be given for the preparation of a new passport and at least two days for an endorsement, renewal or visa.

5. In order to obtain a passport an application form, showing, among other things, the destination, route and reasons for the proposed journey, must be filled up by the applicant and certified by a Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent, or Notary Public resident in India. Copies of this form can be obtained from any District Magistrate, from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by post from the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, by personal application at the Passport Office, or from any of the leading Banking and Shipping Agents in Bombay. Two unmounted copies of the photograph of the [illegible] 3 should be submitted [illegible] Fees are not accepted [illegible]

6. The application form when filled up should either be posted with the photographs and fee to the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, or should be presented in person at the Passport Office, Bombay.

7. The Passport Office in Bombay is situated in the Civil Secretariat. The office is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays when it closes at 1 p.m. and on Sundays and public holidays when it is not open at all.

8. The Passport Officer cannot issue passports outside the working hours shown above, and the preparation of a passport takes time. Applicants, therefore, who postpone application to the last moment do so at their own risk.

Iraq.

9. Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Forces in uniform, and *bona fide*, Muhammadan pilgrims travelling in organised parties and holding a pilgrim pass do not require passports for the journey to Iraq. All other travellers must be in possession of passports, which, except in the case of *bona fide* representatives of firms, persons on a short visit to Iraq or m[illegible]

... another country will not be granted without the previous permission of the local authorities in Iraq. The Passport Officer will, on request, ask for this permission by post, or, if the applicant is prepared to defray the cost of a telegram by cable. Applicants must state clearly the nature of their business and one or more references in Iraq from whom the local authorities can make inquiries regarding the *bona fide* of their journey.

10. Restrictions also exist on travel to various parts of the British Empire and to certain foreign countries. Amongst these may be mentioned Australia, Canada, Constantinople, Egypt, Gibraltar, Mohammerah and Abadan, New Zealand, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, South West Africa and the United States of America. The restrictions apply particularly to Indians. Detailed particulars with respect to each country will be supplied on application.

Foreign Countries.

11. Passports for journeys to or through foreign countries require, after issue, the visa of the Consul concerned. The addresses of the foreign consulates in Bombay are shewn below. Visas are, however, not necessary for Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Luxemburg, provided the names of these countries are entered on the passport.

Renewal.

12. Passports issued before the 1st December 1925 were valid for periods of two years only, whilst those issued after that date are valid for five years. All passports however may be renewed for periods of from one to five years at the option of the holder *from the date of expiration*, but in no case can a passport be extended beyond ten years from the original date of issue. On expiration of that period, or, if at any time the space provided for visas is covered and the holder wishes to travel to countries for which fresh visas are required, a new passport must be obtained. Application for renewal must be made in the prescribed form copies of which may be had from any of the officers mentioned in paragraph 5 above. The fee for renewal is Re. 1 for each year, or portion of a year for which the passport is renewed.

Endorsements.

13. A passport is valid only for the country or countries endorsed on it and fresh endorsements from a British Passport authority are not needed during the validity of the passport for subsequent journeys to these countries. Fresh endorsements may, however, be obtained on the passport for additional countries. Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territories under British protection or mandate, not however to Palestine, Iraq or Egypt for which countries the passport must be specifically endorsed. No fee is payable for an endorsement.

Marriage.

14. A lady on marriage or re-marriage requires a fresh passport.

15. In the case of a joint passport issued in favour of a husband and wife, the latter cannot travel alone on it, but should take out a fresh passport, surrendering the joint passport for cancellation of her name from it.

B.—Foreigners.

16. No foreigner can hold a British passport

17. Foreigners proceeding direct to their own countries or to, or through, any other foreign countries do not require a British visa on their passports. The nationals of the following countries do not require a British visa for travelling to the United Kingdom (This concession also applies to certain nationals proceeding to certain British Dominions and Colonies and information on this point can be obtained from the Passport Officer):—

Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Luxemburg.

18. Foreigners who are subjects of the countries shown below and who are travelling to British territories for which a British visa is necessary should first obtain passports from their consular representatives and should then present them to the Passport Officer for visa, together with a written statement of the reasons for the journey. If the passport of a foreigner bears a British visa which terminates in India and the holder desires to undertake another journey to a territory under British jurisdiction, he should first obtain an endorsement from his consular representative and then present it to the Passport Officer for visa. There are three kinds of visas granted, *viz.*, the Non-transit, Transit and Transhipment. Fees for these vary according to rates charged to British subjects by the foreign countries concerned.

19. Other foreigners should apply for Identity Certificates through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or, where such foreigners, reside in the mofussil, through the District Magistrate of the district in which they are residing. Two copies of the applicant's photograph should accompany the application. The fee for a Certificate of Identity is Rs. 1-8-0.

20. The holder of a foreign passport who has obtained a visa granted by a British Passport Authority outside India for a destination which involves landing in, or passing through, India does not need a further visa from the authorities in India.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

Afghanistan.—Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Austria.—C/o S. Stella & Co., Taj Building, Wallace Street.
Belgium and Luxemburg.—Central Bank Bldg., Top Floor, Medow Street, Fort.
Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Denmark.—Shaw Wallace & Co., Ballard Estate, Wittet Road.
Cuba.—Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
Czecho-Slovakia.—28, Rampart Row, 3rd Floor

[illegible]

France.—[illegible], Colaba.
Germany.—[illegible] Building, [illegible] Road.
Italy.—[illegible] Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Japan.—[illegible] Building, [illegible], Hornby Road.
Liberia.—[illegible]
Netherlands.—Exchange Bldg., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.
Nicaragua.—[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Norway.—[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Persia.—[illegible] Bldg., [illegible] 2nd Floor, Middle Colaba.
Portugal.—[illegible] House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.
Siam.—[illegible] Wallace & Co., Home Street, Fort.
Spain.—Morarjee Gokuldas Cloth Market, 1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road.
Sweden.—Volkart Bldg., No. 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
Switzerland.— Do. [illegible]
United States of America.—[illegible] Wadia Building, [illegible] Esplanade Road.

[illegible] Consulates [illegible] Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic.—5 [illegible] Place.
Bolivia.—27, Park Road.
Chile.—17 Stephen's Court, Park Street.
Costa Rica.—10, Prosunno Kumar, Tagore Street.
Greece.—7, Mission Row.
Guatemala.—10, Prosunno Kumar, Tagore Street.
Mexico.—6, [illegible] Villa, Simla.
Panama.—12, Galstaun Mansions.
Peru.—11-2, Lansdowne Road.
Russia.—20, Esplanade Mansions.
Salvador.—10, Prosunno Kumar, Tagore Street.
Venezuela.—Tagore House, 27, Park Lane.

The School of Oriental Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1916. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, and Customs of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the co-ordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School possesses noble and adequate buildings, in Finsbury Circus, provided by the British Government under the London Institution (Transfer) Act of 1912. The sum of £25,000 required for the alteration and extension of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School was voted by Parliament. The School buildings are quiet, although they are in the heart of the city. The School provides teaching in more than sixty subjects. In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken, as it is the aim of the School to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School. There is now a whole time lecturer in Phonetics, the classes for which are numerically larger than in any other subject. It is intended to record fully in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the school.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff. Various Scholarships are given.

Patron, H. M. the King. *Chairman of the Governing Body*, Sir Harry L. Stephen, LL.M. *Director*, Professor Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., PH.D.

Teaching Staff.

	Name.	*Subjects.*	*Status.*
1.	Sir Thomas W. Arnold, C.I.E., M.A., D. LITT., F.B.A.	Arabic (Classical)	Professor.
2.	T. Grahame Bailey, M.A., B.D., D. LITT.	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	Reader.
3.	L. D. Barnett, M.A., LITT.D.	Indian History and Sanskrit	Lecturer.
2.	C. O. Blagden, M.A., D. LITT.	Malay	Reader.
4.	J. Percy Bruce, M. A., D. LITT.	Chinese	Professor
	G. H. Darab Khan	Persian	Lecturer.
3.	Caroline A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A., D. LITT.	Pali	„
3.	W. Doderet, M.A., I.C.S. (retired)	Gujarati	„
5.	H. H. Dodwell, M.A.	History	Professor.
	Sheikh Kadhim Dujaili	Arabic (Mesopotamian)	Lecturer.
	E. Dora Edwards, M.A.	Chinese (Mandarin)	„
3	H. A. R. Gibb, M.A.	Arabic (Classical)	„
	J. Withers Gill, O.B.E.	Hausa	„
3.	Sir Wolseley Haig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.	Persian	„
	W. A. Hertz, C.S.I.	Burmese	„
	G. E. Iles, O.B.E., M.A.	Arabic	„
	Commander N. E. Isemonger, R.N. (*retired*)	Japanese	„
	Sheikh H. Abdel Kader	Arabic (Egyptian)	„
	S. G. Kanhere	Marathi and Sanskrit	„
	G. E. Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	„
3.	A. Lloyd-James, M.A.	Phonetics	„
3.	Count Leon Ostrorog, LL.D.	Ottoman Law	Hon Lecturer.
2.	W. Sutton Page, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.	Bengali	Reader.
3.	T. G. F. Palmer	Hindustani	Lecturer.
	Ali Riza Bey	Turkish	„
7.	Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., PH.D.	Persian	Professor.
3.	A. Sabonadière, I.C.S. (retired)	Indian Law	Lecturer.
	C. C. Shu	Mandarin and Chinese Classics	„
	S. Topalian	Armenian and Turkish	„
8.	R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A.	Sanskrit	Professor.
6.	I. Wartski, B.A.	Modern Hebrew	Lecturer.
9.	Alice Werner, LL.A.	Swahili & other Bantu languages	Professor.
	Mary Werner	Swahili	Lecturer.
2.	M. de Z. Wickremasinghe, M.A.	Tamil and Telugu	Reader.
	Do.	Sinhalese and Malayalam	Lecturer.
	S. Yoshitake	Japanese	„

1. University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher.
2. University Reader and Appointed Teacher.
3. Recognised Teacher in the University of London.
4. University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher.
5. University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia, with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher.
6. Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew.
7. University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher.
8. University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher.
9. University Professor of Swahili and other Bantu languages and Appointed Teacher

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they would were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing populations of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress: fishing and the fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste, and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse from amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of association with the low caste fishermen, and, except in the case of joint stock companies to engage in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

The first local Government to lead the way was that of Madras which in 1905 initiated an investigation of the industry, both marine and fresh-water, appointing Sir F. A. Nicholson to supervise operations. Bengal followed suit in 1908, and from these beginnings have sprung the local Fisheries Departments of Madras, Bengal and Behar and Orissa. Bombay, the remaining seaboard province, has comparatively small fresh-water interests compared with Madras and Bengal, and as it happens that her marine fisheries are favoured with good harbours and the most enterprising race of sea-fishermen in India, there was less urgent need for State help in the industry. Fisheries there were a subject of Government solicitude for five years after the war but they finally ceased to receive any attention after the abolition in 1924 of the short lived Department of Industries to which this subject was allotted.

Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 sq. miles; outside of a mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept East Coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side, is the only possible seagoing fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor, and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured, from September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. The people of this coast are fond of fish and no difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. The 1921 Census gave 60,4[illegible] adults as subsisting on fishing industries in Malabar and South Kanara, a small number after all considering the immense wealth of these seas. The chief fishes are sardines, mackerel, catfishes and jewfishes (kora or golı): the two first overshadow all others. So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure. The 1925-26 season was a slight improvement over that of last year for 4,8[illegible] tons of oil and 9,850 tons of guano were manufactured as against 2,050 tons of oil and 4,601 tons of guano in the previous year. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres: the material is largely cured for export.

Fish Curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts; its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who, after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present about 107 of such yards are scattered along the coast and over 55,000 tons of wet fish are annually cured therein. The total receipts on the administration of these yards for the year 1925-26 was Rs. 3,93,270 and expenditure Rs. 3,76,949. The credit balance on the year's working was therefore Rs. 13,321.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—The anticipations of 1924-25 were more than realised in the remunerative and successful pearl fishery which was held at Tuticorin last February and March.

The last pearl-fishery of any consequence was in the year 1889 more than quarter of a century ago. Under the British Rule there have been 16 pearl fisheries including the present. In magnitude the fishery held in 1926 stands fourth. The three previous fisheries which yielded a larger revenue were in the years 1807, 1810 and 1860-61. In the last 100 years the 1926 fishery ranks second and in the last half a century it is easily the first.

The total number of oysters fished was 14,096,839. The fishery yielded a substantial net revenue of Rs. 1,60,237-5-11 indicating both the value of scientific control by a technical department and the efficiency and accuracy of the inspections, surveys and estimates. A cursory examination of the pearl banks this year, so far as monsoon permitted, shows the continuance of oysters on the Tholayiram Par (bank)

and consequently the possibility of another fishery early next year.

Though the best chank season (February and March) was spent in pearl-fishing the premature closure of the pearl fishery, and the long spell of good weather extending till the middle of May combined with the fact that the divers were in the department's en[illegible]
of chank fisheries to [illegible]
and where very me[illegible]
chanks in normal cl[illegible]
fished, in spite of the pearl fisheries. The net receipts therefore from chank fisheries amounted the year to Rs. 2,842-11-6 against Rs. 9,844 in 1924-25. The net profit for 1925-26 was therefore only Rs. 1,64,819.

The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence inland fisheries are badly organized and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole, or even main, occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water: only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh-water fishes of economic importance are the murrel, notable for its virtue of living for considerable period out of water, various carps, and catfishes, the hilsa (in East Coast rivers only), and the catla. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. The net profits on Inland fishery in 1925-26 were Rs. 8,877.

The Madras Department of Fisheries. As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere, this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organized and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities; in 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr. James Hornell, F.L.S., as Director, and is now controlled by his successor, Dr. B. Sundara Raj, M.A., Ph.D. The higher staff consists of a Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, three Assistant Directors and a Cannery Superintendent. These are respectively in charge of (a the [illegible] fisheries (pearling, banks a[illegible] beche-de-mer, etc.); (b) the co-operative and socio-economic side of the Department's operations; (c) inland pisciculture, (d) deep sea fishing and salt-transport and (e) the experimental and demonstrational fish cannery at Chaliyam in South Malabar. Other officers have charge respectively of sections dealing with education and industrial work, which include a Training Institute for village teachers, fish-curing yards, and oil and guano factories. All the public fishcuring yards till now under the control of the Salt and Abkari Department have passed into the charge of the Fisheries Department. It is now possible to introduce the better methods of cure and improved hygiene which the Department has been straining to popularise, in all the yards. Due to the transfer of the yards the Fisheries Department has a large ramified staff of yard officers (Salt Sub-Inspectors, Petty Yard Officers and peons in almost every large fishing village on the coast. Besides the direct work of issuing salt for curing, the Department will now set itself to train these officers into expert advisers in curing methods and marketing fish, social workers for the inculcation of thrift co-operative and progressive ideas and new industries and lastly as trained observers for recording and reporting on various biological questions connected with fish and fisheries and collecting statistics regarding the value and quantity of sea fish caught and landed.

The activities of the Department are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish oil trade, the creation of a fishguano industry the establishment of a fish cannery and the development of canned goods other than sardines, which alone had been canned previously in Malabar, and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. (For details see the Bulletins of the Department issued from the Government Press, Madras) seventeen volumes have been issued to date and the eighteenth volume is in press. All this work has been carried on under serious handicap for want of suitable accommodation for the research staff.

Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries.

Ever since its opening, being the first of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public. The number of visitors rose during the year to 111,931 from 88,027 in the previous year. Two rates of admissions are charged, *viz.*, one anna and four annas. The latter rate is charged on Fridays for the benefit of those who would like to see the Aquarium under less-crowded conditions. The net profit realized last year was Rs. 3,951.

Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local [illegible] y years ago those tanks are

[illegible] prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bekti (*Lates calcifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed; apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the mango-fishes (*Polynemus*) pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the *Indian Museum*. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more steam trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Government has ordered that the Bengal Fisheries Department be reconstituted on an improved basis as soon as funds permit. A Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without extreme difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish byeproducts. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but the old Department made a beginning and once a few societies can be made successful, the news of the benefits conferred on the members will constitute the best possible form of propaganda. The temporary abolition of the Bengal Fisheries Department was regretted by many and it is hoped that it will soon be revived. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come of intensive investigation and propaganda.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively in Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, though there is less necessity for a special department to develop marine industries, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning, and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of bye-products. With this end in view the Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the mediæval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs. for a rupee.

Owing to retrenchment the appointments of Fisheries officers have been abolished.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, soles and sea-perches among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Sciæna* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds."

... The fleet of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Bassein and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge stretched stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and tea-fishes. The last named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts. South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bangda seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and rayfish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

In Sind considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, as shark, rays and jew-fishes. The edible oyster trade of Karachi was once extensive, the creeks of the Indus producing a species of oyster superior to that found in Bombay and Madras backwaters and estuaries. Unrestricted exploitation of beds of limited extent inflicted great harm, and now, when various salutary restrictions are imposed, the beds are slow to respond. Occasionally large deposits of the window pane oyster (*Placuna placenta*) are found in the Indus creeks and as these produce seed pearls in abundance, Government leased the beds to the highest bidder. The pearls are largely exported to China for use in medicine. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,000.

In the Gulf of Kutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window-pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar, the other partly by this Prince and partly by the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which in 1905 obtained the services on deputation of Mr. J. Hornell, formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, for the purpose of examining the Marine potentialities of the Baroda territory in Kathiawar. One of the consequences was the discovery of large deposits of pearl-bearing window-pane oysters, until then unknown; of late years these beds have produced annually from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 in revenue, perhaps the best example we have in India of the profitable nature of well-directed scientific enquiry into fishery problems. The Baroda Government, continuing their enlightened interest in the fishery developments, have had two officers trained in the Madras Fisheries Department and now employ them on development work on the Baroda coast.

Experiments in canning are now in progress at one of the chief fishing centres on the Southern Kathiawar coast and already promise considerable success particularly with regard to pomfrets.

Burma.

The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma belongs by custom of the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for regulating the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish. The work of the fisherfolk, involving as it does the taking of life, is generally viewed with disfavour by the Burman Buddhists. In certain tracts this attitude is intensified where the proportion of the fisherfolk is not only small but their economic condition are more or less demoralised. Though fishing is generally denounced by Burman Buddhists, yet they consume the fish. The usual argument of the consumers is that they have not taken the life of the fish and therefore have committed no sin. Where fishing is the principal means of livelihood of the majority as in the Delta Districts, religious scruples tend to disappear.

Revenue.—The economic value of any industry or tract of country can, to some extent, be gauged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries yield a substantial revenue (about one-eighth of the total land revenue), and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. There are two methods of catching fish, namely by nets in the rivers and seas and by traps in leased fisheries. The fishery revenue demand from net licenses amounts to over four lakhs while that from the leased fisheries amounts to more than 44 lakhs. Of the net licenses the greatest revenue comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearling industry carried on, but leases for collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued. Open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as leased fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidders at public auction. Here the Irrawaddy Division equals in importance the rest of the province, and of the five districts in the Irrawaddy Division, Maubin District alone yields as much as half of the whole division. Maubin District therefore stands easily first in respect of fishery revenue, and out of the total collected in any year from the whole province, this district alone contributes at least a quarter.

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped islands, many of which have embankments round the greater part of them along the north, east and west; in the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young fry come down-country from Upper Burma.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea-coast are (1) Kakkuyan, (2) Kathabaung, and (3) Kathabmyin. These are generally made into salt fish which fetch Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per viss. The creek and fresh water fish from fisheries are generally ngakhu, ngayan and ngagy. Most of them are sold fresh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish

caught in the rivers are generally ngathalauk, ngagyin, and ngamyinvin, the predaceous fish.

Fees for net licenses are charged according to the size of the nets. Fisheries which consist of lakes, pools and streams are put up to auction, but as no Burman fisherman has ever been known to keep a proper system of accounts, he seldom or never can gauge the real worth of the fisheries; this coupled with his impulsive nature frequently results in his bids at auction exceeding the value of the fisheries; several fishermen have thus not only brought ruin on themselves but also on their sureties who have not infrequently been sold up. Until these fisheries are brought under some settlement system for revenue assessment, bona fide fisherman must suffer from time to time. Moreover, the local authorities demand more than adequate securities and the furnishing as well as the verifying of these securities invariably mean much expenditure of time and money both to the fisherfolk and to the Government staff. With a view to ameliorate uneconomic conditions by rendering the provisions of security easier, as well as to facilitate collection Government recently introduced what is known as the group system whereby the value of the fisheries is fixed at a reasonable rental, and, instead of an individual system of furnishing security the groups hold themselves severally responsible. In order to enable the poorest of the actual workers to reap the benefit of their labours, nothing short of a co-operative system would be of any avail: this co-operative system has been tried in Tharrawaddy District with some success, by this system every fisherman employed in a fishery becomes a partner in the business and no non-fisherman can ever sweat the bona fide fisherman, poor though he be. The group system, though an improvement on the individual system of bidding and furnishing securities does not do away with the sweating system. It is reported to be attended by quarrelling on the one hand and to condition to reduce the Government rent on the other hand. With the gradual introduction of the co-operative system, which is an urgent necessity in the Delta District, the poorest fisherman of every fishing village and hamlet, after gradual and systematic training will, in course of time, be able, not only to reap the full benefit of their labours, but also by mutual control and aid to develop into a more useful and contented peasantry. Fishery leases for three to five years, are now being granted instead of leases for only one year and fisherman obtaining the long-term leases have begun to realise the need of improving the fisheries by clearing the streams and pools of that Burma pest—the water hyacinth—and other weeds.

The members of a group live too far away from one another to watch one another and their co-operation aimed at by the system is not usually obtained. Another system known as the rent and premium system is under consideration and has actually been introduced in Maubin as an experimental measure. Under this system the lease is fixed at a fair rent and tenders called for and premia invited and the lease is giv[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. To work this successfully a good deal of information is required about the actual working of the fishery and it is to be hoped that the Fishery Settlement Enquiry which will probably be [illegible] being in 1928 will lead to improvement of the Fishery Revenue Administration and increase of Government's information about the fisheries.

The principal articles of manufacture are ngapi (fish-paste) and salt-fish: the manufacturing methods are primitive and with more industrial education and capital, these could be considerably improved.

The Punjab.

The Rules and Regulations under the Fisheries Acts are now applicable to the streams and rivers in 17 Districts and to all the Canals of the Province. Rules for some more Districts have been drafted and are under the consideration of Government. The steady increase in the number of Fishing licenses each year goes to show the popularity of the system of individual licenses. The Angler's Fishing Association in Rawalpindi proved of great help to the Department in the preservation of the fish supply of the Districts. Besides the Association, a Fishing Club open to Europeans as well as Indians was formed during the year. A greater number of cases of illegal fishing was brought to light. The Murrel breeding experiments ended in failure. No results have so far been achieved from the experiments in Carp breeding at Cheenawan in the Gujranwala District. A notable success has been achieved in the matter of Trout Culture in the Hills. The Beas in Kulu and the Uhl in Mandi are well stocked with trout and very good reports were received from Anglers who fished there. The Ravi in Chamba has also been reported to contain a good number of trout. Several fish were caught, two of which weighed 10 and 7 lbs. respectively. Trout were also planted in the Baspa River in Bashahr State and in the streams of Kangra proper with good result.

The levying of Hassayat tax on the fishermen has set back the success achieved by the Co-operative Societies, and hence there was no increase in their number. The two already started supplied some fish to the Hill Stations of Dharmsala and Dalhousie. The expenditure of the Departments rose to Rs. 70,200. This included the cost of construction of tanks and quarters and the Research work carried out. The latter though not a paying concern at the moment is expected to be ultimately of great benefit to the Department. Excluding these items the expenditure was Rs. 51,929 as against an income of Rs. 50,803.

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan, the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work. Special attention has been given to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters to the establi[illegible] societies among the fis[illegible] to the introduction of [illegible] sardine oil and guano production. Useful work has been done by one of the officers in elucidating the [illegible] histories of the more valuable food fishes and prawns.

The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1855 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousie laid down a definite and far-sighted forest policy. Further progress was delayed for a time by the Mutiny, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administration were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commencement, and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to overestimate.

Types of Forest.—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March, 1924 was 228,850 square miles, or 20·8 of the total area. This was classed as follows; R 03 49 Pro ected 7 93 Unclassed State 4 0

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the eastern limits of the Shan States, there is, as may be imagined, an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on variations of climate and soil and on other local factors. Broadly speaking, the following main types of forest may be distinguished:—

(1) Arid-country forests, extending over Sind, a considerable portion of Rajputana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjab, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or kikar (*Acacia arabica*), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river inundations.

(2) Deciduous forests, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forests, which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burma, are among the most important comprising as they do the greater part of the teak and sal forests.

(3) Evergreen forests.—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern sub-Himalayan tract, and the moister parts of Burma and are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetation.

(4) Hill forests.—In these the vegetation varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Eastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the hill forests are characterized by various oaks, magnolias and laurels, while in Assam and Burma the Khasia pine (*Pinus khasya*) grows gregariously at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. In the North-Western Himalaya the chief timber tree is the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), which occurs most commonly at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and in association with oaks or blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*), towards its upper limit the deodar merges into very large areas of spruce and silver fir while below it are found extensive forests of the long-needled pine (*Pinus longifolia*) which is tapped for resin.

(5) Littoral forests.—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the mangrove family (*Rhizophoreae*). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (*Heritiera fomes*).

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1904 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely:—

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds These are usually si in hilly country the

n on o f g ou ... importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosions and sudden floods.

(c) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sal forests of Northern, Central, and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.

(c) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts

(d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term, but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Inspector-General of Forests is the head of the Forest Department and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919, Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province.

Territorial charges.—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles; each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service; these Divisions in most [illegible] Each Division [illegible] in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Foresters.

Non-territorial charges.—Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the preparation of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties.

The Forest Service.—The Forest Service comprises three branches:—

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 390 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Of these 353 are to be recruited direct to the service and the balance obtained by promotion from the Provincial Forest Service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers;—

(a) by direct appointment in the United Kingdom and India; and

(b) by promotion from the Provincial Forest Service in India.

Recruitment in the United Kingdom and in India of candidates nominated for direct appointment is carried out under regulations laid down by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India respectively. Candidates for direct appointment in the United Kingdom are required to have obtained a degree with honours in some branch of Natural Science in a University of England, Wales or Ireland, or have passed the final B.Sc. examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland [illegible] idered as [illegible] s are re- [illegible] ave a fair [illegible] Weight is attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry.

Candidates for direct appointment in India are required to possess an Honours or a first class degree in Science or an M.Sc. degree of any class of a University incorporated by law in India.

Probationers are at present trained at a University possessing a forest school approved by the Secretary of State (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh at present), this training being supplemented by a practical course, partly on the continent of Europe.

The process of Indianisation is steadily proceeding, as may be judged from the fact that out of a total of [illegible] lied in 1924, four were [illegible] two more Indians, [illegible], were appointed on probation. The strength of the directly recruited cadre is according to the latest official return 314, while 10 probationers are under control in Great Britain.

(2) **The Indian Forest Engineering Service.**—This service was created in 1919 and at present consists of 17 Forest Engineers.

(3) **The Provincial Service.**—Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Imperial Forest Service in 1920. Except for five unpromoted officers the class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments.

Officers of this service are eligible for promotion to 12½ per cent. of the posts in the Indian Forest Service, such promotion being made by local Governments. These officers are recruited and trained in India, their recruitment being a matter for the local Governments. A certain number of posts in this service are filled by the

[illegible] of sp[illegible] a[illegible] p[illegible] Ra[illegible] A[illegible] wo[illegible] are course of [illegible] [illegible] Dehra Dun [illegible] Governments [illegible] payment of prescribed fees to depute candidates to undergo that course provided they are qualified for admission under the rules governing the course.

(4) The Subordinate Service, consisting of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma), and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

Research.—For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, which is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests, is in the charge of a President. There are five main branches of research, namely Sylviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. In addition specialists are appointed temporarily when necessary and are attached to the Institute to carry out investigations in subjects of particular economic importance. Thus a paper pulp expert has been employed for some time to investigate possible new sources of paper-making materials of which the forests of India contain abundant supplies. Besides this, there are the Seasoning, the Timber Testing, and the Wood Preservation experts engaged temporarily on short term contracts. Indian Assistants have been appointed under them to receive the necessary technical training and experience in these subjects, with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings are being built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this and the employment of specialists in Seasoning, Timber Testing and Wood Preservation steady progress is being made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests.

Forest Products.—[illegible] Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium ended 31st March 1924, the latest date for which statistics are available, was [illegible],40,000 cubic feet against an average of 30,72,00,000 cubic feet per annum attained in the preceding quinquennium. The highest figure ever attained under this head occurred in 1921-22, when a total of 36,13,23,000 c.ft. was reached, the year 1923-24 coming next with 35,48,90,000 c.ft. The figures for 1921-22 and 1923-24 represent respectively 2·8 and 2·4 c.ft. per acre of all classes of forests. For reserved forests only the yield in 1923-24 was 3·7 c.ft. per acre as compared with 3·4 c.ft. per acre in 1918-19 the last year of the last preceding quinquennium. The year 1921-22 was marked by a phenomenal output of teak in Burma, viz., 600,000 tons (30,000,000 cubic feet), which was more than 74 per cent. above the average annual output of the preceding quinquennium. With this output of teak for the year the revenue in Burma soared to Rs. 2,21,18,768 and the surplus to Rs. 1,30,39,092. The total outturn for the five years amounted to 2,476,849 tons, an increase of 751,000 tons, or 44 per cent. over the output in the preceding quinquennium.

The figures for the last quinquennium show that in 1923-24 the ratio of timber extracted by Government agency to that removed by purchasers was 6 to 29 compared with a ratio of 5 to 27 in 1919-20. During the period the outturn removed by Government agency rose by 41 per cent. whilst that removed by purchasers increased by 15 per cent. Timber and fuel to the value of Rs 11,186 lakhs and minor products, including bamboos and grass, valued at Rs. 875 lakhs were removed by purchasers during the period. For the quinquennium 1918-19 the figures were Rs. 10,190 lakhs and Rs. 355 lakhs respectively.

Reviewing the figures of outturn, Government in a report issued in October 1925, says: "The results on the whole, considering the general trade depression, are most satisfactory and point to more intensive working of the forests and to better exploitation."

Forest Industries.—[illegible] role which [illegible] general commerce [illegible] employment for its population is not always fully recognized. Fifteen years ago it was estimated that in Germany work in the forests provided employment for 1,000,000 persons while 3,000,000 persons, earning £30,000,000 a year, were employed in working up the raw material yielded by the forests. If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an excessive scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers and

many o er s o ou.... The India . census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Native States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discov products, a steady and extensive of industries dependent on the India may be confidently antici future.

Financial Results.—The stead forest revenue, expenditure and su the past 50 years is shown in t statement, which gives annual quinquennial periods:—

Financial Results of Forest Administration in British India from 1864-65 to 1923 of rupees).

Quinquennial period.	Gross revenue (average per annum).	(Expenditure average per annum).	Surplus (average per annum).
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1864–65 to 1868–69	37·4	23·8	13·6
1869–70 to 1873–74	56·3	39·3	17·0
1874–75 to 1878–79	66·6	45·8	20·8
1879–80 to 1883–84	88·2	56·1	32·1
1884–85 to 1888–89	116·7	74·3	42·4
1889–90 to 1893–94	159·5	86·0	73·5
1894–95 to 1898–99	177·2	98·0	79·2
1899–1900 to 1903–04	196·6	112·7	83·9
1904–05 to 1908–09	257·0	141·0	116·0
1909–10 to 1913–14	295·0	162·7	132·3
1914–15 to 1918–19	371·3	211·1	160·2
1919–20 to 1923–24	551·7	367·1	184·6

The gross revenue and surplus were Rs. 466·2 lakhs and Rs. 179·4 lakhs in 1918-19 and Rs. 544·0 lakhs and Rs. 195·6 lakhs in 1923-24 respectively. The surplus rose from Rs 1,79,12,726 in 1918-19 to Rs. 2,19,12,510 in 1919-20, but during the next three years it steadily decreased, rising again to Rs. 1,84,60,547 during the last year of the quinquennium. The surplus in 1923-24 represents an average of 2·1 annas per acre of all classes of forest against 1·8 annas in 1918-19. The total surplus rose from Rs. 1,79,12,726 in 1918-19 to Rs 1,95,60,949 in 1923-24. Govern- [illegible] s, state: "Financially, [illegible] has had during the [illegible] a severe strain, even [illegible] ollowing on the short [illegible] trade. But development solely with a view to increase the resources and earning capacity of the forests has never been lost sight of. Judging by the perceptible improvement in the general financial results all round, it is confidently expected that the improvements initiated in this quinquennial period will produce much better results when the slump ends."

Prospects.—The past work of the Forest Department has already borne fruit, not only in a steady rise of revenue but also in the improved condition of the forests resulting from careful protection and [illegible] done in the way of o[illegible] regular exploitation; but there is still room for enormous development in this respect, for there are extensive areas of valuable forest as yet almost untouched, and these represent a vast capital locked up and not only lying idle but even deteriorating. Perhaps t pressing needs at present are the of improved sylvicultural systen extension of roads and other expc facilitate and cheapen extraction. must proceed simultaneously, sin inter-dependent, for it is obvious and other produce can be extracte economically if it is available in lar within a limited radius than if it in small quantities over large tracts indeed this question must often dec extraction is possible or not. teaches us how to effect this e and is therefore the bed-rock on w results, financial and otherwise, it is of little avail to seek and d markets for timbers and other prod cannot be produced in regular an quantities and extracted at a reaso

Forest Products: Exploita exploitation by the Forest Depart Commercial Department on busine the great timber forests which are most valuable natural assets of t continues to attract the special the various local Governments. for instance, the working of the Fores system, whereby the increased kn the difficulties of forest administra the villager obtains when he has a vo management is bringing home understanding of the necessity for th tration. A further important step regard to forest exploitation was ment of a Chief Forest Engineer an

[illegible] the work under way in the Government Timber Depot at Rangoon proves to be of great value to Government from the point of view of revenue and of considerable importance to the public from the point of view of industrial development. Research work on the seasoning of timbers has been started and results which promise to be of great value have already been obtained. Experimental work on the manufacture of furniture and in other similar directions are expected to give a value to a number of different timbers which are at present more or less unknown. The Myitmaka River Training Works started in 1905, which have since then been continued for the sale of Government teak timber, are of more than departmental interest. These works have also proved of great value to local people inasmuch as they have led to the reclamation of a very considerable amount of land which was previously too low lying and swampy to be fit for cultivation. In the United Provinces, the institution of the Government Sawmill and Turnery, the Government Central Wood Working Institute and the Resin Distillery have led to important results These, and many other examples which could be quoted, go to show that local Governments are fully alive to the importance of exploiting their forest resources to the fullest possible extent for the benefit of the country.

Agencies.—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber and it is at present held by Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta. The Government of India have also appointed Messrs. W. W Howard Bros., London, as their agents in England for the sale of Indian timbers. Local Governments, and the Andamans especially make full use of these two agencies for the sale of their woods and the London agency has in addition been the direct means of bringing to the notice of outside countries the immense possibilities of India's wealth in this direction

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

PAPER MAKING.

There are five large paper mills in the country working on up-to-date Western lines, *viz.*, at Titagarh, Kankinara and Raniganj in Bengal, the Upper India Couper Mills at Lucknow and the Reay Mill at Poona. There are also two smaller mills at Bombay and Surat which make only country paper, and there are one or two other mills which recently were not working. The five large mills have a large Government connection, as the greater part of Government orders for paper is placed in India.

During the past year an interesting experimental paper-making plant has been installed at the Government of India Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Specially designed to incorporate a new system patented by Mr. Raitt, Cellulose Expert to the Government of India, the object of this plant is to test the various paper-making fibres which are available over vast forest and hill areas in India and Burma, and thus encourage the establishment of pulp and paper mills on a commercial scale.

After many delays the Carnatic Paper Mills Company commenced operations at Rajahmundry, on the Godavari river, during the year, and it is estimated that the daily output will be ten tons of pulp and five tons of paper made from bamboos and paddy straw. In Southern India the Sri Minakshi Paper Mills, established many years ago as a small concern in Travancore State, appears to have taken a new lease of life and has ordered a new plant capable of turning out fifteen tons of paper per day, whilst in Assam a new company has been formed and is said to be waiting for the arrival of its plant. [illegible] plant for manufacturing [illegible] mboos has commenced [illegible] company has obtained a comprehensive concession for Bhablar grass in the Punjab and is erecting a factory near the headworks of the Western Jumna Canal, about 200 miles from Lahore.

The possibility of utilising the dense growths of bamboo in the hinterland of Cuttack has again been under consideration during the year, and the project has been investigated afresh by Mr. Raitt on behalf of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Mr. Raitt estimates that in this area alone there is sufficient raw material for an output of 10,000 tons of paper pulp per annum.

Raw Materials.—The existence of the local industry depends chiefly on the supply of Sabai grass which on account of unfavourable seasons sometimes yields short crops. It is of great importance, therefore, to look for materials according a constant outturn, and various reports have been published on the available paper-making materials. Considerable attention has been devoted to **Bamboo**, since 1875 when it was found that this plant—of which there are four chief varieties in India—yielded a fibrous paper stock which made a quality of paper superior to esparto grass and at a considerably less cost. It was at that time estimated that one acre of bamboo would yield 10 tons of dried stems equivalent to 6 tons of merchantable cellulose. In 1905 Mr. R. W. Sindall was invited by Government to visit Burma with a view of enquiring into the possibility of manufacturing paper pulp. His report on the subject appeared in March 1906. He made numerous experiments with bamboo and woods of Burma and laid down lines along which further enquiry should be made. Subsequently Mr. W. Raitt, a pulp expert, was engaged at the Forest Research Institute in conducting tests on the treatment of bamboos by the soda and sulphate processes, the treatment of bamboo before

[illegible] Production of Paper pulp [illegible] in 191[illegible] Mr. R. S. [illegible] Pearson of the Forest Service, Dehra Dun, as the outcome of enquiries made throughout India published in 1912 a note on the Utilization of Bamboo for the manufacture of Paper-pulp. The yield per acre from bamboo is larger than that of grasses usually used for paper. The cost of working into pulp has been estimated to yield a product cheaper than imported unbleached spruce sulphite and unbleached sabai grass pulp. In 1915 Mr. Dhruva Sumanas published a pamphlet, Dendrocalamus Strictus Bamboo of the Dangs, as the result of investigations carried on in Bansda State.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts in 1921 Mr. Raitt gave an answer to the question: "**What India can do** to fill the gap in the world's *shortage of paper?*" He said that he thought it was "a moderate estimate to say that from bamboo, taking only that which is available under 'possible' manufacturing conditions, Burma, Bengal and South West India could produce ten million tons of pulp per annum, and Assam from Savannah grasses three million. India could therefore produce pulp for the whole world."

The leading Indian **paper grass** for the last thirty years has been the bhaib, bhabar, [illegible] and [illegible] grass of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] The Calcutta mills draw their supplies from Sahibganj, Chora Nagpur and the Nepal Terai. The quantity annually exported from Sahibganj is between three to four lakhs of maunds. The cutting in these districts is said to commence in October when the plants are six or seven feet high. Sabai grass yields from 36·6 to 45·7 per cent. of bleached cellulose. A report by Mr R. S. Pearson, Forest Economist, Dehra Dun on the use of **elephant grasses** in Assam was issued in 1919. The most important species of grass found in the areas in which investigation has been made are Khagra (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and Batta (*Saccharum narenga*), with patches of Nal (*Phragmites karka*) on the more swampy ground. Hand samples of the above grasses were sent to England to be tested on a laboratory scale, while several tons were sent to an Indian paper mill to be made into paper. The results were satisfactory and proved that a very fair quality of paper can be produced from these grasses at a relatively low price. Small samples of such paper can be obtained by persons interested in these grasses from the Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, who can also supply further details.

Indian paper manufacture is protected by special provisions in the import tariff.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations.—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927 at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, when His Excellency transmitted a message to the King and His Majesty's reply was received a few minutes later.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the Cable companies.

For reasons of economy, most of the inland wireless stations in India have been practically closed down and placed in charge of "Care and Maintenance" parties which carry out tests twice a month, the exceptions being Peshawar Radio, which maintains official communication with Kabul in Afghanistan and Kashgar in China, and Jutogh Radio which receives British Official Wireless sent out from Oxford and Rugby and passes the messages to Reuter's Agency for distribution to subscribing newspapers.

The coast stations, however, have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The application of the Baudot system to the high speed continuous-wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather, but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods.

For many years the Bombay stations known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and now total about 20,000 per annum. Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval station at Matara (Ceylon) *via* Bombay Radio. Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Peninsula *via* Rangoon and Penang and between Burma and Sumatra, whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

... ... of the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon.

Safety at Sea.—A noticeable feature of wireless development during the past two years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea.

Broadcasting.—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were tuned-in over practically the whole of India. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes. Credit is also due to the Indian States and Eastern Agency for the loan of transmitting apparatus, without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations have each an aerial input of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes are so arranged that both Indian and European music are broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports are read in two languages.

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 357 metres, and Calcutta on 370 metres. Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold. Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation. One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries, which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed and it is partly with a ... ... problem and to render ... ... two-valve sets in any ... Broadcasting Company ... possibility of transmitting simultaneously no long and short waves.

Reports of the reception of foreign short-waves stations have been received from all parts of the country, and upon several occasions the Bombay ... ... relayed the programmes from the Dutch station PCJJ., but the results have not been entirely satisfactory.

Just as we go to press with this edition of th Year Book, the Indian Broadcasting Compan has sprung a bombshell on the public by announ ing that its revenue from license fees is insuffi cient to meet expenses and hinting that there are in the country a very large number of people who come within the radio category of "pirates" i.e., those who have neglected, wilfully or otherwise to purchase the license from which the Company derives the major portion of its income. The matter is now under discussion with the Government of India.

In addition to the Radio Clubs mentioned earlier, new ones have been formed recently at Lahore and Bhusaval, besides an Indian Radio Society with headquarters in Bombay.

Licenses.—Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Up till the end of October 1927, 1962 such licenses had been issued, 1,103 of them in Bombay. It is believed, however, that the number has since increased very substantially. Licenses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, more than 300 have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special Import licenses has increased considerably during the past year. This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting (q. v.)

Prospects.—The Government of India has always encouraged the development of wireless in India by private enterprise and it is to this source that India must look in the immediate future for internal radio communication. There are two most promising lines of development, viz. :—

(a) Erection of small sets either for speech or morse in districts where no land lines exist, and to link such districts with the existing landlines ... ... emarked that mo... ... ... of using either m... ... used for speech can be operated by the ordinary desk telephone instrument in daily use all over India.

(b) The use of radio as a substitute for land-line to form the trunk telephone route between two cities which already have telephone facilities.

These will open up a new industry which if properly fostered would very soon extend its sales outside the limits of India. There is no doubt that the majority of parts for small radio sets could be more cheaply manufactured in this country than they can be imported and further such an industry would find the right kind of skilled labour already in India.

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkaru*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette*, founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the [illegible] to the rise of the [illegible] first newspaper [illegible] the *Samachar Durpan* [illegible] Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

Mutiny [illegible] had [illegible] the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in [illegible] circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Harris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and papers was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication; (ii) control over publishers of newspapers; (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation.—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Governments, a Committee [illegible] after a debate [illegible] examine the [illegible] Act, 1867, and [illegible] report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending:—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendation during the year 1922.

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated.

NOTE.—*News Agencies are distinguished by an asterisk.*

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Agra	Agra Akhbar	Wednesdays.
	Jain Path Pradarshak	....
	Navyug	Daily.
	Sanadhyap Karak	On the 3rd and 15th of every month.
Ahmedabad	Gujarati Punch	Sundays.
	Navajivan	Fridays.
	Political Bhomiyo	Thursdays.
	Praja Bandhu	Saturdays.
	Young India	Thursdays.
Akola, Berar	Praja Paksha	Saturdays.
Akyab	Arakan News	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Aligarh	Aligarh Institute Gazette ..	Wednesdays.
Allahabad	Abhyudaya	Fridays.
	Bhavishya	Weekdays.
	Democrat	....
	Hindustan Review	On first of every month.
	Leader	Daily, except Mondays
	Navayug	Daily.
	Pioneer	Daily.
Allahabad Katra ..	Stri Dharam Shikshak	Monthly
Alleppey	Travancore Publicity Bureau ..	....
Amraoti	Bharat	Wednesdays.
	Udaya	Mondays.
Amritsar ..	Akali te Pardesi	Daily except Sundays.
	Daily Vakil	Daily.
	Gurumukhi Daily Khalsa ..	Daily.
	Punjab Press Bureau	....
	Qaumi Dard	Daily.
	Tanzeem	Daily.
Amroha	Ittihad	Saturdays.
Asansol	Ratnakar	Sundays.
Bagalkot	Kannadiga	Thursdays.
	Navina Bharat	Tuesdays.
Bagerhat	Jagaran	Sundays.
Bangalore	Daily Post	Daily.
	Kasim-ul-Akhbar	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Truth	Mondays and Thursdays.
Barisal	Barisal Hitaishi	Sundays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Baroda	Jagriti	Weekly.
	Shree Sayaji Vijaya	Thursdays.
Bassein, Burma.. ..	Bassein News	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar	Mondays.
Benares City	Aj	Daily.
	Awazai Khalk	Every Wednesday
	Bharat Jiwan	Sundays.
	Hindi Kesari	Thursdays.
	Kashi Temperance Samachar ..	Monthly.
	Mahamandal Magazine	Monthly.
	Trishul	Monthly.
	Varnasrama	On Mondays and Fridays.
Bhavnagar	Daily Market Report	....
	Jain	Saturdays.
	Jainhasan	Tuesdays.
	Market News	Daily, except Sundays.
Bhiwani	Sandesh	Sundays.
Bijapur	Karnatak Vaibhav	Saturdays.
Bombay	Akhbar-i-Islam and Akhbar-i-Soudagar	Daily, except on Sundays.
	Bombay Chronicle	Daily.
	Bombay Samachar	Daily.
	Bread Co.'s Market Report ..	Daily, except Sundays.
	Catholic Examiner	Saturdays.
	Commercial Sporting News ..	......
	Dnyana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays.
	Evening News of India	Daily.
	Goan World	Monthly.
	Gujarati	Saturdays.
	Gujarati Kesari	Wednesdays.
	Indian Daily Mail	Daily.
	Indian Industries and Power ..	On the 15th of each month.
	Indian National Herald	Daily.
	Indian Social Reformer	Saturdays.
	Ismaili	Every Saturday.
	Jam-e-Jamshed	Daily, except Sundays.
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Sundays.
	Kashshaf	Every Friday.
	Khilafat Daily	......
	Khilafat Bulletin	Saturdays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Bombay—*contd.*	Mufide Rozgar	Sundays.
	Muslim Herald	Daily.
	Nawa Kal	Daily, except Mondays.
	Nyayadarshak	Thursdays.
	Nusrat	Daily.
	O Amigo do Goano	Fridays.
	O Anglo-Lusitano	Saturdays.
	Parsi & Praja Mitra & Hindustan	Daily, except Sunday.
	Railway Times	Fridays.
	Rushimukh	1st week of every month (according to Hindu Calendar).
	Sandesh	Daily, except Sundays.
	Sanj Vartaman	Daily, except Sundays.
	Shri Venkateshwar Samachar	Fridays.
	Times of India	Daily.
	Times of India Illustrated Weekly.	Sundays.
	Wahdat	Daily.
	Young Messenger of India	Monthly.
Bowringpet	Kolar Gold Fields News	Tuesdays.
Budaon	Akhbar Zulqarnain	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of every month.
Calangute (Goa)	A Voz do Povo	Saturdays.
Calcutta	Alkamal	Daily.
	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Daily.
	Ananda Bazar Patrika	Daily, except Sundays.
	Asrijadid	Daily.
	Bangabasi	Wednesdays.
	Basumati	Daily.
	Bengalee	Daily, except Sundays.
	Bhagavan Gandhi	Mondays.
	Bharata Mitra	Thursdays.
	Business World	Monthly.
	Capital	Thursdays.
	Collegian	Bi-monthly.
	Commerce	Wednesdays.
	Commercial News	On the 10th of each month
	Dowrejadid	Daily.

Name	Day of going to Press
Englishman	Daily.
Forward	Daily.
Gandiya	Every Friday.
Guardian	Fridays.
Hindu Patriot	Daily, except Saturdays.
Hindusthan	Daily, except Sundays.
Hitabadi	Wednesdays.
Indian and Eastern Engineer ..	14th of each month.
Indian Engineering	Thursdays.
Indian Mirror	Daily.
Indian News Agency	......
Industry	Monthly
Inqilab-i-Zamana	Daily, except Sundays.
Jain Gazette	Saturdays.
Liberty	Daily, except Sundays.
Maheshwari	Every Monday.
Market Intelligence	Daily.
Muslim Standard	Tri-weekly.
Mussalman	Thursdays.
Nayak	Daily.
Planters' Journal and Agriculturist.	Saturdays.
Prakash	Daily.
Rayat Bhandu	Sundays.
Sanjibani	Wednesdays.
Samay	Wednesdays.
Samyavadi	Daily.
Servant	Daily.
Statesman	Daily.
Sultan	Every Wednesday.
Swatantra	Daily.
Swaraj	Daily, except Mondays.
Telegraph	......
United Press Syndicate *	......
Vishwamitra	Daily.
Vyapar	Daily.
Young Men of India	Monthly.
World Peace	Wednesdays.
Alameen	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Kerala Sanchari	Wednesdays.
Manorama	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Mathrubhumi	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.
Mitavadi	Daily.
West Coast Reformer	Sundays and Thursdays.
West Coast Spectator	Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Cawnpore	*Azad*	Wednesdays.
	Cawnpore Journal	Daily.
	Daily Vartaman	......
	Hurriat	Daily, except Sundays.
	Prabha	Monthly.
	Pratap, Hindi Daily and Weekly Paper	Saturdays.
	Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited	......
	Zamana	25th day of every month.
Chandernagore	Probartak	*Bi-monthly.*
Chindwara	*Lokmitra*	Saturdays.
Chinsurah	Education Gazette	Tuesdays.
Chittagong	Jyoti	Wednesdays.
Cochin	Cochin Argus	Saturdays.
	Cochin News Agency	......
	Malabar Herald	*Saturdays.*
Cochin Mattancherry	*Malabar Islam*	......
Cocanada	Ravi	*Thursdays.*
Colombo	*Ceylon Catholic Messenger*	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Ceylon Daily News	Daily.
	Ceylonese	Daily.
	Ceylon Independent	Daily.
	Ceylon Morning Leader	Daily.
	Ceylon Observer	Daily.
	Dinakara Prakasa	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
	Dinamina	[illegible]
	Dravida Mitran	[illegible]
	Gnanartha Pradipaya	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Islam Mitturan	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Lakmina	Daily, except Sundays.
	People	Daily.
	Sarasavi Sandaresa	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Times of Ceylon	Daily.
Contai	Nihar	Mondays.
Cuttack	Utkal Deepica	Fridays.
	Indian Sunday School Journal	Monthly.
Dacca	Dacca Gazette	Mondays.
	Dacca Prakash	Sundays.

Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Darjeeling Times and Planters' Gazette.	Tuesdays.
Alaman	Daily.
Arjun	Daily.
Asia	Daily.
Comrade	Wednesdays.
Daily Hamdard	Daily, except Fridays.
Edwin Haward*	....
General News Agency and Book Depot.	Daily.
General News Bilimaran	......
Hindu Sansar	Weekdays.
Hindustan Times	Daily.
Indian News Agency	......
Maheswari (Hindi)	Weekly.
Mail Trading	Monthly
National News Agency	......
Qaum	Weekly.
Rajasthan	Tuesdays.
Riyasat	Thursdays.
Sabha	Daily.
Swarajya	Daily.
Tej	Daily.
Tamadun	Monthly.
Vijaya	Saturdays.
Weekly Hindi Paper	......
Weekly Mobaliig	......
Weekly Bharat Sewak . ..	Saturdays.
Dharwarvritt	Wednesdays.
Karnatakavritta and Dhananjaya	Tuesdays.
Karm Veer	Fridays.
Raja Hansa	Daily.
Vijayia	Daily.
Khandesh Vaibhav	Fridays
Prabodh	Saturdays.
Times of Assam	Fridays.
Assamiya	Saturdays.
Swadesh	Saturdays.
Deshabhimani	Daily.
Bisva Duta..	Daily.
Musheer-i-Deccan	Daily.
Sahifa-i-Rozana	Daily.
Usman Gazette	Daily.
Bharatvasi	Daily.
Hindu	Daily.
Musafir	Saturdays.
Prakash	Daily, except Sundays.
Sind Journal	Wednesdays.
Sind Mail	Daily.
Sindvasi	Daily.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Jaffna	Ceylon Patriot and Weekly Advertiser.	Tuesdays.
	Jaffna Catholic Guardian.. ..	Saturday Mornings.
	Sithia Veda Pathukavalan ..	Fortnightly.
	Vasavilan Jaffna Native Opinion	Fortnightly.
Jaffna (Vannarponnai) ..	Hindu Organ	Wednesdays.
Jalgaon (Khandesh) ..	Pragatik	Weekly.
Jaramoala	Daily Beopar Patar	Daily.
Jhansi	Free India	Fridays.
	Sahas	Sundays.
Jhansi City..	Nyaya	Wednesdays.
Jubbulpore	India Sunday School Journal ..	Third Thursday of every month.
	Karmaveer	Fridays.
Karachi	Alwahid	Daily, except Sundays.
	Bharat	Daily.
	Chowkidar	Fridays.
	Daily Gazette	Daily.
	Kesari	Daily, except Sundays.
	New Times	Daily.
	Parsi Sansar	Saturdays.
	Rozana Bupar	Daily.
	Rozana Samachar..	Daily.
	Sind Observer	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Sind Sudhar	Saturdays.
	Weekly Memon Samachar ..	Thursdays.
Karai Kudi ..	Dhana Vysia Ootran	Fridays.
	Kumaran	Wednesday.
Khulna	Khulna Basi	Thursdays.
Kolhapur City	Vidyavilas	Fridays.
Kottayam	Kerala Varathi	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Malayala Manorama	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Malayalam Daily News . ..	Daily.
	Nazrani Deepika	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
	Powraprabha	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Kumta	Kanara News	Thursday.
	Kanara Leader	Thursday.
Lahore	Akali	Daily.
	Akhbar-i-Am	Daily.
	Bande Mataram	Daily, except Sundays.
	Civil and Military Gazette ..	Daily (Sundays excepted).
	Congress Publicity Bureau .	....
	Daily Karamvir	Daily, except Tuesdays.
	Daily Milap	....
	Daily Updeshak	....
	Daily Urdu Ittifaq	....
	Daily Zamindar	....
	Desh	Daily.
	Darpan	Daily.

Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Haq	Fridays.
Kesari	Daily, except Sundays.
Muslim Outlook	Daily.
Paigham-i-Sulah	Sundays and Wednesdays.
Panth	Daily except Sundays.
Pratap	Daily.
Rajput Gazette	1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month.
Scientific World	Monthly.
Siyasat	Daily except Sundays.
Sudarshan	Mondays.
Sunday Times	Sundays.
The People	Saturdays.
Tribune	Daily, except Sundays.
N. W. Railway Union Gazette ..	Weekly.
Watan	Thursdays.
Khairkhah	Saturdays.
Larkana Gazette	Fridays.
Advocate	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Anand	Thursdays.
Daily Hamdam	Daily.
Haqiqat	Daily.
Hindusthani	Bi-weekly.
Indian Daily Telegraph	Daily.
Indian Witness	Wednesdays.
Kaukab-i-Hind	Wednesdays.
Lucknow Times	Daily.
Muslim Gazette	Tuesdays.
Oudh Akhbar	Daily, except Sundays.
Patriot	Every Saturday.
The Haque..	Daily.
Daily Commercial News	Daily.
Daily Market Report	Daily.
Al Mazmun	On the first of every month.
Andhra Patrika	Tuesdays.
Anglo-Indian	Thursdays.
Azadhind	Daily.
Catholic Leader	Wednesdays.
Christian Patriot	Saturdays.
Daily Express	Daily, except Sunday and Monday mornings.
Desabhaktan	Daily.
Janma Jothi	....
Hindu	Daily.
Indian Railway Journal	15th of every month.
Indian Review	Monthly.
Jnanarthamani	Weekdays.
Jarida-i-Rozgar	Saturdays.
Justice	Daily.
Law Times	Saturdays.
Madras Mail	Daily.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Madras—contd. ..	Muhammadan	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Mukhbir-i-Deccan	Wednesdays.
	Nyayadipika	Daily.
	New India	Daily.
	Shamshul Akhbar	Mondays.
	Swadesa Mitran	Daily.
	Swarajya..	Daily.
	To-day	Daily.
Madura	South Indian Mail	Mondays.
Mandalay	Upper Burma Gazette	Daily.
Margao (Goa) ..	A Terra	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Noticias	Mondays.
	Ultramar	Mondays and Fridays.
Mattancheri	Chakravarthi	Saturdays.
Meerut	Roznama Qaum	Daily.
Mhow	Satyarth Patrika	Thursdays.
Mirpurkhas..	Mirpurkhas Gazette	Wednesdays.
Mirpur City	Khichri Samachar	Saturdays.
Moulmein	Moulmein Advertiser	Daily.
Mount Road, Madras ..	Hindu	Daily, except Sundays.
Mussoorie	Mussoorie Times	Thursdays.
Muttra	Jain Gazette	Mondays.
Muvattupuzha	Kerala Dheepika	Saturdays.
Muzaffarnagar	Weekly Sewak	Weekly.
Mymensingh	Charu Mihir	Tuesdays.
Mysore	Sadhvi	Thursdays.
	Sampadabhyudaya	Daily, except Sundays.
	Wealth of Mysore	Do.
Nagercoil	Travancore Times	Tuesdays.
Nagpur	Desha-Sewak	Mondays.
	Hitavada	Wednesdays.
	Maharashtra	Tuesdays.
	Khabbar	Daily.
	Marwadi	Tuesdays.
	Pranavir	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Samaj Sewak	Mondays.
	Sankalpa	Daily.
	Sankalpa Mahal	Fridays.
	Swatantrya	Daily, except Mondays.
	Young Patriot	Sundays.
Naini Tal	Naini Tal Gazette..	Wednesdays.
Nasik	Loksatta	Saturdays.
Naushahro	Shakti	Mondays.
Nova Goa	Diario de Noite	Daily.
	Heraldo	Daily, except Mondays.
	O'Debate	Mondays.
	O'Heraldo	Daily, except Sundays and holidays.
Ootacamund ..	South of India Observer and Nilgiri News.	Daily issue, except Sundays.
	Nilgiri Times	Wednesdays.

Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Utsah	Thursdays.
Pandhari Mitra	Sundays.
Kangal	Fridays.
O'Crente	Saturdays.
Uttara Tharaka	Saturdays.
Behar Herald	Saturdays.
Express	Daily.
Searchlight	Saturdays.
Kolaba Samachar	Fridays.
Deccan Herald	Daily.
Dnyana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays.
Kesari	Tuesdays.
Mahratta	Sundays.
War Cry	Monthly.
Satyagrahee	Bi-weekly.
Servant of India	Weekly.
Alfazal	Bi-weekly.
Alhakam	Weekly.
Alfarooq	Weekly.
Nur	Fortnightly.
Review of Religions (in English)	Monthly.
Do (in Urdu) ..	Monthly.
Baluchistan Gazette	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Baluchistan Herald Daily Bulletin.	Daily.
Desabhimani	......
Malayali	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Kathiawar Opinion	Bi-weekly.
Kathiawar Times	Wednesdays and Sundays.
Lohana Hitechhu	Wednesdays.
Saurashtra	Daily.
Burma Sunday Times	Sundays.
Burma Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	Daily.
Chinese Daily News	......
Free Burma	Daily.
New Burma	Tri-weekly.
New Light of Burma	Daily, except Mondays.
Rangoon Daily News	Thursdays.
Rangoon Evening Post	Week-days.
Rangoon Gazette	Daily, except Mondays.
Rangoon Times	Daily, except Sundays.
Rangoon Mail	Saturdays.
The Sun	Daily, except Sundays.
Bakool	Saturdays.
Balvant	Tuesdays.
Satya Shodhak	Sundays.

Stations.	Title in *full*.	Day of going to Press.
Rawalpindi.. ..	*Daily Prem*	Daily.
	Frontier Bulletin	Saturdays.
	Shanti	*Daily.*
Samastipur..	Vigilant	Saturdays.
Satara	Shubha Suchaka	Fridays.
Satara City..	Prakash	Wednesdays.
Secunderabad ..	*Hyderabad Bulletin*	Daily.
	Notice Sheet	Daily.
Shahjahanpur	Sarpunch	*Daily.*
Sholapur	Kalpataru	Sundays.
	Karmayogi	Thursdays.
	Sholapur Samachar	Tuesdays.
Silchar	*Navajug*	Monthly.
	Surma	Sundays.
Simla	Sunday Times *Simla Edition* .	*Mondays.*
Sukkur	*Sindhi*	Saturdays.
Surat	Deshbandhu	*Daily*, except Sundays.
	Deshi Mitra	Thursdays.
	Deshodaya	Tuesdays.
	Gujrat Mittra and Gujarat Darpan	Saturdays.
	Jain Mitra	Wednesdays.
	Navayuga Weekly..	......
	Peoples' Business Gifts	Monthly.
	Praja Pokar	Wednesdays.
	Samachar	Daily, except Mondays.
	Surat Akhbar	Sundays.
Sylhet	*Paridarsaka*	Wednesdays.
Tinnevelly	Kalnaka	Monthly.
Trichinopoly	Wednesday Review	Wednesdays.
Trichur	Lokaprakasam	Mondays.
Tirupur	Commercial News..	*Daily*, except Sundays.
Tiruvalla	Kerala Kahalam	Wednesdays.
	Kerala Taraka	Wednesdays.
Trivandrum	Bharata Kesari	Bi-weekly.
	Samadarsi	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
	Travancore Press Service	......
	Trivandrum Daily News.. ..	Daily.
	Western Star	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Udipi	Satyagrahi..	Thursdays.
Vizagapatam	Andhra Advocate..	Fridays.
Wai	Modavritta	Mondays.
	Vrittasar	Mondays.
Wardha	Maharashtra Dharma	Tuesdays.
	Rajasthan Kesari..	Saturdays.
Yeotmal	Lokamat	Thursdays.

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks:—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. Put very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless [illegible] of title to them were deposited [illegible] at the same time [illegible] interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

The system continued with only minor modifications until [illegible]. During the war however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and making much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank.—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act (XLVII of 1920), the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Governors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council may determine. The Central Board of Governors consists of—

- (a) Managing Governors not exceeding two in number, appointed by the Governor-General in Council on recommendation by the Central Board;
- (b) the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards;
- (c) the Controller of the Currency, or other officer nominated by the Governor-General in Council; and
- (d) not more than four non-officials, nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Controller of the Currency and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not to vote under the agreement with Government. The Governor-General in Council is entitled to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of any matter which in his opinion vitally affects his financial policy or the safety of the Government balances, and if the Controller of the Currency or such other officer of Government as may be nominated by the Governor-General in Council to be a Governor of the Central Board shall give notice in writing to the Managing Governors that he considers that any action proposed to be taken by the Bank will be detrimental to the Government as affecting the matters aforesaid, such action shall not be taken without the approval in writing of the Governor-General in Council. Under the Imperial Bank of India Act provision was made for the increase of the capital of the Bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3¾ crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11¼ crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the bank is Rs. 5,07,50,000 and the Balance Sheet of 30th June 1927 showed the Government Balances at Rs. 10,04,43,927, other deposits at Rs. 72,17,24,712 and cash Rs. 22,83,65,964 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 27·317

Class of Business. The Imperial Bank of India Act follows the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 in defining absolutely the class of business in which the Bank may engage, though the older limitations are modified in some minor points. It permits for the first time the constitution of a London Office and the borrowing of money in *England for the purpose of the Bank's business* upon the security of assets of the Bank, but not the opening of cash credits, keeping cash accounts or receiving deposits in London except *from former customers of the Presidency Banks.* The Act provides for an agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State, and this agreement, which was signed on the 27th January 1921 and is for a period of ten years *determinable* thereafter by either party with one year's notice, provides, *inter alia*, for the following important matters:—

(1) All the general banking business of the Government of India is to be *carried out* by the Imperial Bank.

(2) The Bank will hold all the Treasury Balances at Headquarters and at its *branches.* This involves the abolition of the Reserve Treasury system.

(3) Within *five years* the Bank undertakes to open 100 new branches of which the Government of India may determine the location of one in four. The branches and agencies *of* the three Presidency Banks prior to the date of [illegible] ed 69, inclu[illegible] of the Ban[illegible] *of* Bengal had no *branches* prior to the proposal to transfer Government business to the Bank in 1861-62 but no less than 18 branches were *established before* 1868.

(4) The management of the Public Debt will continue to be conducted by the Bank *for specified* remuneration

THE DIRECTORATE.

Managing Governors .. .. .. { Sir N. M. Murray, Kt.
O. A. Smith, Esquire (*Offg.*)

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards.

CALCUTTA—

B. E. G. Eddis, Esquire	President.
Sir Alexander R. Murray, Kt., C.B.E., M.L.A.	Vice-President.
D. S. McClure, Esquire	Secretary.

BOMBAY—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.	President.
F. C. Annesley, Esquire	Vice-President.
J. G. Ridland, Esquire	Secretary.

MADRAS—

Sir James Simpson, Kt.	President.
C. E. Wood, Esquire	Vice-President.
W. D MacBain, Esquire (*Offg.*)	Secretary.

Controller of Currency .. (*Offg.*) .. .. J. B. Taylor, Esquire, I.C.S.

Nominated by Government.

The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E., Nagpur.
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., J.P., Bombay.
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Calcutta.

MANAGER IN LONDON.
Sir Sidney Sitwell, Kt.

BRANCHES.

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta.
Clive Street, Calcutta.
Park Street, Calcutta.
Byculla, Bombay.
Mandvi, Bombay.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Mount Road, Madras.
Abbottabad.
Agra.
Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad City.
Ahmednagar.
Ajmer.
Akola.
Akyab.
Aligarh.
Allahabad.
Alleppey.
Ambala.
Ambala Cant.
Amraoti.
Amritsar.
Asansol
Bangalore.
Bareilly.
Bassein.
Bellary.
Benares.
Berhampore (Ganjam).
Bezwada.
Bhagalpur.
Bhilsa (Sub-Agency).
Bhopal.
Broach.
Bulandshahr.
Calicut.
Cawnpore.
Chandpore.
Chapra.
Chittagong.
Cocanada.
Cochin.
Coimbatore.
Colombo.
Cuddalore.
Cuddapah.
Cuttack.
Dacca.
Darbhanga.
Darjeeling.
Dehra Dun.
Delhi.
Dhanbad.
Dhulia.
Dibrugarh.
Ellore.
Erode.
Etawah.
Farrukhabad
Ferozepore.
Fyzabad.
Gaya.
Godhra.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	Rangoon.
Gwalior.	Moradabad.	Rangpur.
Hathras.	Moulmein.	Rawalpindi.
Howrah.	Multan.	Saharanpur.
Hubli.	Murree.	Salem.
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Mussoorie.	Sargodha.
Hyderabad (Sind).	Muttra.	Secunderabad.
Indore.	Muzaffarnagar.	Sirajgunge.
Jaipur.	Muzaffarpur.	[illegible]
Jalgaon.	Mymensingh.	Sholapur.
Jalna.	Mymensingh.	Sialkot.
Jalpaiguri.	Nadiad.	Simla.
Jamshedpur.	Nagpur.	Sitapur.
Jhansi.	Naini Tal.	Srinagar (Kashmir).
Jodhpur.	Nandyal.	Sukkur.
Jubbulpore.	Narayanganj.	Surat.
Jullundur City.	Nasik.	Surat City.
Karachi.	Negapatam.	Tellicherry.
Kasur.	Nellore.	Tinnevelly.
Katni.	New Delhi.	Tirupur.
Khamgaon.	Nowshera.	Trichinopoly.
Khandwa.	Ootacamund.	Trichur.
Kumbakonam.	Parbhani (Sub-Agency).	Trivandrum.
Lahore.	Patna.	Tuticorin.
Larkana.	Peshawar.	Ujjain.
Lucknow.	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency).	Vellore.
Ludhiana.	Poona.	Viramgaum.
Lyallpur.	Poona City.	Vizagapatam.
Madura.	Purnea.	Vizianagram.
Mandalay.	Quetta.	Wardha.
Mangalore.	Raichur.	Yeotmal.

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Act, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are :—

(1) Advancing money upon the security of :—
- (a) Stocks, &c., in which a trustee is authorised by Act to invest trust monies.
- (b) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Governor-General-in-Council.
- (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of, a District Board.
- (d) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.
- (e) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro. Notes.
- (f) Fully paid shares and debentures of Companies with limited liability or immoveable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in a, b, c, d and, if authorised by the Central Board, in e.

(2) With the sanction of the Local Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge.

(3) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India and Ceylon and, subject to the directions of the Governor-General in Council, the discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange payable outside India for and from or to such Banks as may be approved.

(4) Investing the Banks' funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c.

(5) Making Bank Post Bills and Letters of Credit payable in India and Ceylon.

(6) Buying and selling gold and silver.

(7) Receiving deposits.

(8) Receiving securities for safe custody.

(9) Selling such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims.

(10) Transacting agency business on commission.

(11) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates.

(12) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India for the use of principles in connection with (11) and also for private constituents for bona fide personal needs.

Bu ing o p irpo e of me n su h s & b ll of x hang p b e out of India at any u-ance not exceeding six months.

(14) Borrowing money in India.

(15) Borrowing money in England upon security of assets of the Bank, but not otherwise.

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows :—

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance :—

(a) For a longer period than six months;
(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank.

s e n .a o Part 1 (Courts of gage or security perty or document

(2) The amount which any individual or partner

(3) Discounts cannot b on personal security give counts or advances carry responsibilities of at leas unconnected with each ot nership.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 30th June 1927 was as follows :—

Liabilities.	Rs. a. p.	Assets.
Subscribed Capital ..	11,25,00,000 0 0	Government Securities .
		Other authorised Securities under the Act ..
Capital paid up.. ..	5,62,50,000 0 0	Loans .. .. ..
Reserve	5,07,50,000 0 0	Cash Credits .. ..
Public Deposits.. ..	10,04,43,927 4 2	Inland Bills discounted
Other Deposits	73,17,21,712 9 8	[illegible]
Loans against Securities per contra	....	[illegible]
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra ..	....	Bullion .. .. ..
		Dead Stock .. ..
		Liability of Constituents for Contingent Liabilities per contra ..
		Sundries .. .. ..
Contingent Liabilities ..	....	Balances with other Banks .. .. ..
Sundries	33,05,470 14 5	
		Cash .. .. ..
Rupees ..	94,29,74,110 14 2	Rupees ..

The above Balance Sheet includes.—
Deposits in London £ 950,366-1-3; Advances in London £ 1,941,31
Balances at other Banks in London £ 46,058-6-0.

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with eac periods during the last 40 years or so :—

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.	—	Bank of Bengal.	Ba c Bom
30 June							
1881 ..	230	61	53	344	1913 ..	247	1
1886 ..	329	82	39	450	1914 ..	290	1
1891 ..	332	97	53	482	1915 ..	263	1
1896 ..	225	88	57	370	1916 ..	336	2
1901 ..	187	90	63	340	1917 ..	1838	[illegible]
1906 ..	186	93	46	325	1918 ..	664	5
1911 ..	198	129	77	404	1919 ..	346	2
1912 ..	210	155	75	440	1920 ..	801	6
					26 January 1921.	364	2

Imperial Bank.

30th June 1921 .. ..
" 1922 .. ..
" 1923 .. ..
" 1924 .. ..
" 1925 .. ..
" 1926 .. ..
" 1927 .. .. —

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Inv mer
			BANK OF BOMBAY.			
5	100	51	76	368	228	1
0	100	70	87	432	129	
5	100	87	92	676	269	1
6	100	92	101	832	354	1
7	100	96	112	821	324	1
8	100	101	94	832	377	1
9	100	103	120	1035	415	1
0	100	105	152	1053	436	1
1	100	106	107	1104	463	2
2	100	106	117	1124	315	2
3	100	106	200	1015	477	2
4	100	110	183	1081	646	2
5	100	100	136	1079	423	2
6	100	90	142	1367	667	3
7	100	92	225	2817	1398	7
8	100	101	177	1740	542	3
9	100	110	262	2756	928	[illegible]
0	100	120	340	2748	876	2
			BANK OF MADRAS.			
5	60	16	45	278	144	
0	60	22	35	260	82	
5	60	20	47	344	140	
6	60	32	54	355	151	
7	60	36	35	416	162	
8	60	40	52	447	153	
9	60	44	49	500	141	
0	60	48	72	567	184	[illegible]
1	60	52	59	625	145	1
2	75	70	75	742	196	1
3	75	72	89	695	219	1
4	75	76	91	761	267	1
5	75	65	86	808	250	1
6	76	55	104	960	236	1
7	75	50	87	1020	496	[illegible]
8	75	50	102	954	271	1
9	75	45	104	1215	436	1
0	75	45	118	1579	505	2
			IMPERIAL BANK.			
June.						
.. ..	547	371	22,20	70,16	34,34	16,
3	562	411	16,72	65,36	33,95	9
3	562	435	12,56	70,47	23,13	9
4	562	457	22,08	76,62	21,95	11,
5	562	477	22,52	75,88	35,82	14,
6	562	492	32,54	75,30	45,03	21,
7	562	507	10,04	73,17	22,83	20,

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

Banks carrying on Exchange business ns are merely branch agencies of Banks r their head offices in London, on the ent, or in the Far East and the United

Originally their business was confined exclusively to the financing of the ex- trade of India; but in recent years of them, while continuing to finance this India's trade, have also taken an active the financing of the internal portion also places where their branches are situated. ne time the Banks carried on their opera- in India almost entirely with money ed elsewhere, principally in London— me offices of the Banks attracting de- posits for use in India b terest much higher tha were able to quote. Wi ever it has been discove to attract deposits in Ind able terms as can be done large proportion of the Exchange Banks is now means of money actuall No information is availa Bank has secured depo following statement publ General of Statistics in In such deposits have gro within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Deposits
1900	1050
1905	1704
1910	2170
1911	2516
1912	2052
1913	2103
1914	3014
1915	2254
1916	3803
1917	5237
1918	6155
1919	7435
1920	7450
1921	7519
1922	7558
1923	6844
1924	7060
1925	7054

Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally [illegible] the bills at matu[illegible] branches with [illegible] standing of [illegible] is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able however by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets dated 31st December 1925 of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this.

LIABILITY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT

Bank	£
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	4,017 000
Eastern Bank, Ld.	452,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	9,231,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ld. ..	2,735,000
National Bank of India, Ld... ..	5,578,000
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ld. .	11,074,000
	35,250,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:—

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.

(2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.

(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion.

(5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

An interesting event in Indian Banking history is the recent entry in the Banking field here of one of the English "Big Five." This has been brought about by the acquisition of the business of Cox & Co., by Lloyds Bank.

The fo owing a ta m nt f h pos on o the variou Exchange Banks carrying on busines n In as t 3 t December 1926 :—

In Thousands of £.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	11,111	9,333	62,682	24,597
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	3,937	176	23,417	9,881
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd.	3,000	4,000	10,067	22,163
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	10,000	3,164	237,011	29,573
Eastern Bank, Ld.	1,000	380	5,989	4,788
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ld	1,958	7,258	60,323	23,917
Imperial Bank of Persia	650	520	6,483	6,249
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	15,810	10,000	346,132	112,485
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,050	1,835	14,977	9,160
Mitsui Bank, Ld.	6,000	4,940	45,584	17,721
National Bank of India, Ld.	2,000	2,600	31,973	19,710
National City Bank of New York ..	15,000	13,755	239,991	61,985
Netherlands Trading Society	6,666	3,706	34,704	8,063
[illegible] Bank ..	4,583	2,058	15,893	5,202
[illegible] Ltd. ..	2,594	180	8,627	4,309
[illegible]	5,000	2,543	52,380	20, 18
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	10,000	9,250	50,723	30,192

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since these events of ten years ago confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla suspended payment and is now in voluntary liquidation. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent. of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank, Ld., affiliated to P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ld.	35	44	1 006	497
Bank of Baroda, Ld.	30	22	563	350
Bank of India, Ld.	100	79	986	302
Bank of Mysore, Ld.	20	12	183	82
Central Bank of India, Ld	168	100	1,705	1,273
Industrial Bank of Western India, Ld	39	2	41	13
Indian Bank, Ld. (Madras)	12	6	87	17
Karachi Bank, Ld.	2	1	43	19
Punjab National Bank, Ld.	21	20	778	312
Shikotri Bank, Ld.	4	....	19	15
Union Bank of India, Ld.	39	5	32	54

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures, appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India.—

In Lakhs of rupees.

Year		Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.
1870	..	9	1	13
1875	..	14	2	27
1880	..	18	3	63
1885	..	18	5	94
1890	..	33	17	270
1895	..	63	31	566
1900	..	82	45	807
1906	..	183	58	1153
1907	..	229	63	1406
1908	..	239	69	1626
1909	..	266	87	2049
1910	..	275	100	2565
1911	..	285	126	2529
1912	..	[illegible]	134	2725
1913	..	[illegible]	162	2250
1914	..	251	141	1710
1915	..	281	150	1787
1916	..	287	173	2471
1917	..	[illegible]	162	3117
1918	..	[illegible]	165	4059
1919	..	280	224	5899
1920	..	[illegible]	255	7114
1921	..	938	300	7689
1922	..	802	261	6163
1923	..	680	254	4442
1924	..	690	380	5250
1925	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	5449

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

Name of Bank.	London Offices—Agents or Correspondents.	Address.
Imperial Bank of India	London Office	22, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Other Banks & Kindred Firms.		
Allahabad Bank	National Provincial Bank / P. & O. Banking Corpn.	15, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2. / 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	Bartholomew Lane, E. C. 2.
Bank of Morvi	National Provincial Bank (Bishopsgate Branch).	15, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Central Bank of India	Lloyds Bank	42, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Grindlay & Co.	London Office	54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
Karnal Industrial Bank	Barclays Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
King's Branch (Calcutta) / „ „ (Bombay)	Lloyds Bank	42, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	5, Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
Exchange Banks.		
American Express Co., (Inc.) ..	London Office	82-a, Lombard Street, E. C. 3.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Ditto	9, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Bank of Taiwan	Ditto	Gresham House, 25, Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E.C. 4.
Eastern Bank	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Imperial Bank of Persia	Ditto	32-37, King William Street, E. C. 4.
The National City Bank of New York	Ditto	36, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	42, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
Ditto. (Cox's Branch) ..	Ditto	Ditto
Mercantile Bank of India ..	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	Ditto	100, Old Broad St., E C. 2.
National Bank of India	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij	National Provincial Bank ..	15, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank	London Representative	27, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	London Office	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Sumitomo Bank	Ditto	67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Ludgate Circus, E. C. 4.
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, *viz*, (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent. per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ % is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikanir and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. Now the Imperial Bank fixes the rate for the whole of India. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent. over the official rate, but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is sometimes nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less

The following statement shows the average Bank Rate since the Imperial Bank was constituted:—

Year.	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Yearly average
1921	6·038	5·108	5·573
1922	7·132	4·510	5·821
1923	7·419	4·5	5·959
1924	8·05	5·315	6·682
1925	6·585	4·701	5 643
1926	5·651	....	..
1927	6·508	4·	4·825

BANKERS CLEARING HOLSES

C ean H use n l d ae a d o
a B mba M d a, Rangoon, Karachi, and of these the first r the most important. The ie places consist of the Imperial he Exchange Banks and English firms, and a few of the better al Joint Stock Banks. No Bank aim to be a member as of right tion for admission to a Clearing d and seconded by two members thereafter to ballot by the ex-

f settling Bank are undertaken l Bank at each of the places a representative of each member ffice of that Bank on each busi- time fixed to deliver all cheques negotiated on other members

... L exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below:—

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

In lakhs of Rupees.

Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
Not available	6511	1338	Not available	..	178	8027
..	7913	1295	..	..	268	9579
..	8762	1464	..	..	340	10566
..	9492	1536	..	..	365	11292
..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12511
..	10912	1583	..	..	400	12895
22446	12645	1545	..	..	530	37167
21281	12585	1754	..	..	643	39262
19776	14875	1948	..	..	702	36801
22238	16652	2117	4765	..	765	46527
25763	17605	2088	5599	..	762	51612
23831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	53016
33153	21890	2340	6198	..	1219	64750
28031	17696	2127	4389	..	1315	54158
32266	16462	1887	4069	..	1352	56036
48017	24051	2405	4858	..	2503	80919
47193	38655	2339	4966	..	2028	90181
74397	53362	2528	6927	..	2429	130843
90241	76250	3004	8937	..	2268	180598
153388	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	301140
91672	89788	3847	11875	..	3570	200761
94426	86683	4279	12220	9881	3234	210523
89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	195983
92249	65250	5746	11555	13134	4515*	192249
101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
95944	42066	5688	12511	16038	3178	175408

Table of Wages, Income &c

	1			2			3			4		
Days	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	2	0
2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	1
3	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	4	7	0	6	2
4	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	6	2	0	8	3
5	0	2	6	0	5	1	0	7	8	0	10	3
6	0	3	1	0	6	2	0	9	3	0	12	4
7	0	3	7	0	7	2	0	10	10	0	14	5
8	0	4	1	0	8	3	0	12	4	1	0	6
9	0	4	7	0	9	3	0	13	11	1	2	6
10	0	5	1	0	10	3	0	15	5	1	4	7
11	0	5	8	0	11	4	1	1	0	1	6	8
12	0	6	2	0	12	5	1	2	6	1	8	9
13		6	8	0	13	5	1	4	1	1	10	10
14	0	7	2	0	14	5	1	5	8	1	12	10
15	0	7	8	0	15	6	1	7	2	1	14	11
16	0	8	3	1	0	3	1	8	9	2	1	0
17	0	8	9	1	1	6	1	10	3	2	3	1
18	0	9	3	1	2	6	1	11	10	2	5	1
19	0	9	9	1	3	7	1	13	4	2	7	2
20	0	10	3	1	4	7	1	14	11	2	9	3
21	0	10	9	1	5	8	2	0	6	2	11	4
22	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	2	0	2	13	4
23	0	11	10	1	7	8	2	3	6	2	15	5
24	0	12	4	1	8	9	2	5	1	3	1	6
25	0	12	10	1	9	9	2	6	2	3	3	7
26	0	13	4	1	10	10	2	8	3	3	5	8
27	0	13	11	1	11	10	2	9	9	3	7	8
28	0	14	5	1	12	10	2	11	4	3	9	9
29	0	14	11	1	13	11	2	12	11	3	11	10
30	0	15	5	1	14	11	2	14	5	3	13	11
31		0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0

	5			6			7			8		
Days	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	0	2	6	0	3	1	0	3	7	0	4	1
2	0	5	1	0	6	2	0	7	2	0	8	3
3	0	7	8	0	9	3	0	10	10	0	12	4
4	0	10	3	0	12	4	0	14	5	1	0	6
5	0	12	10	0	15	5	1	2	0	1	4	7
6	0	15	5	1	2	6	1	5	8	1	8	9
7	1	2	0	1	5	8	1	9	3	1	12	10
8	1	4	7	1	8	9	1	12	10	2	1	0
9	1	7	2	1	11	10	2	0	6	2	5	1
10	1	9	9	1	14	11	2	4	1	2	9	3
11	1	12	4	2	2	0	2	7	8	2	13	4
12	1	14	11	2	5	8	2	11	4	3	1	6
13	2	1	6	2	8	3	2	14	11	3	5	8
14	2	4	1	2	11	4	3	2	6	3	9	9
15	2	6	8	2	14	5	3	6	2	3	13	11
16	2	9	3	3	1	6	3	9	9	4	2	0
17	2	11	10	3	4	7	3	13	4	4	6	2
18	2	14	5	3	7	8	4	1	0	4	10	3
19	3	1	0	3	10	10	4	4	7	4	14	5
20	3	3	7	3	13	11	4	8	3	5	2	6
21	3	6	2	4	1	0	4	11	10	5	6	8
22	3	8	9	4	4	1	4	15	5	5	10	10
23	3	11	4	4	7	2	5	3	1	5	14	11
24	3	13	11	4	10	3	5	6	8	6	3	1
25	4	0	6	4	13	4	5	10	3	6	7	2
26	4	3	0	5	0	6	5	13	11	6	11	4
27	4	5	8	5	3	7	6	1	6	6	15	5
28	4	8	3	5	6	8	6	5	1	7	3	7
29	4	10	10	5	9	9	6	8	9	7	7	8
30	4	13	4	5	12	10	6	12	4	7	11	10
31	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0

	9			10			11			12		
Days	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	0	4	7	0	5	1	0	5	8	0	6	2
2	0	9	3	0	10	3	0	11	4	0	12	4
3	0	13	11	0	15	5	1	1	0	1	2	6
4	1	2	6	1	4	7	1	6	9	1	8	9
5	1	7	2	1	9	9	1	12	5	1	14	10
6	1	11	10	1	14	11	2	2	1	2	5	0
7	2	0	6	2	4	1	2	7	9	2	11	3
8	2	5	1	2	9	3	2	13	5	3	1	6
9	2	9	9	2	14	5	3	3	1	3	7	8
10	2	14	5	3	3	7	3	8	9	3	13	10
11	3	3	1	3	8	9	3	14	5	4	4	0
12	3	7	8	3	13	11	4	4	2	4	10	4
13	3	12	4	4	3	1	4	9	10	5	0	6
14	4	1	0	4	8	3	4	15	6	5	6	8
15	4	5	8	4	13	4	5	5	2	5	12	10
16	4	10	3	5	2	6	5	10	5	6	3	0
17	4	14	11	5	7	8	6	0	6	6	9	2
18	5	3	7	5	12	10	6	6	2	6	15	4
19	5	8	3	6	2	0	6	11	10	7	5	8
20	5	12	10	6	7	2	7	1	7	7	11	10
21	6	1	6	6	12	4	7	7	3	8	2	0
22	6	6	2	7	1	6	7	12	11	8	8	2
23	6	10	10	7	6	8	8	2	7	8	14	4
24	6	15	5	7	11	10	8	8	3	9	4	6
25	7	4	1	8	1	0	8	13	11	9	10	8
26	7	8	9	8	6	2	9	3	7	10	1	0
27	7	13	4	8	11	4	9	9	3	10	7	3
28	8	2	0	9	0	6	9	15	0	10	13	4
29	8	6	8	9	5	8	10	4	8	11	3	6
30	8	11	4	9	10	10	10	10	4	11	9	8
31	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0

	13			14			15			16		
Days	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	0	6	9	0	7	3	0	7	9	0	8	3
2	0	13	5	0	14	5	0	15	6	1	0	6
3	1	4	2	1	5	8	1	7	3	1	8	9
4	1	10	10	1	12	11	1	15	0	2	1	0
5	2	1	7	2	4	2	2	6	9	2	9	3
6	2	8	3	2	11	4	2	14	5	3	1	6
7	2	15	0	3	2	7	3	6	2	3	9	9
8	3	5	8	3	9	10	3	13	1	4	2	0
9	3	12	5	4	1	0	4	5	8	4	10	3
10	4	3	1	4	8	3	4	13	5	5	2	6
11	4	9	10	4	15	6	5	5	2	5	10	9
12	5	0	6	5	6	9	5	12	11	6	3	0
13	5	7	3	5	13	11	6	4	8	6	11	4
14	5	13	11	6	5	2	6	12	5	7	3	6
15	6	4	8	6	12	4	7	4	2	7	11	10
16	6	11	4	7	3	7	7	11	10	8	4	0
17	7	2	1	7	10	10	8	3	7	8	12	0
18	7	8	9	8	2	1	8	11	4	9	4	6
19	7	15	6	8	9	3	9	3	1	9	12	9
20	8	6	2	9	0	6	9	10	10	10	5	0
21	8	12	11	9	7	9	10	2	7	10	13	3
22	9	3	7	9	15	0	10	10	4	11	5	8
23	9	10	4	10	6	2	11	2	1	11	13	10
24	10	1	0	10	13	5	11	9	10	12	6	2
25	10	7	9	11	4	8	12	1	7	12	14	4
26	10	14	5	11	11	10	12	9	3	13	6	8
27	11	5	2	12	3	1	13	1	0	13	14	10
28	11	11	10	12	10	4	13	8	9	14	7	3
29	12	2	7	13	1	7	14	0	6	14	15	4
30	12	9	4	13	8	9	14	8	3	15	7	8
31	13	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, now the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway. (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway; (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent. coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 22*d*. to the rupee, the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions; the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 166½ lakhs. g for ntical of com the Go

secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87) the Southern Maratha (1882); and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways. In the first period up to 1870 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Penjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent. but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantej, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebates being found unattractive in view of the com of 4 per cent. trustee stocks they were in 1896 to provide for an

absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Government in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits Commence.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased the traffic, both and goods. The falling in of the contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favour[able] terms. The development of irrigation in [the] Punjab and Sind transformed the North-W[est]ern State Railway. Owing to the burden [of] maintaining the unprofitable Frontier li[nes] this was the Cinderella Railway in India— [the] scapegoat of the critics who protested aga[inst] the unwisdom of constructing railways f[rom] borrowed capital. But with the complet[ion] of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the Nor[th] Western became one of the great grain [lines] of the world, choked with traffic at cert[ain] seasons of the year and making a large pr[ofit] for the State. In 1900 the railways for [the] first time showed a small gain to the St[ate]. In succeeding years the net receipts g[rew] rapidly. In the four years ended 1907 they averaged close upon £2 millions a y[ear]. In the following year there was a relapse. [Bad] harvests in India, accompanied by the mo[ne]tary panic caused by the American finan[cial] crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts [at a time] when working expenses were rising, ow[ing] to the general increase in prices. Instead [of a] profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in [the] railway accounts for 1908-09. But in [the] following year there was a reversion to a p[ro]fit, and the net Railway gain has steadily [in]creased. For the year ended March 1919 [the] gain amounted to £10,573,000. Although i[n a] country like India, where the finances [are] mainly dependent upon the character of [the] monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctua[te,] there was no reason to anticipate a furt[her] deficit, but the net railway gain decreased [to] £3,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actu[al] loss of £6,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result [of] the steps taken by the Railway Board, ho[w]ever, on the report of the Acworth Commit[tee] in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain [of] £813,000 in 1922-23 and this was furt[her] increased to a gain of £ 4,275,000 in 1923-[24,] of £ 8,579,800 in 1924-25 and of £ 5,796 000 [in] 1925-26. Thanks to the separation of the Ra[il]way from the General Finances which [is] described later, and provided that the pre[sent] railway policy is not influenced too much [by] political considerations, railways should contin[ue] to show a net yearly gain.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve [the] financial position was the revision of the origi[nal] contracts under which the guaranteed lines w[ere] constructed. The five per cent. divide[nds] guaranteed at 22*d.* per rupee, and the h[alf]-yearly settlements made these compan[ies] a drain on the State at a time when their st[ock] was at a high premium. The first contr[act] to fall in was the East Indian, the great l[ine] connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Nor[th]ern provinces. When the contract lapse[d] the Government exercised their right of p[ur]chasing the line, paying the purchase-mon[ey] in the form of terminable annuities, deriv[ed] from revenue, carrying with them a sink[ing] fund for the redemption of capital. The r[ail]way thus became a State line; but it was [re]leased to the Company which actually wo[rked] it. Under these new conditions the E[ast] Indian Company brought to the State in [the] ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charg[es] the payments on t of le annuity by of which

purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but chiefly for strategic purposes. The poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories, keep this scheme in the background. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed; the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India must also be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that is now under investigation. But these works are subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape. to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the [illegible] t which could be [illegible] spent on railway con [illegible] in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

Government Control and re-organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905 The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Two minor changes have taken place since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sits in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board [illegible] The [illegible] of the most [illegible] was [illegible] fully [illegible] by the A[illegible] in [1]921

and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to the Railway Administration report for 1922-23. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of —

(a) the directly controlling authority of the three State-worked systems aggregating 15,414 miles in 1925.

(b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 27,325 miles,

(c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies, and

(d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The statement of the varied responsibilities of the Government of India in regard to railways might be extended almost indefinitely. It will perhaps be sufficient to mention only the complications that may and do arise owing to the very considerable railway mileage in Indian States. In the exercise of all these functions the Railway Department is a Department of the Government of India, its policy must be in accord with the policy of the Government as a whole and every decision must be made with that consideration in mind. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who expressed the unanimous opinion that material changes were necessary in the constitution of the Railway Board. Amongst their recommendations they advised the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Gove[illegible] t of India on matters of railway policy and is not as was the [illegible] subject to be [illegible] and over-ruled by his [illegible] as the the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1-4-1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil E[illegible] questions it [illegible] assistance. [illegible] ment have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief of the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past. This object was effected by placing a responsible Director at the head of each of the main branches of the Board's work, namely Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic and Establishment. The former Chief Engineer and the Chief Mechanical Engineer, who had been employed mainly in cultivative work, became Directors and together with the Directors of Traffic and Establishment have been made responsible for the direct disposal of the work of their branches under the general orders of the Railway Board

The posts of Joint Secretary and 4 Assistant Secretaries were replaced by 6 Deputy Directors working under the Directors and in charge of branches dealing with Establishment, Works Projects, Stores, Statistics and Traffic. One Assistant Director was also added to supervise the Technical Branch and the Drawing Office The disposal of the general work of the Railway Board was provided for by the continuance of the post of Secretary in whose name all letters and orders of the Board are issued The position of the Board as a Department of the Government of India has been maintained and it works under the Member for Commerce and Railway. As already stated the Chief Commissioner is the Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Department and orders issued by the Board over the signature of the Secretary are orders of the Government of India.

Experience of the working of this organization during 1924-25 and the decision agreed to by the Legislative Assembly in September 1924 to separate railway finances from the general finances of the country made it necessary to appoint a Deputy Director and an Assitant Director of Finance. An Assistant Director of Statistics was also added during that year. Later a Director of Finance was [illegible] to the estab[illegible] t occupying, as [illegible] of work, the same [illegible] to above.

Further experience of the reduction of work resulting from the large delegation of powers and responsibility to the Agents of State-managed Railways and the Board of Directors of Company-managed railways enabled a re-arrangement of work to be made during 1925-26 accompanied by a reduction in the staff. Under this rearrangement the posts of 3 Deputy Directors, an Assistant Director and the Assistant Secretary were held in abeyance. The personal work was transferred from the Directors of Establishment to the Secretary and a temporary post of Deputy Secretary was created. Further a separate technical office was established to take charge of the technical work of the engineering branches. The Technical Officer also acts as *ex-officio* Secretary to the permanent Standardization Committees which have been appointed to deal progressively with all questions of standards of equipment.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore, consists of 5 Directors, 4 Deputy Directors, a Technical Officer, 2 Assistant Directors, a Secretary and a Deputy Secretary.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board has been under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start has been made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff has been appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. If the revised procedure proves a success, it will probably be extended to other State Railways.

Management.

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. The Company managed railways are generally organised on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while the State managed lines have generally [illegible] with a Chief [illegible] Commericial [illegible] Mechinical Engineer, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor.

Clearing Accounts Office.

On the results of an experiment carried out in 1925 on the North Western Railway with the object of demonstrating that grouped divisions of traffic could be effected on the basis of ton mileage carried on each railway under particular commodities of Particular rates. Railway Board de[illegible] should be [illegible] a Central [illegible] traffic bet[illegible] such traf[illegible] was placed [illegible] 1925, who in the course of his investigations discovered a new method of much greater simplicity for apportioning the traffic.

The working of the new method has been fully [illegible] and G[illegible] are co[illegible] hopeful that the establishment of a Central Office for the check and apportionment of traffic under the revised method will make for increased efficiency and economy.

The Clearing Accounts Office will undertake the internal check of the returns from stations of State-worked Railways in respect of all through traffic of such railway. It will, in addition undertake the apportionment of all traffic interchanged between State-worked Railways. This apportionment will be done under the revised method. It will also be responsible for the apportionment of all traffic interchanged with the Company-worked Railways which under the existing procedure, the State-worked Railways are responsible to clear. All such work will for the present be performed under existing methods in order that the Company-worked Railways may receive the same returns as they do at present. From enquiries that have been made it is hoped however, that some at least of the Companies will desire to receive returns in the modified forms with the traffic apportioned under the new method.

The question of extending the functions of the Clearing Accounts Office to include the preparation of certain classes of statistics and the adjustments of certain calsses of expenditure is also under consideration.

The present cost of the work transferred to the Clearing Accounts Office compared with the cost of performing the same work in the latter office shows that a substantial saving in expenditure will be secured immediately. As Company worked Railways agree to accept the application of the new method of apportionment of traffic the saving will increase.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and it has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the [illegible] lines than to convert them to the broad [illegible] So excep[illegible] in the Indus Valley where the [illegible]

an unbroken gauge, the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar. Another System in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Since the opening of the Barsi line, illustrating the capacity of the two feet six inch gauge, there has been developed a tendency to construct feeders on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

The following statement brings out the more important features of the operation of Indian railways during the year 1926-27 together with similar information for the year 1925-26:—

		1925-26.	1926-27.
Mileage open on the 31st March—			
1. Single line		35,186·73	35,542·41
2. Double line or more		3,392·75	3,506·47
3. Total route mileage		38,579·48	39,048·88
4. Total track mileage		52,079·13	52,886·27
Capital and Revenue Earnings and Expenditure—			
5. Total capital at charge including ferries and suspense on open line	Rs.	7,54,31,52,000	7,88,66,66,000
6. Gross earnings	"	1,13,39,21,000	1,12,35,66,000
7 Gross earnings per train mile	"	6·99	6·58
8. Working expenses	"	71,09,05,000	69,70,08,000
9. Working expenses per train mile	"	4·38	4·08
10. Net earnings	"	42,30,16,000	42,65,58,000
11. Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.		62·69	52·04
12. Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay.		5·61	5·41
Equipment—			
13. Locomotives		10,011	9,873
14. Passenger carriages		20,449	20,590
15. Other passenger vehicles		5,556	5,879
16. Goods stock		226,766	2,30,726
Passenger Traffic—			
17. Number of passengers carried		599,144,800	6 04,371,800
18. Passenger miles		20,331,752,000	20,366,250,000
19. Average journey	Miles.	33·9	33·7
20. Earnings from passengers carried	Rs.	39,45,09,000	38,11,89,000
21. Average rate charged per passenger per mile	Pies.	3·73	3 59
22. Total coaching earnings	Rs.	45,81,86,000	44,48,35,000
Goods Traffic—			
23. Number of tons carried		79,859,000	85,833,000
24. Net ton miles		19,000,018,000	20,374,679,000
25. Average haul		249·2	239·4
26. Earnings from tonnage carried	Rs.	64,42,17,000	65,00,65,000
27. Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies.	6·22	6·12
28. Total goods earnings		64,83,30,000	65,35,63,000
Number of employees		751,603	762,553

At the close of the year 1926-27, the total capital invested in railways was Rupees 7,88,66,66,000 represented by a property which in terms of route mileage amounted to 39,049 miles of railway. This property brought in to the owners a return of 5·41 per cent. on the capital at charge. Similar figures for the railways owned by the State are :—

	Rs.
Total capital at charge	6 96,5[illegible],000
Total route mileage	[illegible]8 004
Return on capital outlay	5·20

In 1925-26 there was a falling off of Rs. 3,88,84,000 in the net gain from the working of State-owned Railways due principally to a decline in earnings of Rs. 1,34,56,000, an increase of Rs. 1,51,18,000 in working expenses and to enhanced interest charges of Rs. 90,97,000.

State versus Company Management.—The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company [illegible] t of the railways owned by [illegible] ent which the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have

been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was, unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Naini-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances has been under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent. on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A was introduced n the bly on the 3rd 924 to the in Council

"that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in

(*a*) forming reserves for.

(*i*) equalising dividends, that is to say," or securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(*ii*) depreciation,

(*iii*) writing down and writing off capital

(*b*) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(*c*) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement The proposed expenditure will, as at present be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, *i.e.*, will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on date prior to the date fo the of the d for grants for

When nt du ng h eH n b ember for Commerce stated that it had been represented to him that there was a general eling in the House that before the House was ked to commit itself to those proposals, it hould be allowed to refer them to a committee f the House. He further stated that he had o objection to this course provided that the ommittee met rapidly. This was agreed to nd members were appointed.

The committee met twice and considered the esolution but was not able within the time allowd to satisfy itself fully as to the effect of the roposals in the resolution on the control of he Assembly over railway finance and policy nd as to the amount and form of contribution be paid by the railways to general revenues. n the circumstances, the committee recommendd that the consideration of the resolution be djourned till the autumn session to allow the ommittee further time for examination. Government raised no objection to this proposal and was agreed to by the Assembly.

The resolution was further examined by the tanding Finance Committee in September nd as a result of the views expressed by the ommittee and in the Assembly certain modications were introduced. The final resolution greed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 924, and accepted by Government differed from he original resolution in that the yearly conibution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead f 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if he surplus remaining after this payment to eneral Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transrred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At he same time a Standing Finance Committee or Railways was to be constituted to examine he estimate of railways expenditure and the emand for grants, the programme revenue xpenditure being shown under a depreciation und. This committee was to consist of one ominated official member of the Legislative ssembly as Chairman and 11 members elected y the Legislative Assembly from that body. his would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of he Standing Finance Committee and certain ther official and non-official members from the egislative Assembly and Council of State. hese arrangements were to be subject to peridic revision but to be provisionally tried for t least 3 years. They would, however, only old good as long as the E. I. Railway and the I P. Railway and existing State Managed ailways remain under State management and any contract for the transfer of any of the bove to Company management was concluded gainst the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly ould be at liberty to terminate the arrangeents in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended hat the railway services and the Railway Board hould be rapidly Indianised and that the stores or the State Managed Railways should be purhased through the organisation of the Indian tores Department.

Re-organ n problems. The growing omplexity of railway n in India nd the evolution of new of com t years, h ffic ha e g ven a st mu s to the effo ts of various railways to revise their organisations The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23 and entailed :—

(a) the separation of the commercial and operative duties of the Traffic Department,

(b) the separation of the mechanical and running duties of the Locomotive Department,

(c) the fusion of the operative duties of the Traffic Department with the running duties of the Locomotive Department.

Under the new organisation there is now—

(1) a Chief Transportation Superintendent in charge of all operating functions,

(2) a Chief Traffic Manager in charge of the commercial side of the railway,

(3) a Chief Mechanical Engineer in charge of the design and construction of rolling stock and of all repairs and renewals of rolling stock carried out in the central workshops.

This organisation is more or less similar to the divisional organisation found on most American Railways with the exception that the Engineering Department still works on a departmental basis. This, however, is being changed and the [illegible] Works is being brought [illegible] sation while new con- [illegible] outside.

A somewhat similar organisation was introduced on the North-Western Railway from 1st October 1924, except that it follows rather the organisation in force on the South African Railways where the railways are divided into a number of areas or divisions each under one chief officer and all reporting to the General Manager who is assisted by a number of principal officers in charge of definite phases of the working. A similar organisation was also introduced on the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways early in 1925.

Revision of Railway statistics.—A Committee consisting of one officer from the Traffic Department and one from the Audit Department of the North Western Railway was appointed in October 1922 to suggest alterations in the existing administrative statistics furnished by railways to the Railway Board and to bring them into line with present up-to-date practice. For many years after the first railways were opened, such statistics as were produced were primarily directed towards showing the return on capital invested, although commodity statistics were also prepared to some extent for trade purposes. It was only when comparisons between different railway systems came to be a matter of interest that statistics of actual working were found to be necessary and even then the tabulation and examination of these figures were directed primarily towards ascertaining the ultimate cost of transportation as a marketable odity The int of scientific of railway working in has shown that properly

prepared statistics form a most valuable portion of the machinery whereby the railway management is able to improve efficiency in the details of working and effect economies in working costs.

The existing statistics are based on the report of a Committee which sat in 1880 to revise the form of the statistics. Considerable changes have been introduced since then, and certain individual railway administrations have made considerable progress in the introduction of modern railway statistics, but the Acworth Committee which sat in 1921 criticised the figures prepared and used for the purposes of the Railway Board as being out of date and not in conformity with present-day practice.

The main changes recommended by the Committee of 1922 and accepted by the Railway Board are :—

(1) The introduction of monthly statistics in addition to the yearly statistics at present furnished to the Railway Board.

(2) The classification of railways under three classes for statistical purposes.

The former change will ensure the supply of up-to-date information of the working of railways to the Railway Board and will enable railways to compare their own working with that of other railways month by month as is done in England and America. The second change will relieve the smaller railways of the necessity of the detailed statistics which lar[illegible] have to prepare.

Revised Statistics were introduc[illegible] October 1923, on all railways and [illegible] value has been proved as not only [illegible] able to compare their results with th[illegible] by other railways but the Railway [illegible] possession of up-to-date figures o[illegible] all railways. Starting from Apr[illegible] complete monthly statistics of all cla[illegible] have been published on the lines of [illegible] statements issued by the ministry [illegible] for English Railways and are on [illegible] public.

Earnings.—Of the total earn[illegible] ways of Rs. 112.36 crores, Rs 65 [illegible] 58.3 per cent were from goods traff[illegible] crores or 34 per cent from passenger [illegible] Rs. 8.57 crores or 7.7 per cent [illegible] luggage and miscellaneous earnings [illegible]

Passenger Earnings.—Pass[illegible] showed a decrease of 3 45 per cent fro[illegible] to Rs. 38.13 crores. The following [illegible] the numbers of and earnings from [illegible] separately for each class for the 4 ye[illegible] to the War and for the 6 latest y[illegible] for season and vendors' tickets ar[illegible] rately for the last 4 years as well as [illegible] their respective classes.

Year.	Number of passengers carried (in thousa[illegible]			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Inter	3rd Class
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	R
1910	685	2,784	10,702	3,15 83[illegible]
1911	703	2,947	11,400	3,31 055
1912	700	3,030	10,508	3,56 789
1913 14	715	3,253	12,000	3,90 112
1921 22	900	6,020	9,086	4,75 189
1922 23*	807	4,825	7,985	4,77 637
1923 24*	647	3,936	7,425	4,85 [illegible]
1924 25	611	3,860	7,992	4,95,6[illegible]4
1925 26	603	3,909	9,135	5,15 227
1926 27	611	4,167	10,476	5,15 821
1923 24 †	1,199	10,128	11,374	5,44 622
1924 25 †	1,101	9,778	12,201	5,53 266
1925 26†	1,033	9,901	13,602	5 74 608
1926-27†	0	0 00	4 9	8 [illegible] 9

Year.	Earnings from passengers (in th		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Inter
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1910	58,82	77,23	94 99
1911	66,58	83,83	1,08 58
1912	62,90	83,31	91 57
1913-14	68,94	88,70	1,03 48
1921-22	1 38,47	2,28,87	1,45 11
1922-23*	1,39,72	2,11,77	1,38 0
1923-24*	1 20,80	1,95,99	1,37 88
1924-25	1,21,62	1,85,51	1,44 48
1925-26	1,19 24	1,82,74	1,55 85
1926-27	1,16,66	1,81,95	1,58 20
1923-24 †	1,31,17	2,02,73	1,41 10
1924-25 †	1,22 93	1,92,00	1,48 01
1925-26 †	1,20,42	1,89,42	1,59 61
1926-27 †	1,17,75	1,88,27	1,61 79

* Excludes the Maurbhanj and Parlakimedi Light Railways for which is not available.

† The number of season and vendor's tickets and their earnings included classes ; the former at the rate of 30 single journeys per month.

Note.—In previous reports the sum of the number of passengers carried way has been shown as the total number of passengers carried on all railway ling over two or more railways have thus been counted as two or more pa number of passengers carried on all railways is the same as the total number o ing and this figure has been adopted for number of passengers carried in the number of passengers originating is not available prior to 1923-24 the figures been adjusted.

Rates Advisory Committee

In their terms of reference the Acworth Committee were directed to report *inter alia* " whether the present system of control by Government of rates and fares and the machinery for deciding disputes between Railways and traders are satisfactory, and if not to advise what modifications are desirable." The Committee recommended the establishment of a Rates Tribunal to adjudicate upon disputes between Railways and the public in the matter of rates and fares levied by the former. After careful consideration it was decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to set up a Rates Advisory Committee consisting of a President, one Member representative of Commercial interests and one [illegible] rests. [illegible] with [illegible] and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects :—

(1) Complaints of undue preference (Section 42 (2) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890).

(2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves,

(3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals (Section 46 of the Railways Act

(4) The reasonableness conditions as to specially liable to liable to cause d chandise.

(5) Complaints in respe packing attached

(6) Complaints that R not fulfil their o reasonable facil 42 (3) of the In di

Sir Narsimha Sarma late Executive Council of th agreed to serve on the Co Mr. S. D. Manson, Direct Railway Board, was appo represent Railway intere Commercial representative select one for individual panel consisting of membe various Chambers of Co Associations.

It was first laid down th reference to the Committee to the agent of the Railw deposit of Rs. 100 and tha the receipt of such applica Railway should prepare a and submit it with his b the to the Rai

[illegible] on the recommendation of the Rates Advisory Committee the Government of India reviewed the above procedure and decided that in future applications should be submitted direct to the Government of India, Railway Department, copies being forwarded to the Agent of the Railway concerned, that the deposit of Rs. 100 be reduced to Rs. 10 and that the period of 3 months allowed to the Agents of Railways for the submission of the statement of their case be curtailed to 2 months. The revised procedure was introduced with effect from the 24th January 1927.

As regards complaints made for submission to the Committee cases were slow in coming in but by the end of March 1927, 15 cases had been submitted, out of which six have been referred to the Committee, on one of which their recommendations have been received for the consideration of the Government of India.

Publicity.

In other countries it has been recognised that publicity plays a very great part in attracting business to Railways. In this country, however, little attention had in the past been given to it except on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The G. I. P. Railway had by means of pamphlets and advertisements in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway attempted to attract American tourists to India, and has met with a good deal of success. This has not only added to the earnings of the Railway but has also helped the business of the country generally. The propaganda work mentioned above was directed towards attracting upper class tourist traffic, but it was essential to devise publicity methods to appeal to the large bulk of the people of India from whom the Railways obtained their most paying business. The people were mainly illiterate and the circulation of papers and handbills even in the vernaculars or advertisements in the press scarcely touched them. With a view to reaching the general mass of the people the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which had a Publicity Bureau, introduced in November 1925 a travelling cinema which gives exhibitions in the open air illustrating instructive subjects, and films of fairs and festivals, etc.

The Railway Board considered that it was necessary to develop the system in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to extend it to the other three State-worked Railways. The question was fully discussed with the Agents of State-worked Railways and as a result it was decided to establish Publicity Bureaux on the North Western, East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. Sanction was accorded to the creation of a post of Publicity Officer for each of the three Railways as a temporary measure for three years in the first instance with a requisite staff of photographers, cinema operators, clerks, menials, etc.

The necessity for a Central organisation to co-ordinate and direct the methods on the several Railways has also been recognised by the Board, and the Board have sanctioned a temporary post of Chief Publicity Officer for a period of three years from 1st March 1927.

The new business that this Publicity propaganda is e[illegible] to bring to Railways will [illegible] be very considerable and the expen[illegible] [illegible] to the extra earnings. Moreover the Publicity Bureau will be in charge of the work in connection with advertisement by the public on Railways, and it is anticipated that income from that source alone will more than cover the expenditure on the establishment charges of the Bureau on most of the Railways.

Remodelling of State Railway Workshops

The whole question of the capacity of the workshops of the State Railways and the possibility of their reorganisation and improvement on co-ordinated lines was investigated during the cold weather of 1924-25 by the State Railway Workshops Committee, an expert Committee presided over by Sir Vincent Raven, formerly Chief Mechanical Engineer, North Eastern Railway, England. The results of this investigation have indicated the imperative necessity at any rate for some time to come, for heavy expenditure on the remodelling and improvement of State Railway Workshops in general. The recommendations of the Committee as to the lines on which the reorganisation and improvement of the workshops should proceed have been examined and, in the main, accepted by the Railway Board. These recommendations with the Railway Board's views thereon have recently been communicated to the Railway Administrations concerned and a special officer has also been appointed to see that effect is given to them as early as possible.

The important schemes of workshops construction and remodelling on which work was in progress during the year under review were as follows:—

(1) Kanchrapara—Remodelling of Loco shops and machinery (E.B.Ry.)
(2) Dohad—New Loco. shops (B. B. & C. I. Ry.)
(3) Perambur—Remodelling of shops (M. & S. M. Ry.)
(4) Lucknow—Extension to Loco. shops (E. I. Ry.)
(5) Trichinopoly—New workshops (S. I. Ry.)

Capital Expenditure.—The outlay during the year 1926-27 was Rs. 29·20 crores, of which Rs. 27·14 crores represented expenditure incurred on State-owned lines.

Considerable progress has been made with the programme of new construction and although only 421 miles of new railway were opened for traffic during 1926-27, at the close of the year there were 2,256 miles under construction.

Trade review.—The earnings of railways are dependent on the general prosperity of the country which in the case of India is most easily measured by the agricultural position and the returns of foreign trade. Judged by the usual criteria, the year was not a favourable one for trade generally and this is reflected in the fact that the total earnings of all railways decreased by Rs. 1 crore, *viz.*, from Rs. 113·39 crores to Rs. 112·36 crores.

The earnings from first and second class passengers carried still continue to decrease but inter class passenger traffic again shows an increase. Third class passenger traffic shows an increase of nearly 4 million in numbers but a [illegible] in earnings o[illegible] Rs. 35 lakhs on a[illegible] of redu[illegible] of f[illegible]

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below. The principal increases were under Jute, Coal, Grain, Jagree, ... principal decreases ... wood unwrought ...

Commodity.	1925-26		1926
	No. of tons originating in millions.	Rs. in crores	No. of tons originating in million
(1) Fuel for public and Foreign Railways ..	16·11	9 11	18·95
(2) Fuel and other stores on Revenue account	16·48	2 91	16·1[illegible]
(3) Wheat	1·61	2·12	1·76
(4) Rice in the husk and rice not in the husk..	4·66	4·42	4·11
(5) Gram and Pulse, Jowar and Bajra and other grains	2·19	4·19	2·0[illegible]
(6) Marble and stone ..	0 81	0·94	2 99
(7) Metallic ores	2·84	1·07	2 45
(8) Salt	1·33	1·74	1·42
(9) Wood, unwrought ..	1 73	1·06	1·32
(10) Sugar, refined and unrefined	0·76	1·85	0·77
(11) Oilseeds	2 40	3 69	2 35
(12) Cotton raw and manufactured	1 76	6·42	1·53
(13) Jute, Raw	0·89	1·23	1 20
(14) Fodder	0·81	0·59	0·80
(15) Fruits and vegetables fresh	1·02	0 91	1 08
(16) Iron and steel wrought.	1·02	2·05	1·02
(17) Kerosine oil	0·91	1·91	0·92
(18) Gur, Jagree, Molasses, &c. ..	0·67	1 06	0 78
(19) Tobacco	0·27	0 68	0·26
(20) Provisions	0·56	1·23	0 63
(21) Military stores.. ..	0·54	0·98	0 58
(22) Railway materials ..	3 64	0·73	3 50
(23) Live stock	0·25	0·75	0 22
(24) Other commodities ..	10 80	11·89	9 65
	76·71	62·88	82 07

Open Mileage.—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1927, was 39,048·88 made up of—

Broad-gauge.. .. .. 19,367·44 miles.
Metre-gauge.. .. .. 15,931·81 "
Narrow-gauge .. .. 3,749·63 "

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows:—

Class I 35,131·95 Miles = 90 per cent.
Class II 1,775·31 " = 7 "
Class III 1,141·62 " = 3 "

Class I includes all the 5'-6" gauge mileage, 13,761 miles or 87 per cent. of the metre-gauge, and 2,004 or 54 per cent. of the narrow-gauges.

The State owned 28,004 miles or about 71 per cent. and directly managed 15,716 miles or about 40 per cent. of the total mileage open at the end of the year.

During the year 1926-27, 420·77 miles of new lines were opened for public traffic. Of this mileage, 348·52 miles belong to Class I, and 52·25 miles to Class II Railways.

Additions to Equi[illegible] During 1926-2[illegible] ... ble number of old ... replaced during th... larger seating ca[illegible] there was an incr[illegible] modation of 25,35[illegible] 7,487 in the metr[illegible] crease of 32,837. T[illegible] vehicles, represent ... as additions, plac... and metre-gauge was 1,874 compared ... year. In addition were on order du[illegible] placed on the lin[illegible] actual net increase on the broad-gaug[illegible] gauge.

The following ta[illegible] seating accommodat[illegible]

Class I Railways.	
	1st.
[illegible]	2 90[illegible]
[illegible]	10,20[illegible]

The additions to the goods stock of Class I railways were 863 covered and 972 open broad-gauge and 971 covered and 474 open metre-gauge wagons.

The Opening of the Khyber Railway.—The opening of the Khyber Railway on November 2, 1925, marks an interesting stage in the development of India's great railway system. Previously the railway stopped short at Jamrud a few miles from Peshawar on the Indian side of the Khyber Pass. This pass has been the main trade route to India from the north from the earliest days and most of the trade with far distant Central Asia still follows this route in picturesque caravans.

The question of extending the railway along the trade route was first considered in 1890 and since then three possible routes have been surveyed, namely, the Loi Shilman route, the Mullagarhi Shilman route and the Khyber Pass route.

As a result of a survey rapidly made in 1919 by Colonel G. R. Hearn, C.I.E., D.S.O., R.E., it was decided to build a railway through the Khyber Pass on a new alignment and after considering the merits of a line built to a two feet gauge, a metre-gauge with rack and a 5'-6" gauge adhesion line it was finally decided that a 5'-6" gauge line should be adopted.

The total length of the Khyber Railway is 27·74 miles from Jamrud to the Afghanistan frontier. Although this line is only a short one yet the work entailed has been very heavy. Starting at a height of about 1,500' it rises to about 3,500' at Landi Kotal and then descends to a height of about 2,400' at Landi Khana.

The ruling grade for up trains to Landi Kotal is 1 in 33 compensated for curvature while that for down trains from Landi Khana is 1 in 25 also compensated.

The line passes through 32 tunnels with a total length of nearly 3 miles. There are in all ten stations excluding Jamrud and of these, three are reversing stations necessitated by the development of distance for reductions of gradient.

Financial Results of Working.—The total gross earnings of all railways in India during the year 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 112·36 crores as compared with 113·39 crores in 1925-26. These figures, however, include railways owned by Indian States and companies for which the Government of India has no direct financial responsibility. The figures of receipts and expenditure for railways with which the Government are directly concerned are as follows:—

		(Omitting 000). 1925-26.
		Rs.
Traffic receipts from Government Railways ..		99,70,00
Interest on Depreciation and Reserve Fund balances ..		53,39
Surplus profits from Subsidized Companies' railways ..		35,07
Total ..		1,00,58,46
	Rs.	
Working expenses including depreciation ..	64,41,96	
Surplus profits paid to Companies ..	1,77,42	
Interest on Government debt ..	24,81,12	
Land and subsidy to Companies ..	4,38	
Miscellaneous ..	25,93	
Total charges ..		91,30,81
Net gain ..		9,27,65
Contribution from Railway to General Revenues ..		5,48,80
Railway reserve ..		3,78,85

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 13 12 crores as against a profit of 6·47 crores in 1923-24. On the capital at charge of the State *minus* the net receipts, that is the gross receipts *minus* the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

	Per cent.
1913-14 ..	5·01
1922-23 ..	4·38
1923-24 ..	5·24
1924-25 ..	5·85
1925-26 ..	5·31
1926-27 ..	4·95

Up to date figures of the results of working of other [illegible]tries are not available but the f[o]llowing table compares the latest a[v]ailable figures of a[illegible] rec[ei]pts pe[r] ton m[i]le of those countries which have published statistics of working later than 1919:—

	Receipts per ton mile. Pies.
United States of America 1925 ..	5 85*
United Kingdom 1925 ..	15·17
Japan 1924-25 ..	7·22
Switzerland 1924 ..	21·91

	Receipts. per ton mile Pies.
South Australia 1924-25 ..	17·01
Canadian Railways 1925	5·30*
[I]ndia [1]926-27	6 [illegible]

Con[v]erted at $ 4 80=£ 1 and at Re [illegible] 6[illegible]

In the case of receipts per passenger mile the figures for United States of America and India are as follows:—

United States of America 1925 . 15·38 pies.

India 1926-27 .. .. .. 3·59 „

while in England the present fare charged per mile third class is 18 pies.

From the above it w[illegible] transportation of freight cheapest in the world passenger traffic.

An examination of the of operating ratios of fo[illegible] out results not unfavo[illegible] ways.

	Year.
United States of America	1925
France—State Lines only	1922
All Lines	1922
English Railways	1925
South African Railways	1924-25
Argentine Railways	1921-22
Canadian Railways	1925
India	1923-24
	1924-25
	1925-26
	1926-27

Value of Railway Materials Purchased.—The value of materia[illegible] railways in 1926-27 fell from 23·30 crores to 23 14 crores excluding coal [illegible] the value of indigenous materials rose from 8·73 crores or 37·4 per cent of [illegible] or 45·3 per cent. If coal, stone, brick, lime, etc., are included the perc[illegible]nt

—	Value of imported materials.			Value of indigenous materials
	Purchased direct.	Purchased through Agents in India.	Total imported materials.	
	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores	Rs. crores.	Rs crores
Rolling-Stock ..	3 27	0·69	3·96	0 63
Tools and stores	0 84	2 96	3 80	3 86
Permanent-way .. .	0·85	0·38	1 23	5 40
Electric plant . ..	0 86	0 68	1 54	0 04
Buildings and station materials and fencing .	0·24	0 37	0·61	2 25
Bridge work	0·28	0 05	0·33	0 17
Workshop machinery .	0·42	0 27	0·69	0 01
Engineer's plant ..	0·21	0·17	0·38	0 0[illegible]
Other Materials*	..	..		4 89
Total ..	6·97	5·57	12·54	15 49

*Other materials consists of coal, stone, lime and ballast, etc., and figu[illegible] available.

Railway Collieries.—Good progress was made during 1926-27 with the development of the Jarandih and Bhurkunda collieries. At Kargali the Central Electrical Supply Station was completed and the electrification of Kargali and Jarandih Collier[illegible] out-put of railway owne[illegible] 27 was 2,192,164, ton[illegible] tons of Indian Coal cons[illegible]

Number of Staff.—The total number of employees on Indian Ra[illegible] year 1926-27 was 762,553 as compared with 751,603 at the end of 19[illegible] route mileage during the same period was 421 miles. The following tabl[illegible] employees by communities on 31st March 1926 and 1927 —

—	Europeans	Statutory Indians.			
		Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Anglo-Indians.	Other Classes
1925-26	5 608	5[illegible]239	1,58 080	1 6	[illegible]
1926-27	4 906	50 925	68	007	4,[illegible]0

Indianisation.—The various Railway Companies managing State and other Railway lines have followed the lead given by Government and accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission that the extension of existing training facilities should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railway concerned.

Schemes of recruitment.—The Secretary of State's approval to the schemes of recruitment and training of superior officers of the State Railways in the main branches of service—(1) Civil Engineering, (2) Transportation, (3) Commercial and (4) Mechanical Engineering—were received and the Regulations for the recruitment of these services issued under Railway Department Resolution No. 2508-E of 15th July 1926. Schemes of recruitment for the Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments have been formulated and submitted to the Secretary of State in Council for his approval. Schemes for other branches of the service are under consideration. Certain Company-worked Railways have expressed their desire to join the Railway Board in their scheme of recruitment and others in their scheme of training the Superior Railway Officers.

Public interest in the question has been maintained during the year, finding voice in the press and by interpellations in the Legislature. Considerable progress has been made with the scheme for the training of junior railway officers and of the senior subordinate staff on Indian railways. In this connection a Transportation School was opened at Chandausi on March 2nd, 1925.

Progress was also made in 1926-27 towards the formation of a Railway Training School at Lyallpur for the North Western Railway. A temporary training school for the G. I. P. Railway has been established at Bina, pending the provision of a permanent school at Betul and the scheme for forming a similar school at Gomoh for the E. I. and E. B. Railways is under consideration.

These schools will provide courses of training for probationers before they are allowed to take up regular duties and for members of the staff to enable them to qualify for promotion to the upper grades; and in addition to these courses separate refresher courses will be provided through which the entire subordinate staff will be passed through at definite intervals.

College for training Railway Officers at Dehra Dun.—The provision of an institution to give practical training to junior officers on railways has been a long-felt need. The Railway Transportation School at Chandausi which is meant for the training of subordinates only, could neither be suitably extended to provide a college for officers nor afford the facilities necessary for the purpose. The Railway Board have, therefore, decided to provide a college at Dehra Dun, which place is eminently suited for the purpose owing to its climate, situation and proximity to two other similar institutes, *viz.*, the Forest Research Institute and the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College. The layout of the Railway College is under preparation and it is expected that work will soon be commenced. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs.

Fatalities and Injuries.—During 1926-27 there was a decrease of 25 in the number of persons killed and an increase of 127 in the number of persons injured as compared with the figures of 1925-26. The number of passengers killed shows a decrease of 30 while the number of passengers injured shows an decrease of 59.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passengers railway servants and others for 1925-26 as compared with 1926-27 :—

—	Killed.		Injured.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27
A. Passengers—				
(1) Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	22	16	161	126
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	352	324	1,131	1,117
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	3	7	31	21
B. Servants—				
(1) Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	20	25	141	126
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	333	319	1,285	1,253
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	49	46	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately und s rv ants and others for 1925-26 as compared with 1926-27 —*contd.*

	Killed	
	1925-26.	1926-27
C Others—		
(1) Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	35	19
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	2,081	2,10‾
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	23	30
Total ..	2,918	2 893

Of the total number of 2,893 persons killed 1,784 were trespassers on the line and 253 committed suicide. Thus 2,037 or over 70 per cent. of the persons killed on railway premises were for causes over which the railways have no control.

Local Advisory Committees—With the formation of a Committee on the B. N. Ry. during 1926-27 all State-owned Railways now possess Local Advisory Committees. A Committee has also been formed on H E. H the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. the subjects discussed are many and varied indicating increasing value attached by the public to this scheme for bringing Railways into close touch with their clients. Of the many subjects discussed the following may be mentioned as typical -- Overcrowding in trains, time table attractions, Refreshments, drinking water and other facilities for passengers, Reductions and concessions in fares, Goods rates, Construction of new lines and stations, Designs of Railway Carriages, and Passengers travelling without tickets.

Compensation for loss and damage to goods in transit.—A great improvement was made during 1923-24 in reducing the amount paid in compensation for loss and damage to goods in transit, the tota Railways being Rs 41 Rs. 22 lakhs in 1924 25 1925-26. This satisfacto the special attention th to the subject by the R the remedial and preven by Railway Administrat supervision over the st riveting of wagons and of the Watch and Ward I

As a result of a resolution lative Assembly in March was appointed to revise forms. The recommend mittee, received in Septe considerable changes in t aiming chiefly at imposin onus of proof in cases whe be *prima facie* due to m staff. After obtaining Governments, Railway Chambers of Commerce tions, the revised forms legal advisers of Gover note forms A, B, D, G ar 1924.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

Mileage open	.. ..	1,049·09
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 22,14,85,000.
Net earnings	..	Rs. 91,12,000.
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	4·11.

Bengal and North-Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by ——— to the Bengal and North-W Railway Since then ex tensive have been made n both sections. It is connected metre gauge system at C Eastern Bengal State Rail the Oudh and Rohilkhan

Mileage open ..
Capital at charge
Net earnings
Earnings per cent.

Bengal N

The Bengal-Nagpur Ra as a metre gauge from garh in the Central P company was formed und took over the line, conv gauge and extended it to Katni. In 1901 a part of Railway from Cuttack to it and was given for

coal fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur.

Mileage open	..	31,41·56
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 68,80,20,000.
Net earnings	..	Rs. 3,52,45,000.
Earnings per cent.	..	5·12.

Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat *via* Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana Malwa metre gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11 685,581.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,857·65.
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 73,82,10,000.
Net earnings	..	Rs. 4,51,71,000.
Earnings per cent. ..	..	6·12

Burma Railways.

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near future. In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson said —" During 1914-15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chitagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay. A rival route via the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee.

Mileage open	.. ..	1,882·57.
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 29,49,23,000.
Net earnings	..	Rs. 1,79,41,000.
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	6·08.

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 was [illegible] for the [illegible] on the metre gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	.. ..	1,716·88
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 46,26,88,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 2,42,98,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	5·25

The East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholders by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,988 65
Capital at charge	..	Rs 1,36,26,98,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 7,69,64,000
Earnings per cent. ..	..	5·65

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line *via* Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats these sections being 15¾ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9¼ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th 1925, when the State took over the management

Mileage open	.. .	36,70·56
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 1,13,19,57,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 4,51,41,000
Earnings per cent. ..	..	3·99

Madras Railway.

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calicut. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and [illegible] to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company

Mileage open	.. ..	3,041·73.
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 57,39,24,000.
Net earnings	..	Rs. 3,82,63,000.
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	6·67.

The North-Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	.. ..	6,339·93.
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 1,35,28,23,000.
Net earnings	..	Rs. 43,26,000.
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	4·02.

Oudh and Rohilkhand.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohilkhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway. It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway. To effect a connection between the metre gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges; a third rail was laid between Bhuriwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *via* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open	.. ..	1,911·93
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 33,30,09,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 2,70,61,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	8·13

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscriptions, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs; the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla and Kashmir Chiefs; and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE CONSTRUCTION.

At the end of the financial year 1926-27 a total of 2,554 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows:—

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge	932.[illegible]3
3'-3⅜" gauge	1,260 07
2'-6" gauge	360.21

During 1925-26 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 1,102·16 miles.

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge	204 58
3'-3⅜" gauge	249.17
2'-6" gauge	38.54

Khyber Railway.

The construction of the Khyber Railway, a length of about 28 miles, was sanctioned in July [illegible] and in November of that year, after various [illegible] had been overcome, the [illegible] actually commenced. [illegible] and arduous conditions [illegible] nction had to be carried out, five years elapsed before the section from Jamrud to Landikotal, a length of about 21 miles, was completed and opened for public traffic on 2nd No[illegible] 925 The portion from [illegible] otal to [illegible] is was opened on 3-4-25.

This is the first 5 feet 6 inches gauge line which has been built to the new Standard Dimensions and allows for a maximum running width of 12 feet and running height of 15 feet 6 inches The great engineering difficulties which have had to be overcome, and the standard to which the railway has been built render it a technical achievement ranking with the greatest engineering works carried out by Railway Engineers

The line is situated entirely outside the administrative border of British India in the strip of tribal territory which separates it from Afghanistan. The trade that passes through the Khyber Pass is already considerable and it is hoped that the railway will still further increase its volumo, thereby bringing profit and employment to many who in the past have subsisted with difficulty on the meagre agricultural resources of the country which it traverses

Lines under Construction.

Of the total of 2,554 miles of lines of various gauges under construction at the end of the year those mentioned below or the more important including three (the Kazipet-Ballarshah, the [illegible] Indian Coalfields line and the Raipur [illegible] which are being built to serve

Kazipet-Ballarshah.

The Ballarshah Extension of the N. G. S. Railway, 150 miles long, is perhaps of first importance, for it will open up a new broad gauge route from Madras to the North and effect a saving in distance of some 200 miles in the journey from Madras to Delhi. The section from Kazipet to Padapalli has been already opened to traffic, and construction is now well advanced on the remaining portion, which passes through a difficult tract of country between the Godavari and Wardah river where there are large bridges. Good progress has been made with these bridges and the portion of the line between the two rivers is being rapidly completed. It is hoped that it will be possible to open it throughout for public traffic by the end of 1927.

The Central Indian Coalfields Railway.

This broad gauge project is important as opening the way for the development of the South Karanpura and Korea Coalfields; it will also open a shorter route for coal traffic to the North-West and West.

Of the two sections under constructions, *i. e.* [illegible] (113 miles) and the [illegible] progress during [illegible] n satisfactory but on the former section considerable damage was done by floods which delayed work. It is hoped to have both sections ready for opening to traffic by December 1928.

Raipur-Vizianagram Railway.

This trunk line on the 5′-6″ gauge, 261 miles in length, passes through a large undeveloped area, and will provide direct communication between the Central Provinces and the new Harbour now under construction at Vizgapatam on the east coast. The section of the line from Vizianagram to Parvatipuram, 48 miles long, was completed and opened to traffic in 1924.

During 1926-27 some realigning work has been carried out which will appreciably reduce the length of the line. Work at the nothern and southern ends is progressing well but on the middle portion sickness and delay in obtaining possession of land have impeded progress. The line will be opened by sections as they are ready, but it is not expected that the whole line will be opened throughout till 1931.

Calcutta Chord Railway.

Progress has been rather slow on account of the exceptional nature of the works completed in the scheme, and the coal strike in England seriously delayed the supply of heavy plant required for sinking the caissons of the Bally Bridge. This was expected to arrive in October 1926, but did not begin to arrive till April 1927.

The connection will probably not be completed till 1930.

Amritsar-Narowal Railway.

The construction of this line about 40 miles long on the N. W. [illegible]y broad gauge was [illegible] in February 1926. It will tra[illegible] a fertile and well irrigated area and fa[illegible] pilgrimage to the Sikh shrines at Dera Baba Nanak and Kartarpur; by giving a direct connection between Amritsar and Jammu, it is also expected to stimulate the already considerable trade between the former and Kashmir. A length of 28 miles up to Dera Baba Nanak from the Amritsar end will be opened shortly but the remainder including a large bridge over the Ravi River is not expected to be finished until 1928.

Chak Jhumra Khushab Railway.

The construction of this broad gauge chord line by the N. W. Railway was sanctioned in two parts, (*i*) from Chak Jhumra to Chiniot in November 1926 and (*ii*) the remainder in April 1927. It will provide across connection between the Lyallpur District and Shahpur which is badly required and will also provide a shorter alternative route to Waziristan to the relief of the main line north of Lahore. About 80 miles of new line are involved and two large bridges over the Chenab and Jhelum rivers. It is hoped to open this line in 1929.

The Villupuram-Trichinopoly Railway.

The construction of this metre gauge chord on the S. I. Ry., 110 miles long, was put in hand in the year 1925-26. It is being built to main line standard and will form an alternative route between Madras and Trichinopoly. Its importance lies mainly in the relief it will afford to the existing main line, but it will also serve to open up and develop a populous tract of country.

Progress has been satisfactory but the supply of permanent way material has been interfered with by the coal strike in England. It is hoped to have the line ready for opening to traffic by the end of 1928.

The Shoranur-Nilambur Railway.

The construction of this broad gauge branch on the S. I. Railway, 41 miles long, was sanctioned in May 1924. It is designed to open out and develop the Moplah country in the Malabar District with its important forest areas. From Shoranur to Angadipuram (18 miles) was opened to traffic by H. E. the Governor of Madras on the 3rd of February 1927 and it is hoped to have the remaining and more difficult portion ready for opening by June 1927.

Kangra Valley Railway.

This line is a 2′-6″ gauge extension from the N. W. Ry. broad gauge terminal at Pathankote and traverses the wide and fertile tract known as the Kangra Valley. The line will shorten the journey to the important hill station of Dalhousie and Dharamsala.

The Punjab Government, which has in hand the construction of the Uhl Hydro-Electric Scheme, had agreed to guarantee this line against loss in working over a number of years as a rail connection of some kind is necessary for the transport of machinery and stores required for the Hydro Electric Scheme and for maintenance of the transmission lines after opening.

New Construction Programme.

In recent Annual Reports reference has been made to the arrangements and investigations which were being mad[e] with a view to the adoption of a largely in[illegible] programme of new [illegible]ction. The figure of [illegible] mileage under

construction" has been steadily growing and the efforts of the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations have now materialised in the production of a 5-year programme of constructions by each of the large Railways. These programmes have been prepared in collaboration with the Governments of the Provinces served by the several Railway systems and subsequently discussed by the Agents with the Railway Board. The procedure laid down, moreover provides for the annual revision of them after further consultation with the Local Governments.

It cannot, of course, be expected that every one of the many projects, which have been included in the programmes, will prove to be financially justifiable, but since the sum of the total additional open line mileage shown in them amounts to over 7,000 miles at the end of the quinquennium, there appears to be no reason why the anticipations in last year's Report in regard to an annual addition of 1,000 miles to the open mileage of Indian Railways should not be realized.

Indian Railway Engineers employed on the big Railway systems have sometimes been criticised in the past for a lack of ability to design low grade railways so that the construction cost may be commensurate with the traffic that is expected to be carried and it is recognised that in order to build some of the lines included in the construction programme on a remunerative basis, special attention must be paid to the necessity for this. Although, therefore, there has been nothing authoritative in the past to preclude the building of cheap feeder lines, it has been thought advisable to encourage Railway Administrations to give special consideration to the question by laying down on broad line certain standards of constructions to suit different traffic requirements These standards range from the highest class designed for lines which have to carry a fast and heavy traffic down to the lightest form of construction and include feeder lines of lesser gauge than the parent lines.

Electrification of Railways.

The electrification of railway lines in the Bombay area at present in hand comprises (a) on the G. I. P. Ry. the suburban lines up to Kalyan and the main lines to Igatpuri and Poona; (b) on the B. B. & C. I. Railway the suburban lines between Church Gate and Borivli and the main line between Grant Road and Bandra. The work on the electrification of the G. I. P. Ry. lines has reached an advanced stage and electrified services have already been opened between Victoria Terminus and Kurla and Bandra via the Harbour Branch and between Victoria Terminus and Bandra. These services have become highly popular and promise to be entirely successful.

With a view to inaugurating electrified services on the whole of these sections as early as possible the work on the uncompleted portions is being vigorously pushed forward. By the opening of these electrified services not only will Bombay derive a great benefit in the matter of a better distribution of its population, but on the railway side a considerable reduction in the operating ——— will be effected

Re-investigation on the electrification of lines in the vicinity of Calcutta and Madras were also completed during the year The results of these investigations are at present under consideration. Proposals for the electrification of the Trichinopoly-Madura and other sections of the S. I. Railway have also been under consideration by the Railway Board in view of the possibility of the supply of cheap power from hydro-electric sources.

An examination of hydro-electric schemes in the Madras Presidency, of which mention was made in the last year's report, was carried out during the year and the results of these investigations were under discussion with the Government of Madras at the end of the year.

Dindigul-Pollachi.

The construction of this line—75 miles 3'-3⅜" gauge—was sanctioned in April 1925 When completed it will link up the isolated metre gauge Podanur-Pollachi branch with the South Indian metre gauge system and while providing direct communication between the West Coast and the Madura District will open up the intervening districts. The probable date of opening is 31st March 1928.

Madura-Bodinaykanur.

This line 55 miles, 3'-3⅜" gauge, is of considerable importance from the administrative point of view as it will help to open up the tract of country between the South Indian Railway main line and the Travancore Hills It is expected, that, while facilitating trade and generally assisting in the development of this rich tract of country the branch will attract considerable passenger traffic to the trade centres of Theni and Bodinayakanur.

Nidadavolu-Narasapur and Gudivada-Bhimavaram Railways.

These lines which branch off the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system will provide railway communication in the densely populated portions of the Kistna and Godaveri deltas where, owing to the number of canals, existing communications are inconvenient.

It is anticipated that they will be opened for traffic in 1928.

Agra-Bah

This line will open out an irrigated tract of the Agra District situated at the head of the Jumna Chambal Doab at present devoid of railway communication.

Calcutta Chord Railway.

This line starts from a point near Dankheni station on the Burdwan-Howrah Chord of the East Indian Railway and joins the Eastern Bengal Railway near Dum Dum Junction.

It is about 8 miles in length and includes a bridge over the Hooghly river at Bally. This connection is primarily intended for export of coal from the East Indian Railway. But it is likely in the near future to be used also for coal from the Bengal Nagpur Railway Coalfields, and with the developments anticipated in the terminal arrangements at Calcutta and the electrification of the lower portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway a large proportion of the Suburban passenger traffic will pass over it.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, since 18[illegible] various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the project has again been investigated with the idea of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and a project has now been prepared. This project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20·05 miles of which 7·19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12·86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram island and Mannar island.

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed M[illegible] M. Inst. C.E. to be the eng[illegible]eer to [illegible] of the [illegible]ys to [illegible] the be[illegible] oute for a railway from India to [illegible] The coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and head-quarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 100 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 200 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated [illegible] t has to cross three [illegible] ummit levels of 2,65[illegible] Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel of 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 ft aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a p[illegible] financial [illegible] and both may be ruled out of

	Particulars.		1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.
1	Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	36,735	37,029	37,266	37,618	38,039	38,270	38,579	39,049
2	Total Capital outlay; including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	.. Rs.	5,66,37,77	6,26,80,53	6,47,97,17	*6,97,46,07	*7,17,93,02	7,33,37,38	7,54,31,52	7,88,66,66
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	.. "	80,15,32	91,98,76	92,88,67	1,05,65,19	1,07,79,66	1,14,75,20	1,13,39,21	1,12,35,66
4	Gross earnings per mile open †	.. "	24,269	24,842	24,925	27,986	28,350	29,785	29,355	28,540
5	Gross earnings per mile open per week †	.. "	467	478	479	538	545	573	565	549
6	Gross earnings per train-mile	.. "	5·50	5·69	5·80	6·69	6·78	7·01	6·99	6·58
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	.. "	50,65,65	60,29,04	70,79,95	72,99,49	68,44,77	69,36,68	71,09,05	69,70,08
8	Working expenses per mile open † ..	.. "	13,789	16,274	18,998	19,314	17,982	17,992	18,408	17,680
9	Working expenses per train-mile ..	.. "	3·13	3·73	4·42	4·62	4·31	4·24	4·38	4·08
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	Per cent.	56·81	65·51	76·22	69·09	63·50	60·45	62·69	62·04
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	.. Rs.	38,49,67	31,69,72	22,08,72	32,65,70	39,34,39	45,38,52	42,30,16	42,67,18
12	Net earnings per mile open †	.. "	10,480	8,556	5,927	8,651	10,348	11,780	10,951	10,835
13	Net earnings per train-mile	.. "	2·37	1·96	1·38	2·07	2·48	2·77	2·61	2·50
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2) .	Per cent	6·8	5·06	3·41	4·68	5·48	6·19	5·61	5·41
1	Passenger train-miles (in thousands)	Train-miles	52,092	58,016	60,617	63,991	64,484	65,964	69,541	[illegible]

No.	Item								
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands) Train Miles	70,061	67,010	63,180	68 819	57,538	59,96	57,411	57,32
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands).. "	34,1[illegible]0	32,254	30,402	30,342	30,221	29,661	30,836	29,71
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) .. "	162,161	161,802	160,155	158,041	158,949	163,619	162,258	1,70,720
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands) .. .. Unit-miles	20,614,612	20,985,008	19,794,595	18,923,705	19,465,879	19,910,350	20,331,752	20,566,250
20	Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands) .. .. Ton-miles	20,401,656	19 920,888	17,786,009	18,373,696	18,527,878	21,268,691	19,900,018	20,374,679
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried .. .. Miles	232·33	227·56	205·57	196·8	* 258·6	* 273·4	249·2	237·
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile .. Pies	4·43	4·62	5·30	6·05	6·15	6·00	6·22	6·1
	Average miles a passenger was carried.								
23	1st class .. .. Miles	139·16	130·55	120·98	125·5	† 89·8	† 97·6	107·7	117·
24	2nd class .. .. "	85·63	77·81	74·08	67·4	† 35 4	† 38·0	38·0	42·
25	Intermediate class.. .. .. "	75·85	71·66	72·08	62·5	† 40·6	† 47·0	45·8	45·4
26	3rd class .. .. "	40·73	38·73	36·58	35·2	† 33·9	† 34·1	33·4	33·
27	Season and Vendors' tickets .. "	9·18	9·16	8·89	9·5	..	..	..	..
28	Total .. .. .. "	39·64	37·52	35·26	33·5	† 34·3	† 34·5	33·9	33·1
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile.								
29	1st class .. .. Pies	16·04	16·72	20·25	23·74	† 28·4	† 22·0	20·8	19·
30	2nd class .. .. "	7·59	7·84	9·13	11·75	† 10·5	† 9·92	9·51	8·60
31	Intermediate class.. .. .. "	4·21	4·36	4·45	5·33	† 5·12	† 4·95	4·92	4·58
32	3rd class .. .. "	2·84	2·92	3·04	3·52	† 3·40	† 3·47	3·47	3·[illegible]5
33	Season and Vendors' tickets .. "	1 54	1 60	1 71	1·74				
34	Total .. .. .. "	3 09	3 18	3·33	3·78	† 3·75	† 3 74	3·73	3·59

Railways.	1918 19	1919-20.	1920 21.	1921-22.	1922 23	1923 24.	1924 25	1925 26	1926 27
STATE LINES.									
Aden	..	29	29	29	29	29	29	20	23
Alna 'ar Dandeli (Provincial)*	19	19	19	10	19	10	19	19	19
Alon Y. E. U.*	..	..	..	..	14	27	27	27	49
Assam-Bengal*	809	869	869	809	874	874	874	874	871
Bangalore-Harihar *	..	210†	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Be gal-Nagpur*	1,589	1,880	1,891	1,902	1,922	1,998	2,013	2,059	2,201
Bezwada Extension*	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Bombay, Baroda & Central India*	2,819	2,819	2,819	2,819	2,852	2,863	2,893	2,899	2,890.57
Broach-Jambusar *	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
B ma*	1,535	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,537	1,590.77
Cawnpore-Burhwal (a)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	83	83
Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42
Dhone-Kurnool*	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Eas Indian	2,459	2,469	2,459	2,462	2,479	2,481	2,485	3,751	3,795
Eastern Bengal	1,581	1,633	1,622	1,630	1,622	1,622	1,616	1,604	1,611
Sat ura	217	217	217	217	217	217	627	627	627
Great Indian Peninsula	2,562	2,562	2,562	2,562	2,605	2,616	2,673	(b) 3196	3,196
Jodhpur-Hyderabad*(British Section)	124	124	124	124	121	124	124	134	124
Jo hat Provincial State	32	32	32	32	3	32	32	32	32
Kalka Simla	60	60	60	60	62	60	60	60	60
F b V lley	.				40	46	46	46	40

State Lines—*contd.*									
Kohat-Thal	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Kolar Gold-fields*	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	10
Lucknow-Bareilly*	312	312	316	316	316	316	313	312	312
Madras and Southern Mahratta	2,550	2,550	2,566	2,559	2,559	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560
Morappur-Hosur *	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Moulmein-Ye *	..	..	..	..	..	27	70	89	89
Nilgiri*	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
North-Western	3,805	3,785	3,934	4,084	4,076	4,075	4,075	4,101	4,412
Palanpur-Deesa*	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Purulia-Ranchi*	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	117
Pyinmana-Taungdwingyi*	..	..	..	..	10	10	67	67	67
Raipur-Dhamtari *	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
South Indian*	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,318	1,317	1,317	1,317	1,353
Southern Shan States*	70	70	87	87	87	87	87	86	83
Travancore British section	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Tirhoot*	810	815	815	814	812	813	815	808	809
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Trans Indus (Kalabagh-Bannu)	135	135	135	162	162	162	162	162	162
Tumsar-Tirodi Light *	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	47
Assisted Companies.									
Ahmedabad-Parantij	80	89	89	80	89	89	89	89	89
Ahmadpur Katwa	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Railways	1918-19	1919-20	1920 21.	1921-22	1922 23.	1923 24.	1924 25	1925-26.	1926 -"
ASSISTED COMPANIES—*contd.*									
Amritsar-Patti ..	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Arrah-Sasaram Light ..	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Bankura-Damoodar River ..	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Ba aset-Basirhat Light ..	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Ba al Light	117	117	117	117	117	117	118	118	118
Bengal and North-Western ..	1,243	1,249	1,248	1,248	1,248	1,250	1,251	1,270	1,270
Bengal Dooars	158	158	158	158	158	157	157	157	156
Bezwada-Masulipatam * ..	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Bukhtiarpur-Behar Light ..	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Burdwan Katwa ..	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Champaner-Shivrajpur Pani Light * ..	32	32	33	33	33	31	31	31	31
Chaparmukh-Silghat * ..	..	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Darjeeling-Himalayan ..	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
" Extension ..	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Dasghara-Jamalpurgunj * ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Deh -Rohtas Light ..	24	21	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Dhond-Baramati* ..	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Dibru-Sadiya ..	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Ellichpur-Yeotmal* ..	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Futwah-Islampur ..	..	..	..	27	27	27	27	27	27
Godhra-Lunavada * ..	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Hardwar-Dehra † ..	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Howrah-Amta Light ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Howrah-Sheakhala Light ..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Jacobabad Kashmor* ..	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	7

ASSISTED COMPANIES—*contd.*

Jamnagar and Dwarka	..	..	..	..	66	66	66	66	66
Jessore-Jhenidah	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Jullundar Doab †	130	130	130	130	133	133	133	133	133
Jullundur-Mukerian †	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Kalighat Falta	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Katakhal-Lalabazar *	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	23	23
Khulna Bagerhat †	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Larkana-Jacobabad †	..	..	..	32	32	53	53	53	53
Mandra-Bhaun †	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Matheran Light *	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Mayurbhanj (a)	..	..	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo *	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Mirpur Khas-Khadro *	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Mymensing-Bhairab Bazar *	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Nadiad-Kapadvanj *	28	28	30	30	30	28	28	28	28
Pachora-Jamner *	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Phagwara-Rahon †	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Podanur Pollachi *	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pulgaon-Arvi *	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Rohilkhand and Kumaon	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	250	259
Sara Sirajganj †	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Sialkot Narowal †	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
South Behar *	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Southern Punjab †(b)	578	578	578	577	579	581	581	581	581
Suramangalam Salem *	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Railways	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-
ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concld.*									
Sutlej Valley †	..	..	..	..	..	127	127	213	21
Tanjore District Board*	112	135	135	135	131	131	131	131	131
Tapti Valley *	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
Tenali-Repalli *	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Tezpur-Balipara	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur *	..	..	..	..	38	38	38	38	3
UNASSISTED COMPANIES.									
Bengal Provincial	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Jagadhri Light	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kulasekarapatnam Light	32	32	32	18	24	25	25	25	25
Jeypo and Tikak Margherita Colliery	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Trivellore Light	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	
INDIAN STATE LINES.									
Kazipet Balharshah	..	..	..	..	..	47	58	58	58
Bangalore-Chik Ballapur Light	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	3
Bhavnagar	206	206	217	240	283	283	283	284	28

INDIAN STATE LINES—*contd*

Bhopal-Ujjain* ..	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Bikaner ..	498	498	498	498	498	526	568	569	604	619
Bina Goona-Baran* ..	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Bodeli-Chota Udaipur ..	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Cooch-Behar § ..	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Cutch ..	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Dholpur-Bari ..	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dhrangadra ..	43	43	40	40	40	40	54	54	54	54
Gaekwar's Baroda State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	316	316	318
Gaekwar's Mehsana* ..	163	163	163	231	231	231	230	230	230	230
Gondal-Porbandar ..	(b)148	(b)149	(b) 106	106	106	105	106	106	106	108
Gwalior Light* ..	250	250	230	250	250	250	230	252	254	52
H[illegible]dupur* ..	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	59
Hingoli Branch* ..	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	386
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley* ..	391	391	391	391	391	391	386	386	386	181
Jaipur* ..	108	122	122	122	122	139	156	170	170	161
Jammu and Kashmir § ..	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Jamnagar Rajkot ..	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Jetalsar-Rajkot ..	46	46	46	40	46	46	46	46	40	46
Jhagadia-Thawa Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19
Jind Panipat* ..	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Jodhpur ..	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	618	618
Junagad ..	121	136	140	141	141	141	148	148	148	148
K[illegible]anpur-Chachran § ..	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Kar[illegible]alli-Kothagudam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
K[illegible]adiya-Dhari* ..	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Kola[illegible] District ..	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	61	64
Kolhapur* ..	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
L[illegible]ahna Dhuri-Jakhal § ..	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79

Railways	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
INDIAN STATE LINES—*concld.*										
Mohari-Barauli	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Morvi	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	90	90	102
Mysore-Arsikere	103	103	103	} 204 (*a*)	204 (*a*)	204 (*a*)	263 (*a*)	263	263	285
Mysore-Bangalore	..	..	‡ 86							
Mysore-Nanjangud*	16	16	16							
Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Light	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Nagda-Ujjain*	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	35	[illegible]
Nizam's Guaranteed (*b*)	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
Okhamandal*	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	37	37	[illegible]
Parlakimedi Light*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	[illegible]
Petlad-Cambay*	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Pipar Bilara Light	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Porbandar-State	..	..	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	4
Rajpipla*	39	30	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Rajpura-Bhatinda §	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	109
Sangli*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Secunderabad-Gadwal*	103	103	104	104	109	117	117	117	145	14
Shoranur-Cochin*	65	65	65	65	65	64	65	65	65	6
Travancore) Indian Section	96	96	96	96	96	96	98	98	96	96
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	6
FOREIGN LINES.										
Peralam-Karaikkal*	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pondicherry*	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
W. of India Portuguese*	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	5

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are ava[illegible] for the years 1925 and 1926.

	1925 (£1 = Rs. 13.3).	1926 (£1 = Rs. 13.4).	Increase.	Decrease.
Coal	9,503,838	7,574,509	....	1,929,229
Petroleum	7,740,727	7,305,509	....	435,218
Manganese (a)	2,617,220	2,590,357	....	26,863
Lead and lead-ore ..	1,666,824	1,690 505	23,681	....
Gold	1,673,503	1,624,236	....	49,255
Building materials ..	853,851	860,558	6 707	....
Salt	574,628	836,830	262,202	....
Mica (b)	799,483	820,901	21,418	....
Silver	705,503	663,063	....	42,440
Tin and tin-ore	267,931	455,362	187,431	....
Copper ore and matte ..	262,297	362,566	100,269	....
Iron-ore	336,775	349,676	12,901	....
Zinc-ore (b)	156,375	321,177	164,802	....
Saltpetre (b)	147,617	98,846	....	48,771
Tungsten-ore	33,975	57,535	23,560	....
Jadeite (b)	12,237	35,091	22,854	....
Ruby, Sapphire and Spinel.	27,454	34 831	7,380	....
Clays	18,254	32,807	14,553	....
Chromite	40,171	30,810	....	9,361
Magnesite	31,179	26,444	....	4,735
Steatite	(c) 15,119	11,213	....	3,906
Ilmenite	492	7,587	7,095	....
Gypsum	5,810	5,704	....	106
Alum	1,718	3,761	2,043	....
Zircon	4,608	2,987	....	1,621
Ochre	2,839	2,277	....	562
Diamonds	1,098	2,131	1,033	....
Bauxite	6,320	2,744	....	3 576
Amber	710	1,599	889	....
Fuller's earth . ..	1,615	1,761	146	....
Refractory materials ..	3,022	1,624	....	1 398
Monazite	....	947	947	....
Apatite	850	804	....	46
Asbestos	361	786	425	..
Barytes	1,328	690	....	638
Corundum	....	342	342	....
Antimony	26	201	175	...
Soda	171	285	114	...
Beryl	....	7	7	..
Serpentine	8	3	....	5
Copperas	1	2	1	...
Borax	....	2	2	...
Oil Shale	15	....	....	15
Total ..	27,515,741	25,819,163	860,977	2,557 555
			—1,696,578	

a Value f.o.b. b Export values. Revised

ıe feature which stands out most promi-
ly in a survey of the mineral industries
ıdia is the fact that until recent years little
been done to develop those minerals which
essential to modern metallurgical and che-
.l industries, while most striking progress
been made in opening out deposits from
[illegible] ble for export,
[illegible] by what may
[illegible] processes. In
respect India of to-day stands in contrast
ıe India of a century ago. The European
ıist armed with cheap supplies of sul-
ıc acid and alkali, and aided by low sea
hts and increased facilities for internal
ibution by the spreading network of rail-
, has been enabled to stamp out, in all but
ote localities, the once flourishing native
ufactures of alum, the various alkaline
pounds, blue vitriol, copperas, copper, lead,
and iron, and seriously to curtail the ex-
trade in nitre and borax. The reaction
nst that invasion is of recent date. The
quality of the native-made iron, the early
cipation of the processes now employed in
ope for the manufacture of high-class steels,
the artistic products in copper and brass
the country a prominent position in the
ent metallurgical world, while as a chief
ce of nitre India held a position of peculiar
.ical importance until, less than forty years
the chemical manufacturer of Europe
d among his by-products, cheaper and
e effective compounds for the manufacture
xplosives.

ʼith the spread of railways, the development
manufactures connected with jute, cotton
paper, and the gradually extended use of
ricity the demand for metallurgical and
nical products in India has steadily grown.
ore long the stage must be reached at which
variety and quantity of products required,
now imported, will satisfy the conditions
ssary for the local production of those
ch can be economically manufactured only
.he supply of groups of industries.

Coal.

ost of the coal raised in India comes from
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa---Gondwana
-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and
ssa the most important mines are those at
yareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provin-
but there are a number of smaller mines
ch have been worked at one time or another.
ıe subjoined statement shows the production
ll mines in British India and in Indian States
ng 1926, as compared with 1925 :—

Province.	1925.	1926.
	Tons.	Tons.
..am	318,842	301,061
..chistan	34,797	15,586
..gal	4,913,852	5,137,688
..r and Orissa ..	13,938,509	13,055,775
..na	25	.
Central India . ..	219,106	216 [illegible]08
Central Provinces ..	708,554	635 [illegible]
Hyderabad	667,877	637 [illegible]9
Punjab	74,662	68 04.
Rajputana	28,153	31 [illegible]
Total ..	20,904,877	20,909 167

Coal Prices.—The value of the coal produced in India is reported annually by mine-owners. It represents the actual or estimated wholesale price of coal at the pit's mouth. In 1926 the average value was Rs. 4-13 per ton The lowest value, namely Rs. 2-8 per ton, was recorded in 1905, and the highest (Rs. 7-11) in 1922 when demand kept ahead of supply The table below compares the average value at pit's mouth of Indian coal with the declared export value per ton in each of the last five years. The declared export value is generally over twice the value at the pit's mouth. The total estimated value at pit's mouth of the output in 1926 was Rs. 10,15 lakhs, as compared with (Rs. 12,64 lakhs) the estimate for 1925.

AVERAGE VALUE OF COAL

	Declared export value per ton Rs.	A.	Value at the pit's mouth per ton Rs.	A.
1922	13	8	7	11
1923 . ..	17	2	7	7
1924	16	9	7	1
1925	15	0	6	1
1926	12	14	4	13

With the above average value may be compared the values at the pit's mouth of coal in foreign countries, as shown below (the figures represent the average of the latest five years for which quotations are available.)

	Rs.	A
United Kingdom	14	3
Australia	11	7
Japan	12	1
United States of America .	10	10
India..	6	10
South Africa	4	13

It must be borne in mind that this value is affected by many factors, such as the quality of the coal raised, its accessibility, the machinery in use, nearness to the surface, etc., besides the differences in the cost of labour and transport In India a large percentage of the coal which is now being worked is comparatively near the surface and labour comparatively cheap. Indian coal, therefore, has a lower value at the pit's mouth than the coal of any other country except South Africa.

The comparative average prices per ton of Bengal coal (Desharghur) at Calcutta, of Indian Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay and Karachi from 1919 to 1926 are shown in table [illegible] page 25
[illegible]n 926 pri[illegible]es of coal fell [illegible]n all the ports [illegible]
Calcutta, [illegible]y and

Coal Consumption, 1926.

Total population	..	320,761,000*
Production of coal	tons	20,999,167
Imports of coal	,,	193,956
Exports of coal	,,	661,711
Excess of exports over imports	,,	467,755
Total quantity retained for home consumption	,,	20,531,412†
Estimated consumption per head of population	,,	0.06

* According to the census of 1921 with increase of 1.19 per mille per annum and excluding figures for Aden and the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands.

† Including bunker coal and coal shipped on Admiralty and the Royal Indian Marine accounts.

Persons employed in the Coal mining Industry.

In 1926, 185,749 persons were employed daily as against 189,262 in 1925, a decrease of 3,513 persons or 1.9 per cent.

The table below gives the output per head employed (1) above and below ground and (2) below ground, in certain specified countries (for details see table 21, page 41). This comparison is somewhat vitiated as the figures are for different years, but nevertheless they are not without some significance. They cannot, however, be taken to give a strictly accurate idea of the relative efficiency of the labour in the countries named. Not only do the conditions of the work below ground vary greatly, but the proportion of persons employed above and below ground is different in the different countries. In Great Britain, in 1925, for example, the workers below ground were 80 per cent of the total number employed, while in the same year in India, where mining operations are still nearer the surface, they were 64 per cent The efficiency of the Indian miner is much below that of miners in most other countries Further labour saving appliances are used only to a small extent in comparison with other countries During the last few years the number of [illegible] in use in Indian Mines ha[illegible] towards the end of 1925 [illegible] fall[ing] off in the demand for coal, a number of machines were withdrawn. The provision of modern screening and loading plants is also receiving increased attention. At present about 4,000,000 tons of coal is mechanically screened and it is anticipated that by 1930, the figure will have increased to 4,750,000 tons Practically all large collieries have either plants actually at work or in course of erection.

	Above and below ground Per head Tons.	Below ground only Per head Tons	
United States	694	..	in 1925
Great Britain	221	277	,, 1925
Germany	234	..	,, 1925
France	153	212	,, 1926
Belgium	156	224	,, 1926
Japan	122	168	,, 1925
India	111	173	,, 1925
	113	166	,, 1926

The *per capita* output of coal in India in 1926 is compared below with the results of the preceding five years :—

	Above and below ground Tons.	Below ground only Tons
1922	94.6	161 5
1923	97.8	163 7
1924	103.6	166 8
1925	110.5	173 1
1926	113.1	165 9

THE INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

The Indian Coal Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in September, 1924, was, in the main, the outcome of a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in March of that year recommending on economic grounds the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal imported into India. Before referring to the Tariff Board the question whether the Indian coal trade was in need of protection against coal from South Africa or against imports of foreign coal generally, the Government decided that the technical aspect of the question should be investigated by an expert committee with the following terms of reference:—"To enquire and report (1) generally, what measures can be taken by Government, by the coal trade, by the railways and by the ports, whether singly or in combination, to stimulate the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports; (2) in particular, whether effective measures can be taken for the pooling and grading of Indian coal for export and [for] bunkering, and how the cost of such should be met

The members of the Committee, which met at Calcutta on October 22nd, were Mr. F. Noyce C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department, (President); Mr. C. S. Whitworth, Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board; Mr. C. Stuart Williams, Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust Mr. J.W.A. Bell, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.; Mr. F. C. Legge, C.B.E., Director of the Railway Wagon Pool; Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., of Messrs. Martin & Co.; Mr. A. A. F. Bray, Chairman of the Indian Mining Association; and Mr. W. C. Banerjee Vice-Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation with Mr. H. P. V. Townend, I.C.S., as Secretary Its investigations which included visits to Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Madras Bombay and Karachi lasted some five months, its Report being signed on March 28th, 1925

Export Trade.—Chapter I of the Report contains a review of the situation which led to the appoi[ntment] of the Committee and a detailed e[xam]ination of the pos[it]ion [i]n the[se] and [f]oreign ports in which Indian coal is or has been

imported. The export of coal from India which is almost entirely confined to Calcutta falls under three heads, exports to foreign countries, exports to Indian ports and bunker coal. The history of the export trade in coal likewise falls into three periods, pre-war, war and post-war The varying fortunes of the three branches is most succinctly shown by the following figures for typical years :—

Year.	Export of coal to foreign countries.	Export of coal coast-wise to Indian ports.	Bunker coal (Calendar years)	Total.
1913-14	887,362	2,210,517	905,000	4,002,879
1918-19	142,942	101,322	378,000	622,264
1920-21	135,722	1,408,686	936,000	3,480,408
1922-23	97,611	812,136	575,000	1,484,747

The very heavy drop in the exports of coal to foreign countries after 1920-21 was due to the restrictions on export which were imposed in the interests of Indian industrial requirements in July, 1920, leading to the total prohibition of export from March, 1921, except on a reduced scale to the Ceylon Government Railways. These restrictions were not entirely removed until January 1st, 1923, and by that time had led to the disappearance of Indian coal from overseas markets for the time being.

The Report proceeds to examine the nature of the **competition** met by Indian coal both in the overseas markets in which is endeavouring to regain a footing and in the principal home ports, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Karachi, in which its extrusion by foreign imports cannot be attributed to the embargo placed on export. For overseas ports, the Committee point out that the quality and price of the supplies obtained from other sources especially from South Africa after the embargo was imposed proved so satisfactory that the pre-war position has been entirely reversed and established business relationships are now an obstacle to the reintroduction of Indian coal even in markets like Colombo where it once held a commanding position. In Indian ports, the quality of the coal supplied has been the most important factor with the purchasers. The conclusion of the Committee thus is that Indian coal cannot hope to hold its own much less to recover its old position, both in home and overseas markets, unless its quality and price are such as to commend it to consumers.

In Chapter II, the Committee proceed to discuss the comparative **merit and prices** of Indian and other coals. An instructive table of analyses shows that there are a large number of collieries both in the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields (by far the two most important fields in India) which yield coal which compares most favourably in quality with South African, Japanese or Australian coal. The calorific value of the coal produced by these collieries is only slightly less than that of Natal and Australian coal, is slightly higher than that of Japanese coal and is considerably higher than that of T[illegible] coal. As regards price, the [illegible] in an e[illegible] series of calculations, shows that Indian coal can only hope to compete in overseas markets if its pithead price is not more than Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 for Singapore, Rs. 5-5-0 for Colombo and Rs. 5 for Bombay and Karachi. For Madras and Rangoon, the imports of foreign coal are small and the prices of those coals cannot be considered to govern the market. As the average raising costs cannot be placed at less than Rs. 5 per ton for the Raniganj field and Rs. 6 per ton for the Jharia field, it is obvious that in present conditions coal for export can only be produced at a loss. The Committee therefore proceed to discuss the possibilities of economies at the various stages through which coal passes from the seam to the consumer, *viz.*, at the pit, on the railway at the Calcutta docks and on the steamer. The charges at the port of import are the same for Indian and foreign coals except that, in Indian ports, Indian coal has the advantage of exemption from the customs duty of eight annas a ton which is imposed on other coal.

Economies at the Coal Fields.—Chapter III deals with the possibilities of economies at the coal fields. It is held that there is no scope for any reduction in wages whilst the increased use of mechanical appliances for coal cutting would not reduce raising costs unless it were accompanied by an improvement in railway facilities which would permit of an increased output Some small improvements in working methods might be made in some mines but there are only two methods by which any appreciable reduction in raising costs can be secured. These are an increase in output by an extension of machine working and the avoidance of stacking by loading all coal raised direct into wagons. If this latter were done, loss from waste, deterioration and theft would be prevented and the raising costs would be reduced by something like eight annas a ton. Both methods of reducing costs in the coal fields thus depend on an improvement of the railway facilities and this brings the Committee to a detailed examination of the working of the two railways which serve the main Indian coal fields, the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways.

Railway Problems.—In Chapter IV, the provision of a regular and adequate wagon supply throughout the year is considered essential A number of recommendations for securing thi are made, the most important of which are the enlargement of the depot stations, the general adoption of the system already in force on certain of the colliery sections on the East Indian Railway of supplying wagons to the collieries before 7 a.m. and clearing them after 5 p.m., the supply of wagons to the individual collieries at regular hours, the installation of weighbridges wherever practicable in order to avoid delays in weighing, the assembly by the railway in full trainloads of wagons intended for the same ship and a constant check at every stage of the movement of wagons from the coalfields to the docks and back. Chapter V is devoted to the question of railway freights, terminals and rebates. The Report points out that working expenses on both railways have increased in recent years by a very much higher percentage than have their ultimate receipts from coal and that it is impossible to calculate the exact cost of hauling one ton of coal one mile No comparison be-[illegible] the cost of hauling at on of coal for a mile and the rate [illegible] for it can thus be made but

a comparison between the present railway rates charged on export coal in India and in South Africa is favourable to Indian coal.

The Committee therefore hold that, whilst there is no statistical case for increasing the rebate of 25 per cent. at present granted on export coal in India, this should be increased to 37½ per cent, that is roughly by eight annas per ton, on the general grounds of the importance of the coal trade in the industrial economy of the country and the admittedly inadequate character of the railway facilities for moving it. The grant of a rebate on bunker coal is not recommended as it is not considered that this would have any appreciable effect in increasing the attractiveness of Calcutta as a bunkering port.

In Chapter VI, some **general recommendations** in regard to railway work are made. Improvements in the system under which the collieries indent for wagons are suggested. It is recommended that collieries should be permitted to put in their own sidings, these to be taken over subsequently by the railways on suitable terms if the traffic passing over them is found to yield a return of 6 per cent. on the capital outlay. The difficulties arising from the overloading of wagons, which have given rise to much criticism from the coal trade, it is proposed to remove by the provision of a type of wagon which when loaded flush with the top would not have too heavy a load whatever the specific gravity of the coal carried in it. It is suggested that the feasibility of providing such a type of wagon should be investigated by a small expert committee and that, meanwhile, all wagons should be marked with a mineral loading index figure which should be used for calculating the height to which coal and other minerals should be loaded according to their specific gravities. More outdoor supervision both by the colliery and the railway staffs is advocated whilst it is suggested that monthly meetings on the coalfields between the railway and colliery representatives should be revived. A recommendation to which the Committee attach especial importance is that open wagons should be supplied to all collieries which instal mechanical appliances for loading coal in order to ensure the loading of coal in the best possible condition with the minimum of slack and dust. They also recommend that the control of wagon supplies which was instituted in 1917 when a Coal Controller was appointed who was replaced in April, 1919, by a Coal Transportation Officer working under the Railway Board should be restored to the two railways themselves who should have a joint officer for the purpose. Preference in the matter of wagon supplies for coal should be restricted to coal required by railways, inland river navigation companies and ocean going steamers under mail contracts with Government, to coal for works of public utility and to coal for export certified in accordance with the proposals made later in the Report.

Docks and Depots—In Chapter VII, the Committee examine the working of the Calcutta Docks and coal depots. They conclude that, whilst the [illegible]d of wagons at the docks could be improved the delays in shipping coal are mainly due to the [illegible] arrival of the [illegible] intended for a [illegible] the facilities for the movement of coal traffic in the docks were improved to the extent contemplated by the Port Commissioners, they would prove sufficient to deal adequately with an extension of the existing coal traffic which can be regarded as probable in the near future. The Port has at present two mechanical loading appliances known as Beckett's plant and the Committee consider that, in order to avoid breakage, whenever shippers ask that their coal should be loaded by this plant, every effort should be made to comply with their request and that save in exceptional circumstances, the first part of each cargo of coal should always be loaded by this plant which could deal with four million tons of coal annually even if only one of the two plants were reserved for coal. The Beckett's plant is, however, only a semi-mechanical plant and the Committee recommend that the question of the most suitable type of mechanical loading appliance for Calcutta should be investigated at an early date by a small expert committee which should report on the best type of mechanical loading appliance adapted to all types of wagon and should also investigate the possibility of using shoots for coal loaded by hand into steamers. A review of the charges levied by the Port Commissioners on coal leads to the conclusion that the financial condition of the Port is not such as to justify a reduction of the charges on coal and that no statistical case can be made out for such a reduction. On much the same general grounds as for the railways, the Committee, however, recommend a reduction and suggest that this should take the form of a reduction of four annas on the river dues on certified export coal. They do not recommend any alteration in the charges on coal at the bunker depots and their only recommendation of importance in this connexion is that the possibility of extending the pontoons and gangways at the Howrah depot into deeper water with a corresponding extension of the railway sidings should be considered.

Freights.—An examination of the steamer freights on coal exported from Calcutta leads to the conclusion in Chapter VIII that the present freights for coal cannot be considered economic in view of the increase cost of working. The Committee explain why Calcutta does not attract tramp steamers which means that freight on coal has always to be paid for at the economic level. They emphasize that freights from Calcutta are fixed on the basis of the demand for tonnage and of the available supply at ports all over the world and cannot therefore be controlled by Government action. They consider that there is no prospect of any reduction in the freight on coal from Calcutta in the near future

Grading and Certification.—Chapter IX in which the Committee discuss the steps which should be taken to restore the confidence of purchasers overseas in Indian coal is the most important in the Report. They emphasize the necessity that any system of grading and certification should be such as to command the confidence of buyers but should not relieve the exporter of any responsibility as to quality. They point out that it would take too long and would be too [illegible] to establish a [illegible] organisation [illegible]ly to the grading of Indian coal and [illegible] that the [illegible]

of the Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board who represents the largest purchasers of coal in India should be utilised for the purpose. It would work in conjunction with a Grading Board of which the Chief Mining Engineer would be Chairman and which would also include a representative of the Indian Mining Association and one of the Indian Mining Federation and also nominees of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the two latter representing the interests of consumers on the Board.

A general outline of a scheme for classifying all Indian coal is given and it is suggested that a grading list should be published by the Board [illegible] In this [illegible] would be [illegible] and an analysis of the coal they produce would be given but no colliery would be included in the list without its consent. The Committee hold strongly that only those collieries included in the grading list should be eligible for the special concessions from the railways and the Port Commissioners recommended in previous chapters and that only certified coal from such collieries should receive these concessions. They consider that the decision of the Grading Board as to the classification of any colliery or seam should be final. They formulate a scheme for the inspection of certified coal and suggest a form of certificate. They recommend that the cost of any analysis required should be borne by the colliery concerned and that the cost of inspection should be met by the levy of a fee of one anna per ton of coal inspected. They finally urge under this head that as the services of the Chief Mining Engineer and his staff are not likely to be available for more than two years, a scheme should be introduced by the end of that period for the inspection of export coal by independent officers appointed by the Grading Board. The advantages and disadvantages of selling coal on analysis are examined and it is recommended that exporters of coal to Bombay should be prepared to submit their coal to analysis when selling to consumers who have adopted the system of purchase on calories. They do not consider the certification of bunker coal practicable.

In Chapter X, the Committee briefly examine the possibility of pooling coal for export and pronounce it not feasible.

Chapter XI contains a few miscellaneous recommendations such as the necessity for **propaganda** by exporters of Indian coal; the quotation of prices of Indian coal in sterling the adoption of the system of payment on delivery and of payment of freight on the quantity shown in the bill of lading less an allowance of two per cent. in lieu of weighment when competing coals is sold on these terms; improvements in the coal statistics issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; and the advisability of obtaining the advice of the Chief Mining Engineer before any large contract for coal is placed either by the Imperial Government or by any Local Government.

Mr. Banerjee appended a **minute of dissent** to the Report in which he laid the present position of the Indian coal trade at the door of the embargo which he attributed entirely to Government action, demanded more railway sidings in the coalfields, considered that the present rebate on coal should be doubled, proposed special rates for coal sent to certain upcountry stations, recommended the grant of lower railway rates in the off season when wagons are not required for the movement of grain, urged the abolition of the present system of prepayment of freight on coal, and also the complete abolition of the Coal Transportation Officer, considered that there should be no nominees of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce or of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on the Grading Board dissented from the proposal to publish the grading list and finally argued that the Indian coal trade was in need of a much larger measure of direct assistance than had been recommended by his colleagues.

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted practically in their entirety by the Government of India and the coal trade and a Grading Board, in accordance with the scheme formulated by the Committee, was established by the **Coal Grading Board Act**, (XXXI of 1925) which was passed at the September session of the Legislature. The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the grant of an enhanced rebate and of lower river dues were accepted by the railways and the Calcutta Port Commissioners, respectively, and provision was made in the Act for the grant of rebates and of preference in the matter of wagon supply so far as this required legalisation *Draft rules* under the Act were published for criticism in October, 1925. The question of protecting Indian coal against imports of foreign coal was referred to the Tariff Board in that month. The Board had not completed its investigations at the end of the year.

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European ironmaste would regard as worth his serious [illegible] Early [illegible] to introduce eu[illegible] for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal The site of the **Barakar Iron-Works** was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Baraka and Raniganj stages [illegible] east and west from the works, and for many years the day [illegible] o[illegible] ble from this form-

on [illegible] the only supply [illegible] blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the lastnamed district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonai States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Pansira Buru, a portion of Notu Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1 [illegible]00 feet above sea level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hematite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hematite, often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cut into the interior of the deposit show that the hæmatite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. **The Tata Iron and Steel Company** at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hæmatite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granulitic rocks on the other.

Quantity and value of Iron-ore produced in India during the years 1925 and 1926.

	1925.			1926.		
	Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs. 13 4)	
	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons.	Rs	£
Bihar and Orissa—						
Mayurbhanj	957,275	28,71,325	215,027	1,041,929	31,25,787	233,267
Sambalpur	703	4,920	370	569	3,930	293
Singhbhum	477,580	12,36,840	92,096	552,079	12,84,922	95,890
Burma—						
Mandalay	1,013	(*a*) 4,052	305	....	....	....
Northern Shan States .	50,604	(*a*) 2,02,416	15,219	48,089	(*a*) 1,92,356	14,355
Central Provinces	1,037	4,152	314	972	3,987	298
Mysore	56,218	1,54,000	11,579	(*b*) 15,437	73,278	5,468
Other Provinces and States	148	866	65	230	1,406	105
Total ..	1,541,578	44,79,101	336,775	1,659,295	46,85,666	349,676

(*a*) Estimated. (*b*) Excludes 1,909 tons of hæmatite quartzite.

The production of iron ore in India has been steadily on the increase; in 1926 there was an [illegible] over the previous year of [illegible] per cent. a[illegible]ting to [illegible] 48 tons. The figure shown against the Ma[illegible] State [illegible] is the production by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., whilst of that recorded against Singhbhum, [illegible] tons were produced by the [illegible] Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. from their [illegible] Co., [illegible] tons by the Bengal

Iron Company, Ltd., from their Pansira Buru and Macllellan Mines and 156,425 tons by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., from their Noamundi Mine: the remaining 2,325 tons were produced by two other firms.

There was a further increase in the production of pig-iron in India from 880,075 tons in 1925 to 902,433 tons in 1926, but the quantity exported fell from 381,98 309,505 tons in 1926-2 cipal consumer of Indian more than 75 per cent going to that country. I fall in the export value (£0.45) per ton in 1925 2 per ton in the following ye

Exports of Pig-iron from India during 1925-26 and 1926-2

	1924-25-26.			
	Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs. 13·9).		Quantity
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons.
To—				
United Kingdom ..	20,178	9,33,916	70,210	16,15
Germany	11,288	5,24 309	39,437	2,868
Italy	4,225	1,97,487	14,849	7,616
China including Hongkong	11,214	5,11,684	38,472	234,520
Japan	168,188	76,57,025	575,718	40 783
United States of America .	156,064	72,18,036	542,709	....
Australia	401	18 519	1,392	...
New Zealand . .	3,271	1,53 984	11,578	7,600
Other Countries .	7,160	3,35,044	25 191	....
Total ..	381,989	1,75,50 204	1,319,564	309,50

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry commenced some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. India now alternates with Russia as the first manganese-producing country in the world. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing. In 1905 production reached 247,427 tons: the following year, it was more than doubled (5 1907 the figures again ro In 1909, on account of the put contracted to 642,675 regained its former positic production rose to 800,9 it fell to 670,290 tons. In 645,204 tons valued f o b £1,487,026. The ore raised vinces is of a very high grad 54 per cent. of the metal, ar its high quality is able to p freight over 500 miles of shipment charges to Europ

Record Output in 19 output of manganese ore in recorded, the total for 1925 at £ 2,617,220 f.o.b. Ind 1,014,928 tons valued at Indian ports, during 1926 put is the highest yet record for 1907 when 902,291 tons current with a rise in outp the previous year, a fall in v for 1925 being £26,863 less

This was again due to a fall in price. In 1924 first grade ore c.i.f. United Kingdom ports reached an average price of 22·9*d*. per unit. In 1925 this price fell to 21·5*d*. and in 1926 to 18*d*.

A fall in price was anticipated in view of the agreement, two or three years ago, between an American group of financiers and the Soviet Government for the development on modern lines of the manganese ores of the Caucasus; for political or economic reasons not yet fully understood no development has yet been carried out and the precise position is obscure. In addition to the four chief manganese-producing areas, India, Brazil, the Gold Coast and Cuba, a further source at Postmasburg in the northern part of the Cape Province is promising: the grade is high and the deposits extensive, the only drawback being the presence of aluminous compounds.

Exports.—The exports of manganese ore, which during 1924 fell to the extent of about 130,000 tons, decreased in 1925 by about 27,600 tons and again in 1926 by 125,300 tons. There is a steady consumption of manganese ore at the works of the three principal Indian iron and steel companies, not only for use in the steel furnaces of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and the manufacture of ferro-manganese, but also for addition to the blast-furnace charge in the manufacture of pig-iron. The consumption of manganese ore in the industry was 40,111 tons 5,268 tons more than it was in the previous year.

Exports of Manganese-ore from British Indian ports during 1926.

—	1926.	
	Quantity.	Value
To—	Tons.	Rs
United Kingdom ..	74,730	20,80 09
Germany . ..	6,246	1,48 800
Netherlands .. .	14,800	4,25 125
Belgium . .	1,85 974	51,25 606
France	1,51,905	42,60 342
Italy	9,600	4,90 398
United States of America ..	67,250	20,15 500
Other Countries ..	13,290	3,06 854
Total ..	5,23,916	1 47,6 194

GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910; the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904; the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but fell in subsequent years until, in 1922, it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way. The average earnings of the workers are very small, and the gold thus won is used locally for making jewellery.

The continuous decrease in the output of gold in India from the maximum production of 616,728 ozs. reached in 1915, continued during the year 1923, when the total output of gold was 383,697·85 ozs., valued at £1,702,042, rising in 1924 to 396,351.103 ozs., valued at £1,827,483. The recovery made by the gold mines in the Anantapur district of Madras in 1924 was a temporary one only for both the North Anantapur Gold Mines, Ltd., and the Jubital Gold Mines, Ltd., have now suspended mining operations. The small output shown against Madras represents the amount recovered by cyanide treatment of mill-tailings which have now been exhausted. In spite of an increase of 935 ozs. from the Kolar mines of Mysore therefore, there was a total decrease in the Indian output amounting to 2·476 ozs. In the Ooregam mine of the Kolar field which has reached a depth of 6,379 feet rock-bursts continue to give trouble but recent development work has proved the rich nature of the lower levels of the mine down, to the deepest point yet explored. An increase in the ore reserves of the Champion Reef mine has also been established; this mine, which has now reached a depth of 6 472 feet also suffer from rock

Quantity and value of Gold produced in India during the years 192 an

—	1925			1926	
	Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs. 13.3)		Quantity.	Value (£1—Rs
	Ounces	Rs	£	Oz.	Rs.
Bihar and Orissa — Singhbhum ..	.. ..	.	..	123 0	6 600
Burma— Katha ..	19·7	1,265	95	24·2	1 491
Upper Chindwin ..	13·4	1,286	97	122·4	11 12
Kashmir ..	....	....	..	46 7	1,9)
Madras— Anantapur ..	(a) 288·0	16,517	1,242	(a) 930·0	53 19
Mysore ..	(a)393,512 8	2,22,36,293	1 671,901	a 382 899 3	2,16,89 632
Punjab ..	37·4	1,974	149	8·8	444
United Provinces.	3 8	225	17	4·1	2)
Total ..	393,875 1	2,22,57,562	1,673,501	384,158 5	2,17,74 8

(a) Fine gold.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct areas—one on the east, which includes Assam, Burma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. This belt extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Baluchistan, the same belt of oil-bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British India to Persia. Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important, and the most successful oil-fields are found in the Irrawaddy valley. Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields. Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and in 1886, prior to the annexation of Upper Burma, the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year. Drilling was begun in 1887. The Yenangyat field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891, in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company. Singu now holds the second place among the oil-fields of India. Petroleum was struck at the end of 1901, and in 1903, 5 million gallons were obtained. In 1907 and 1908 the production of this field was 43 million gallons, and after a fall to 31½ million gallons in 1910 it rose to 56¼ million gallons in 1912. Several of the islands off the Arakan coasts are known to contain oil deposits but their value is uncertain. About 20,000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barongo Island near Akyab, and about 37,000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaukpyu district during 1911. Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910, the production for that year being 18,325 gallons which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Makum in 1867. Nothing more, however, was done until 1883, and from that year up till 1908 progress was slow Since that year the has been between 2¼ and 4 million gallons.

On the west, oil springs for many years to exist in th other districts in the Punja geological conditions are ad some small oil springs have attempts to develop them been successful.

Output in 1926.—Petrole that it is becoming more an maintain the output of India at the high levels it reached when peak productions of wel gallons were reached. Durin consideration the total prod less than 280½ million gallo over 289½ million gallons now little doubt that this small as it is, forms part of the inevitable decline has possible interruptions, is l slowly and steadily during t tion, unless a new field of covered. The chances of year by year as exhaustive continues to prove fruitles policy rather than one of ment seems indicated, especi national importance of th The value figure dropped s the production figure.

As before the Yenangyau Burma is mainly responsib decrease in output. In 19.. shewing an increase of nearl but this temporary arrest more than balanced by the d 21½ million gallons; in 1926 to over 14¾ million gallon 1926 is partly attributable took place during the first q and also it is thought, to several wells put out

... ..dge was over-

e ts are a little brighter. which had proved to be xp tations, decreased its million gallons; further s u have raised hopes of l v iopment. The Digboi n again showed a marked to nearly 6½ million gallons; n stigations by the Assam I a ouse expectations of a successful extension of the field and an extension of the refinery is contemplated. So far negative results only have rewarded this company's scattered tests at Dhekiajuli, Dili and Burragolai.

In the Punjab there is less cause for satisfaction. The output from the Khaur field has again dropped this time to the extent of over 1,800,000 gallons. A boring put down by the Whitehall Petroleum Corporation near Jhatla and 8 miles south-west of Talagang reached the great depth of 6 007 feet, without, unfortunately, striking oil in remunerative quantity.

...ity and value of Petroleum produced in India during 1925 and 1926.

1925.			1926.		
Quantity.	Value. (£1—Rs. 13.3.)		Quantity.	Value (£1—Rs. 13.4.)	
Gals	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
4 251,875	11,17 012	83,986	3,210,838	6,77,068	50,527
14 448,534	24,68,201	185,786	20,887,607	35,68,314	266,292
7,169	2,483	187	6,331	2,191	164
14,561	15,111	1 136	15,103	15,946	1,190
248,566	9,13 359	68,696	4 533 420	10,15,297	75,769
9 262,519	3,57,23,445	2,685,073	95,745,504	3,59,04,564	2,679,445
1 420 000	3 71,253	27,914	974,620	2 18,274	16,289
1 585,977	1,03,948	7,816	1,255 840	94,188	7,029
1 562,444	4,39,487	33 040	1,778,041	3,39,865	25,263
160 027,885	5,97,85,227	4195,150	145,731,612	5,45,00,540	4,067,204
047,200	20,11,800	151,233	6,230 320	15,57,580	116,237
...606,542	10,29,51,666	7,740,727	230,669,326	9,78,93,827	7,305,095

...and Mica.—Amber is found ...tities in Burma, the output ... cwts valued at Rs. 21,420. ...n small quantities in various ...progress has been made in ... Travancore. The total ...as 25 tons. India has for ...he leading producer of mica. ... than half of the world's ... owing to the war, the ...3 189 cwts. compared with ...1913 Owing to necessary ...gard to the export of mica, ...onsiderably in the year 1915, ...nand in the United Kingdom ... ruby mica led to a consi- ...roduction during the follow

There was a decrease in the declared production of mica from 45,990 cwt. valued at Rs. 21,99,516 (£165,377) in 1925 to 41,924 cwt. valued at Rs 22,19,367 (£165,624) in 1926. But the output figures are incomplete, and a more accurate idea of the size of the industry is to be obtained from the export figures. In both the years 1925 and 1926 the quantity exported was more than double the reported production.

Tin, Copper, Silver and Lead.—The only persistent attempt to mine tin is in Burma. The output was for some time insignificant but rose in 1913 to 116 tons valued at £46,000 which fell to £38,000 in 1914. In 1925 Burma yielded ? 309 tons. Copper is found in Southern India, in Ra... and at various places along the outer Himalayas, but the ore is

smelted for the metal alone, no attempt being made to utilize the by-products. In 1924 the production of 2,035 tons of copper-matte valued at Rs. 15,94,527 was reported by the Burma Corporation, Ltd., in the Northern Shan States. There was a considerable increase in the production of tin-ore in Burma from 2,308 tons valued at Rs. 35,63,481 (£267,931) in 1925 to 3,548 tons valued at Rs. 6,101,358 (£455,362) in 1926. The Mergui and Tavoy districts contributed to some extent to this increase but most of it was due to production of 1,705 tons of mixed cassiterite-wolfram concentrates from the Mawchi Mines in the Southern Shan States. The composition of these concentrates is usually 43 per cent. wolfram to 57 per cent. cassiterite. The only Lead mine of any importance being worked in the Indian Empire is that of Bawdwin, where a very large body of high-grade lead-zinc-silver ore has now been blocked out. For many years the smelting operations of the Company were directed to recovering lead and silver from the slags left by the old Chinese miners. Those slags, however, are now practically exhausted, and the mine has reached a stage of development at which a steady output of ore is assured. The total amount of metal extracted increased from 47,275 tons of lead including 1,100 tons of antimonial lead, valued at Rs. 2,21,07,128 (£1,662,190) in 1925 to 54,330 tons of lead including 1,037 tons of antimonial lead, valued at Rs. 2,25,94,634 (£1,686,167) in 1926.

The production of silver from the Bawdwin mines of Upper Burma, which had increased to 5,287,711 oz. valued at Rs. 1,12,26,868 (£807,688) in 1924, and fallen to 4,831,548 oz. valued at Rs. 93,30,580 (£701,998) in 1925, recovered to 1,103,646 oz. valued at Rs. 88,49,722 (£660,427) in 1926.

Zinc.—A monograph on zinc ores issued by the Imperial Institute in 1917 says that during the past fifty years zinc ores have received but little attention in India, and no production was recorded until 1913. In 1914 the production was 8,553 tons, and although the output fell to 96 tons in 1915, there is a prospect of India becoming an important producer of zinc ore in the future. Important silver-lead-zinc deposits occur at Bawdwin, in Tawngpeng State one of the Northern Shan States in Upper Burma. The mines are connected with the Mandalay-Lashio Branch of the Burma railways by a narrow-gauge line 51 miles long, the lines meeting at Manhpwe, which is about 544 miles from Rangoon. They were worked for many centuries by the Chinese for silver, and have long been known to contain zinc ore; until recently, however, no serious attempt appears to have been made to market the ore for its zinc values. In 1907, the present undertaking was started by the Burma Mines, Ltd., with the idea of recovering the lead from the old slag heaps left by the Chinese, estimated at 125,000 to 160,000 tons, and later to work the deposit. Smelting operations on these slags were first carried out at Mandalay, but later the works were transferred to Namtu, about 13 miles below the mines on the narrow-gauge railway. The deposits, which comprise an area of about 2,500 acres, have now been taken over by the Burma [illegible] Ltd. and its production of zinc con[illegible] in 1926 amounted to 48,834 tons or [illegible] thrice the [illegible] produced in

1925. The exports during 1926 amounted to 43,056 tons valued at Rs. 43,03,775 (£321,177) against 20,967 tons valued at Rs. 20,79,704 (£156,375) in the preceding year.

Gem Stones.—The only precious and semi-precious stones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel, tourmaline, garnet, rock-crystal, agate, cornelian, jadeite and amber. Amber has already been referred to; of the rest only the ruby, sapphire and jadeite attain any considerable value in production and the export of the latter has declined owing to the disturbances in China, which is the chief purchaser of Burmese jadeite. The output of diamonds is comparatively unimportant. The output of the ruby mines in 1924 was only 101,097 carats or less than half the average annual quantity produced during the two preceding quinquennial periods. In 1922 an exceptionally valuable ruby of nearly 23 carats was found of rare size and quality. A severe decline in the output from the Mogok ruby mines of Upper Burma in 1924, followed in 1925 by a marked drop in value, bore witness to a serious decline in the industry. The Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, ultimately decided to go into liquidation and the mines were offered for sale in September, 1926. The skeleton organisation left in charge of the mines has, however, made good use of its opportunities with the result that the value of the output in 1926 (Rs. 4,66,772) exceeded that of the previous year by over a *lakh* of rupees. This encouraging result was effected by rigorous economy and an extension of a system of co-operation with local miners, and was assisted by some good finds of sapphires in the Kyaungdwin mine (the only one still worked by European methods).

Wolfram.—Owing to the continued depression in the wolfram market, Tungsten ore is now nowhere extracted except in the Tavoy district, where it occurs chiefly as a constituent of mixed concentrates. For the reason stated under "Tin" the output of Wolfrom in 1926 was almost double the amount produced in 1925. The quantity exported from India amounted to 1,562 tons valued at Rs. 21,64,223 (£161,509) in 1926 against 2,816 tons valued at Rs. 16,89,455 (£127,027) in the preceding year. The increase of export over production is probably due to the accumulation of stocks in the years previous to 1925.

Radio-active Minerals.—The General Report of the Director of the Geological Survey of India for 1913 includes a brief report by R. C. Burton on an occurrence of pitchblende at mica mines near Singar, Gaya district, Bengal. The pitchblende occurs as rounded nodules in a pegmatite that is intrusive in mica schists. Other minerals occurring in the pegmatite are mica, triplite, ilmenite, tourmaline, and uranium ochre; whitish columbite, zircon, and torbernite have also been recorded. Of these minerals triplite is stated to be the commonest.

The importance of the find of uranium oxide impregnating the triplite led to the discovery of weathered pitchblende, and as the pits were deepened the weathering became less and less until pure pitchblende was obtained. In the [illegible] from July 1913 to Fe[illegible] 1914, eighth [illegible] of pitchblende was obtained

rom Abrakhi Hill together with six tons of uranium earth debris, five to six hundred tons of triplite and two tons of tantalite. These ores were raised under a prospecting license in respect of Abrakhi Hill alone and in March 1914, a mining lease for thirty years was obtained in respect of sixty square miles of the Singar estate. The first intention was to work only the five square miles round Abrakhi and a syndicate was formed for this purpose, which on the outbreak of war, was refused a Trading License on account of the German element in it.

Labour in Mines.

The question of the labour supply presents difficulties which are not encountered in countries where mining is a special calling. The majority of the persons working at the Indian coal mines are agriculturists, and the supply of labour, as experience has recently shown, depends to a material extent on the condition of the agricultural industry. "The major portion of those employed," says a report by the Department of Statistics, "are the aboriginal Dravidians from the mountainous country of Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, but a large number of other castes are also employed, particularly in the outlying fields. The majority of the workmen follow the vocation of agriculture as well as mining and return to their homes during the period of sowing and reaping, the result being that at such times the output of many of the mines is greatly restricted. At the Makum collieries of the Assam Railway and Trading Company, where the labour question continues to be a very difficult one, nearly a third of the total labour force are Mekranis, Chinese, and Nepalese. The Chinese have, however, proved unsatisfactory, and it is unlikely that they will in future be recruited." With the increase in the depth of working the need for a skilled mining class will become accentuated, and if the price of coal remains at a sufficiently high level, further development in the introduction of coal-cutting plants may take place. During the period of high prices some nine years ago cutting plants were introduced in order to augment the output These worked successfully, but the cost proved to be high and as labour conditions improved the machines were discarded.

During the year 1926 the daily average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 260 113, as compared with 253,857 in the previous year This is an increase of 6,256 persons or 2.46 per cent. Of these persons 118,232 worked underground, 71,139 in open workings, and 70 742 on the surface.

The number of persons employed in coal mines was 170,628 which is 2,512 less than the number employed in 1925. Of these persons 41 770 were coal-cutters 9,378 were male loaders and 35,607 were females—chiefly loaders

Average number of persons employed daily in the Indian Coalfields during the year 1925 and 1926:—

——	Number of persons employed daily.		Output per person employed in tons.	Number of deaths by accident.	Death rate per 1 000 persons employed.
	1925.	1926.			
Assam	4,199	4,523	66.6	15	3 3
Baluchistan	951	232	67.2	.	..
Bengal	42,731	43.498	118.1	50	1 2
Bihar and Orissa	114,934	112,945	123.6	96	0 9
Burma	19	..	..	..	..
Central India	2,759	2,497	86.8	..	..
Central Provinces	9,174	8,366	75.9	10	1 2
Hyderabad	12,701	12,134	52.6	13	1 1
Punjab	1,579	1,388	49 0	..	..
Rajputana	165	166	188.4	..	..
Total	189,262	185,749	.	184	..
AVERAGE ..	..	..	113.1	..	0 99

Bibliography.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for 1927 by the Chief Inspector of [illegible] Report on the Production of India during 1927 by E. H. Pascoe, Director, Geological Survey of India. Note on the Mineral Production of Burma in 1922 Monographs on Mineral R[illegible]ces by the I[illegible] Institute.

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 446 Share and Stock Broker in **Bombay**. They carry on business in the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1899 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers' Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers. The Board has the power to fix the rates in times of emergencies. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased and it was recently sold by public auction for Rs 21,800. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. This building was pulled down and the extension was completed last year. The present value of the card is about Rs. 7,000. The rules of the Association were revised in October 1916 and from the New Year the purchaser of shares has to pay the stamp and transfer fee instead of the seller. There are two classes of Exchange Brokers, Europeans and Indians, the latter being certified for recognition by the native Stock Exchange. Business in Government Paper and all other Trustees' Authorised Securities is carried on under the rules of the Bombay Stock Exchange, but in the street outside the hall.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street, known as the **Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.** This separate Exchange no longer functions older body; it was revived in 1922 It has ceased to function again

Committee of Enquiry.—In 1923 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the constitution, government, customs, practices, rules, regulations and methods of business of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay and to investigate any such complaints of the public and to make any such enquiries with reference to any of the aforesaid matters or any other matter appertaining to the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper and thereafter with a view to protect the investing public against the interested or irregular control of business to formulate such definite proposals for the future constitution, control, direction and regulation of the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper.

The Committee issued a report early in 1924 signed by all the members save one who appended a minority report. The majority report made several important recommendations for reform, notably one aimed at the prevention of corners and another for facilitating the handling of legitimate complaints against the brokers on he part of the public. The Association, however, adopted the minority report which leaves he constitution and practice of the Exchange very little modified

In the [illegible] of the year 192[illegible] there was heavy [illegible] in [illegible] mill scrips The [illegible]

was tremendously oversold, the usual crisis ensured, leading to the temporary closing of the Exchange and the suspension of all dealings and a public agitation for thorough reform arose. The brokers were at first unwilling to yield to this demand. But a threat of Government intervention and control altered their attitude. In the end, they submitted new draft rules under which wild speculation will be discouraged and the recurrence of such crisis as that indicated above will be unlikely.

For many years the **Calcutta** Share Market had its meeting place in various gullies in the business quarter and was under no control except that of established market custom. In 1908 the **Calcutta Stock Exchange Association** was formed, a building was leased in New China Bazar Street now called Royal Exchange Place, a representative committee was formed, and the existing trade customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Admittance as a member of the Stock Exchange is by vote of the committee, and the entrance fee is at present Rs. 500. The market custom differs very materially from that of most other Stock Exchanges since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed and sales of securities are effected for the most part under blank transfers. Another difference in procedure as compared with the London Stock Exchange is that there are no "Jobbers" in the Calcutta market. The Dealers who take their place, more or less, are not compelled to quote a buyer's and a seller's rate and are themselves Brokers as well as dealers, calling upon the Banks and other clients and competing with Brokers.

There are about 150 members, besides outside brokers, the former consisting of European, Jewish, Marwari, and Bengalee firms. The Marwaris predominate. The volume of *bona fide* Investment business is comparatively small and insufficient for the number of Brokers The principal business transacted on the Calcutta Stock Exchange is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, Miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as Paper Flour, Sugar). Railway and Transit Companies and Debentures, the latter comprising those of Industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures. The association has an honorary secretary and is not at present affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce

The **Madras** Stock Exchange situated at No 9 Broadway (in Tata Industrial Bank Buildings) consists of about 100 Members of which 2[illegible] are working Members. It was opened on 6th April 1920 and deals principally in Mill shares Business is regulated by rules drawn up by the Directors. There is a Board of arbitration There is an admittance membership card of Rs. 1,000 and an annual subscription of Rs. 100 The original [illegible]00 members were [illegible] by the first [illegible] and each of the working [illegible] bers have d[illegible] a [illegible] of Rs. 3,000

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. Mr. (now the Hon. Sir) D. E. Wacha, President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Congress resolved upon the estab[illegible] of an Associated [illegible] Chamber of [illegible] and elected a Provincial Committee [illegible] to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The following are the principal paragraphs of a Memorandum of Association and Statement of Objects of the new Associated Chamber as approved by the Congress.—

I. The name of the Chamber will be "THE ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE"

II. The Registered Office of the Chamber will be in Bombay.

III. The objects for which the Chamber is established are:—

(1) To discuss and consider questions concerning and affecting trade, commerce, manufactures and the shipping interests, at meeting of delegates from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting the common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests of the country.

(2) To attain those advantages by united action which each Chamber or Association or body may not be able to accomplish in its separate capacity

(3) To organize Chambers of Commerce Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade centres of the Country

(4) To convene when necessary the Indian Commercial Congress at such places and at such times as may be determined by a Resolution of the Chamber

The Articles of Association provided "There shall be an annual meeting of the Associated Indian Chamber held at Bombay on a date to be fixed by the Executive Council in the month of February," or at some other time, and "semi-annual or special meetings . . . may be convened by the Executive Council or on the requisition of one-third of the total number of members addressed to the Secretary . . . "

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities hailing, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located." Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

(a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade [illegible] industry and manuf[illegible] and a[illegible] othe[illegible] [illegible]conom[illegible]c subjects.

(b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.

(c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.

(f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.

(g) To draw, make, accept, discount execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

The Rules provide for two classes of members *viz.*, members consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs. 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150).

The following were elected a provisional Committee of the Federation.—

President—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit.

Members:—Messrs. G. D. Birla, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Vidyasagar Pandya Jamal Mahomed, Lala Harkishen Lal, Adamji Haji Dawood, Jamshed N R Mehta, Vikramjit Singh, Shri Ram, W. C. Bannerjee, B. F. Madon Kasturbhai Lalbhai, D. P. Khaitan and Rai Bahadur A. C. Bannerjee, the last two being appointed Treasurers.

The following are details of the principal Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies in India at the present time:—

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. Other societies connected with the trade and commerce of the city are the Royal Exchange, the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be [illegible] of the Chamber. [illegible] bearers of the [illegible]

President.—Mr. B. E. G Eddis, (Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.)

Vice-President.— Mr. J. A. Tassie, (Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

Committee.—Mr. H. F Bateman, (Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.); The Hon'ble Sir John Bell, (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.); Mr. R. W. Backley, (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China); Mr. H. C. Edmondson, (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.); Mr D P McKenzie (Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co Ltd.) M N Pierce, (B. B Ry Mr. R. A. Fowler (Messrs. [illegible] Leod & Co.)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr D K Cunnison. Assistant Secretary Mr. A C Daniel.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned for the current year are:—

Council of State.—The Hon'ble Sir John Bell

Bengal Legislative Council—Mr. A. McD Eddis, (Messrs. Gladstone, Wylie & Co Ltd.); Mr. J. F. Barton, (Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Geo. Morgan (Messrs. Morgan, Walker & Co); Mr J Y. Phillip, (Messrs. Macneill & Co.) Mr S. A. Skinner, (Messrs. Jessop & Co Ltd) and Mr. W. H Thompson, (Bengal Telephone Corp. Ltd.).

Calcutta Port Commission.—The Hon. Mr J W. A. Bell, (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co), Mr. H. C. Edmondson (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., (Ld) Mr. B. E. G. Eddis, (Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co); Mr. J. A. Tassie (Messrs Jas. Finlay & Co., Ltd.), Mr. R. B. Wilson C.I.E., M.L.C.; (Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers) and Mr. H. B. Whitby (Messrs Kilburn & Co.).

Calcutta Municipal Corporation.—Mr. W R C. Brierley (Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co) Mr. J. Campbell Forrester, M.L.C. (Smith Forrester & Co); Mr. Geo. Morgan, M L C (Morgan, Walker & Co) Mr H H H[illegible] M [illegible] Ld W H Thompson (The Bengal Telephone Corp Ld. Mr D C. Stewart-Smith Octavius Steel & Corp Ld.).

Bengal Boiler Commission.—Messrs. R. Neish (Tittaghur Jute Factory No. 2); B. H. Reynolds (Andrew Yule & Co.) and S. A. Skinner (Jessop & Co., Ld.).

Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum.—Mr. H. C. Edmondson (Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.).

Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—Messrs. A. V. Nicolle (Burn & Co., Ltd.) and G. Robertson (Union Jute Coy.'s S. Mill).

Calcutta Improvement Trust.—Mr. Geo. Morgan, M.L.C. (Morgan, Walker & Co).

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Liners' Conference Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Sugar Importers' Association, Indian Indigo Association, Indian Lac Association for Research and Calcutta Accident Insurance Association.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burmah, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measurers Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (Mr P Ellis), Deputy Superintendent (Mr. A. H. Lugg), Head Office Manager (Mr. C. G. Smith) and four Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. G. Smyth A. H. Mathews, G. C. G. Smyth and E. H W Wootton and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 112 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current* and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925, to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India, and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with [illegible] -nded by or under the [illegible]; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be cond[illegible] to the development of trade [illegible] and in[illegible] or incidental to a[illegible] of the above objects [illegible]

There are two classes of Members—Local and Mofussil. The Local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the Mofussil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians, shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1927 — President: Mr. G. D Birla, Senior Vice-President: Mr. Anandji Haridas, Vice President Rai A. C Banerjee Bahadur. Members: Mr D. S Erulkar, Mr. N. Rajabally, Mr. K J Purohit, Mr. E P. Guzdar, Mr. Rameshwar Lal Nopany, Mr. N C. Sircar, Mr. D. D Thacker Mr. D P. Khaitan, Mr. Habib Mahomed, Mr N. L. Puri, Mr. F. Ganji, Mr. Mukundlal Mr A D. Addy, Mr. A. L. Ojha, Mr C S. Rangaswami, Mr. M. P. Gandhi, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., Secretary.

The Indian Chamber of [illegible] has [illegible] a Tribunal of A[illegible] to arbitrate [illegible] to various [illegible]

nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitrators are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades —(1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piecegoods and Yarn (4) Iron and Steel, ( ) Coal and Minerals (6) General.

Chamber's Representative on the Calcutta Port Commissioners: Mr. D. S. Erulkar, I A (Cantab) Bar-at-Law.

Chamber's Representative on the B nga Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee :—Mr Anandji Haridas.

Secretary :—Mr. M P. Gandhi, M.A., F.R.E S.S.

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interests; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules According to the latest returns, the number of Chamber members is 1o4 and the number of Associated members is 4 Of these numbers 19 represent banking institutions, 7 shipping agencies and companies 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 11 insurance companies, 16 engineers and contractors, 99 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs 360 and the Associate member's subscription is Rs. 300 per annum. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are ... by a committee o nine ... bers, ... of the Presid n and Vi Pre ... [illegible]

committee must as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceeding are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies :—

The Council of State, one representative

Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Bombay Improvements Committee, one member, elected for two years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1927-28 and their representatives on the various public bodies —

President.—Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt., M.L.C.

Vice President.—G. L. Winterbotham, Esq M.L.C

Committee.—P. Barker, Esq., M. A Hughes Esq., G. Z. Hell, Esq, A R. Morrison, Esq E. C. Reid, Esq. T. G Russell, Esq, L F Tucker, Esq.

Secretary: Mr. E. J. F Sullivan.

Representatives on—

Council of State: The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom, Kt.

Bombay Legislative Council: Sir Leslie Hudson and G. L. Winterbotham, Esq.

Bombay Port Trust: Sir Leslie Hudson Kt P. Barker, Esq, E. Miller, Esq, G L Winterbotham. Esq, F. C. Annesley, Esq

Bombay Improvement Trust: Sir Reginald Spence.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: H. J. Davis Esq.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board: Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt., L. F. Tucker Esq.

Representative on the Railway Committee
C. I. P.—F. C. Annesley, Esq.
B. B. & C. I —F C. Annesley, Esq.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission B. Brown, Esq.

Sir ... Wilson Hospital Fund C. N Moberley Esq ...

S George's Hospital Advisory P B ... [illegible]

Indian Central Cotton Committee: [illegible] L. Govdall, Esq.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: V. A. Grantham, Esq.

Advisory Committee to the Director of Development: Major H. C. Richardson, D.S.O., M.C.

Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee: N. M. Morris, Esq.

Ex-Services Association: Sir Leslie Hudson

Bombay Telephone Co.: G. L. Winterbotham, Esq.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Malcolm Hogg Kt.

Panama Rates Advisory Committee: G. C. R. Coleridge, Esq., E. Miller, Esq., G. A. Halsall, Esq., G. Sugbury, Esq., J. C. Macdonell, Esq.

Department of Industries: G. L. Winterbotham, Esq.

Bombay Road Board: E. Miller Esq.

Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Three statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton, seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosine oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar [illegible] wines and other sundry goods.

The third statement is headed, "Movements of Piece-Goods and Yarn by Rail," and shows the despatches of imported and local manufactured piece-goods and yarn from Bombay to other centres of trade served by the railways.

The "Weekly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The annual reports of the Chamber are substantial tomes in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 18, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late. The certificates granted show the following details:—

(a) The date, hour and place of measurement
(b) the name of the shipper;
(c) the name of the vessel;
(d) the port of destination
(e) the number and description of packages
(f) the marks;
(g) the measurement, and in the case of goods shipped by boats;
(h) the registered number of the boat;
(i) the name of the tindal.

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Bombay Millowners' Association was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows:—

(a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good.

(b) To secure good relations between members of the Association.

(c) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular.

(d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.

(e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect classify and circulate information relating to the trade co[illegible] and manufa[illegible] of its [illegible]bers.

ny individual partnership or company, ing one or more mill or mills or one or · press or presses or one or more ginning ther factory or factories actuated by steam, r, electric and/or other power is eligible membership, members being elected by ot Every member is entitled to one vote every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him annual subscription.

he membership of the Association in 1927 bered 96.

he following is the Committee for 1927 :—

H P. Mody, Esq (*Chairman*), F. Stones, Esq., O. B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*), Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., The Hon'ble Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C B E., Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, Sir Ness Wadia, Kt., B.E., C.I.E., A. Geddis, Esq., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt, M L.C., Lalji Naranji, Esq., M L.C., J.B. Petit, Esq., The Hon'ble Mr Ratansi D. Morarji, The Hon'ble Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt. N.B. Saklatvala, Esq., C.I.E., S D. Saklatvala, Esq., H. H Sawyer, Esq., F. F. Stileman, Esq., Madhavji D. Thackersey, Esq., C N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., T Watts, Esq., T Maloney, Esq., M.C., A.M.C.T., *Secretary*. J P. Wadia, Esq., B.A., *Asst. Secretary*.

he following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies :—

Bombay Legislative Council: Mr. J. B. Petit, M.L.C.

Legislative Assembly: Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust: Mr. A. Geddis.

City of Bombay Improvement Trust: Mr S D Saklatvala.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission. Messrs. H. H. Lakin and W. A. Sutherland.

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.

Central Cotton Committee: Mr S. D. Saklatvala.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee: Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

G I. P. Railway Advisory Committee: Mr. A. Geddis.

B B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee: Hon Sir. Munmohandas Ramji, Kt.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: Mr. H. P. Mody.

The Office of the Association is located in htab House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, d the telephone number is 25350.

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June 1924, as Company limited by guarantee The registered office of the [illegible] on is located [illegible] htab House Hornby Road Bombay

The objects of the Association are —

(*a*) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependents, for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (*b*) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (*c*) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company, and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 59 members on 1st October, 1927.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company, Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are :—

A. Geddis, Esq. (Chairman), Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, M. L. A., Sir Ness Wadia K B. E, C. I. E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt The Hon'ble Sir Munmohandas Ramji Kt, The Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji C. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I.E., S.D. Saklatvala Esq. & G.M Rose, Esq., and B. K. Mantri, Esq., B A., Bar-at-Law, *Secretary of the Association*.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are :—

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.

(*b*) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.

(*c*) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture banking and insurance.

(*d*) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge

(*e*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business [illegible] nity [illegible]

(f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.

(g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.

(h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other actions as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufactures, or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

(j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.

(k) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

There are three classes of members:—

(1) Ordinary, (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary

(1) There are three classes of ordinary members:—

(a)—Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs. 75 as annual subscription ; but joint stock Companies will have to pay Rs. 100 per year.

(b)—Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs. 25 as annual subscription.

(c)—Associations which will have to pay Rs. 125 as annual subscription.

Admission Fee :—All the ordinary members and patrons pay Rs. 100 as admission fee which is credited to a capital fund of the Chamber and not expended on revenue account except with the consent of the general body

(2) Patrons:—Indian firms or individual Indian merchants can join as Patrons Firms will have to pay Rs. 5,000 and individuals Rs. 2,500 as donation, the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account.

(3) Honorary members :—Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures or otherwise interested in the aims and objects of the Chamber may be elected as [illegible] m[illegible] by a [illegible] of the Chamber on the recommendation of the Committee and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions. They shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Chamber nor shall they be eligible to serve on the Committee

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership.

The following bodies are connected directly and indirectly with the Chamber:—

The Grain Merchants' Association (which is a member).

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association (which is a member).

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Shroff Association.

The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers Association.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

The Bombay Paper and Stationery Merchants' Association.

The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Sugar Merchants' Association.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee.

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1927 —

Walchand Hirachand, Esq. J.P., (*President*)

Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, (*Vice-President*)

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E. M.B.E., M.L.A.

Lalji Naranji, Esq , M.L.C.

Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Esq.

Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt , O.B.E.

Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Esq.

B. F. Madon. Esq.

Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Esq.

Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, Esq.

Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Esq., M.L.A.

Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Esq.

Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee, Esq., M.L.C

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

Manharlal Vrajdas Merchant, Esq.

Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Esq.

Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt.

Kapilram H Vakil Esq

H. P Mody Esq.

Mavji Govindji Sheth, Esq

Gaujashanker P. Trivedi Esq.

Abdulla Fazulbhoy, Esq.

N. M. Muzumdar, Esq.

Vithaldas Kanji, Esq.

(*Co-opted Members.*)

Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt

Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq.

Manu Subedar, Esq.

The Bombay Shroff Association, (H. D. Jasani, Esq.)

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Assocn. (Mr. Harkishandas Mehta)

The Bombay Bullion Exchange (Mr. S D. Parikh).

The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association (Mr. Ghelabhai Hansraj).

(*Ex-officio Members.*)

Kisandas Manmohandas Ramji, Esq., J. P.

Mathuradas Canji Mattani, Esq.

Manusukhlal Atmaram Master, Esq., M.A.

The following are the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies :—

Indian Legislative Assembly: Sir Purhotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Council: Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.

Chamber's Representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust: Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Mathuradas Canji Mattani, Mr. Luxmidas R. Tairsey, Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.

Chamber's Representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation: Mr. Kisondas Manmohundas Ramji.

Representative on the Advisory Committee to the Bombay Development Department: Mr. Manu Subedar.

Representative on the Indian Central Cotton Committee: Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt.

Representative on the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay: K. H. Vakil.

Secretary: Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A.

Assistant Secretary: A. H. Maru, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Nat.)

The Chamber's Anglo-Gujarati Quarterly is published in July, October, January and April

Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows —(*a*) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the Merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay and to protect the interest thereof; (*b*) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (*c*) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them, and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year —

Chairman—Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji Kt J.P.

Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, J.P

Hon. Joint Secretaries.—Messrs. Gocul[illegible] Jivraj Dayal and Rao Sahib Hurjiwan Walji, J.P.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Jethabhai Kalianji

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing It is an influential body of large membership The office holders for the current year are as follows —

Chairman.—Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, B.A., LL.B

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. Purshotum Hirji.

Hony. Secretary.—Mr. Nathoo Cooverji.

Secretary—Mr. Uttamram Ambaram, B.A., LL.B.

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandevi Post, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of Chamber.

The [illegible] p of the Chamber is confined [illegible] chants and factory [illegible] ers belonging [illegible] the y of Bombay Bombay Suburban [illegible] Poona, Sholapur, Satara Ratnagiri, Kolaba Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Indian States adjoining these districts

President: Sheth Walchand Hirachand, J P

Vice-Presidents R. B. Hanmantram Ramnath and M. L. Dahanukar. *Hon. Secretary.* R C [illegible]

The off[illegible] of the Cha[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] in [illegible] Road, [illegible] Kota [illegible] Bombay.

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred upon "any gentleman interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber" subject to election by the majority of votes of members. All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 500 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 5 per month. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, three representatives on the Karachi Port Trust and two on the Karachi Municipality. There were last year 75 members of the Chamber. The following are the officers for the current year:—

Chairman—Mr F. Clayton, C.I.E., M.L.C. (Fleming, Shaw & Co.)

Vice-Chairman.—R. D. England, Esq. (Messrs. Grahams Trading Co., Ltd.).

Committee.—Messrs. R. S. Backhouse (David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.), J. E. Baxter (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), P. Crawford (Shaw, Wallace & Co.), J. Morf (Volkart Bros.), W. M. Petrie (Ralli Brothers), A. G. Rice (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), A. L. Sleigh (North-Western Railway) and H. C. Whitehouse (Strauss & Co., Ltd.)

Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council.—Mr. F. Clayton, M.L.C.

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust.—Mr. F. Clayton, M.L.C., Mr. E. A. Pearson & Mr. J. R. Baxter.

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality.—Mr F. R. Hawkes, O.B.E. & Mr. E. G. H. Mewburn.

Secretary.—Major Alan Duguid, A.F.C., late R.A.F.

Public Measurer.—Major Alan Duguid (Ag.)

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives a special assistance to members. The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate European surveyors for the settlements of disputes "as to the quality or condition of merchandise in which both parties desire the Chamber to do so." When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership. Any assistant signing a firm or signing *per-pro* for a firm is eligible. Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of-attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot. Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members. Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers' finances. Absentees in Europe pay no subscription [illegible] months [illegible] arily absent from [illegible] month. Honorary members [illegible] the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is "that no trade mark on ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name."

The following publications are issued by the Chamber:—Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

There are 51 members and 6 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows:—

Chairman, Mr. C. E. Wood, M.L.C.

Vice-Chairman. Mr H. F. P. Hearson, M.L.C.

[illegible]

1 ... bers are entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year:—

Madras Legislative Council: Mr. C. E. Wood, and Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.

Madras Port Trust: Mr. G. W. Chambers, M ... B ... M ... F ... and Sir James Simpson.

Corporation of Madras: Mr. W. McMonies, Mr. A. J. Powell, and Mr. C. H. Stryker.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Gordon Fraser, Kt.

Secretary. Mr. H. Waddington.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be:—

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organize exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 the Chamber has the right of electing two Councillors to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act 1923 the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Road Board, the Town Planning Trust, the Provincial Cotton Committee, Auditors Approval Committee, Vizagapatam Harbour Works Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Madras University and the Government Institute of Commerce Advisory Council, Madras.

The Chamber has 230 members on the rolls and has its own building.

President.—Sir M. Ct. Muthia Chetty, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents.—Dewan Bahadur Govinda Chathoorbhujadas and Mr. C. Abdul Hakim Sahib, Bahadur.

Honorary Secretaries.—C. Gopal Menon, M.L.C. and Adam Haji Mahomed Sait.

Assistant Secretary.—P. R. Nair, B.A. Com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, was inaugurated in November 1923, to watch over the mercantile interests of the hitherto practically unrepresented area of Northern India and the N. W. F. Province.

The main aims and objects of the Chamber are to promote and protect commerce and industries, to obtain the redress of any grievances and hardships under which the general mercantile community suffer, and to establish just and equitable principles of trading, etc. Among its other activities the Chamber undertakes the conduct of surveys and arbitrations, the registration of trade marks, etc.

Members are elected by ballot, the entrance fee and annual subscription for firms in Lahore being Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively.

The following are the Officers, Committee etc for the year from April 1927:—

Chairman: Mr. W. R. Macpherson.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. H. Guest.

Committee: Messrs. D. J. Horn, Owen Roberts, D. May Arrindell, J. J. Chase, Hon'ble R. B. Ram Saran Das, Rai Bahadur L. Dhanpat Rai, H. J. Rustomji, C. F. Laborde, J. C. F. Davidson, Raha Ram, T. Munro, Sir Daya Kishan Kaul and W. Roberts.

Secretary. Mr. H. J. Martin.

Office: C. & M. Gazette Buildings, The Mall, Lahore.

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership but subscriptions are payable as follows. A firm company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member, resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each, at trade centres where ... bership is

sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes when invited, to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 79 members three honorary members and six affiliated members.

The following are the officers :—

Upper India Chamber of Commerce Committee —*President*—Mr. A. L. Carnegie (The British India Corporation, Limited); *Vice President*—Mr. J. M. Lownie (Messrs. Begg., Sutherland & Co., Ltd.), *Members*—Mr. W R Watt, M.A., (The British India Corporation Limited); Mr R. Menzes, O.B.E., (The British India Corporation, Limited); Mr.G. M. Hunter (Thoms, Muir Mills Company, Limited); Mr B L. Gray, (Messrs Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd) Mr. E. H. N. Lowther (East Indian Railway), Mr. A R. Smith (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China), Mr. T. Gavin Jones, M. L A, (Messrs. D. Waldie & Company Limited) Mr J. B. Gray (The National Bank of India, Ltd) *Representative on the United Provinces Legislative Council*:—Mr. E M. Souter, M. L. C. (Messrs. Ford & Macdonald, Ltd); Mr. J. P. Srivastava, M Sc., M L.C , (Cawnpore).

Secretary.—Mr. J. G. Ryan.

Head Clerk.—Mr B. N. Ghosal.

PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 100 and the rate of subscription Rs. 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, London, and is represented in England by Sir James Walker, K.C.I.E The Chamber is also represented on the Municipal Corporation of Amritsar and Delhi as well as on the East Indian Railway Advisory Committee, Cawnpore, the Cotton Excise Duties Advisory Committee, Bombay; and the Auxiliary Forces Committees, Delhi & Lahore Military Areas.

The Managing Committee meets alternately at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office bearers :—

Chairman: Mr. P. Mukerjee.
Deputy Chairman : Mr J. Richardson.

Members.—Mr. E. J. Sheriff (Messrs. R. J. Wood & Co., Delhi); Mr. R. E Grant-Govan (Messrs. Govan Brothers, Ltd., Delhi); Mr W Cole (Messrs. New Egerton Woollen Mills Co Ltd., Dhariwal) ; Mr. Shri Ram (Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co.. Ltd.. Delhi); Mr. S. Sobha Singh (Khalsa Spinning & Weaving Mills, Delhi). Mr. K. C. Roy, C. I. E., M. L. A. (The Eastern News Agency., Ltd , Delhi) ; Mr. J. H. Chase (North Western Railway, Lahore), Mr J. C F Davidson (Messrs. Bird & Co., Lahore) ; Mr S. Mohan Singh Rais. Rawalpindi; Mr. Lachmi Narain (Messrs C. D. Lachmi Narain, Amritsar) Mr Moti Ram Mehra, (Messrs. Moti Ram Mehra & Co , Amritsar) ; Mr. A. C. Mullen (The Amritsar Distillery Co , Ltd., Amritsar.), Mr G Stevens (The East India Carpet Co., Ltd Amritsar); The Hon'ble R. B. Lala (The Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore) ; Ramsaran Dass, C. I. E.

Secretaries.—Messrs. A F. Ferguson & Co Chartered Accountants, Delhi.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The number of members on register is 108 (72 Local and 36 Mofussil). All the important commercial and industrial interest of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh are represented —

President.—Mr. W. C. De'Noronha, Proprietor of Messrs. M. X. De'Noronha & Son, Cawnpore.

Vice-Presidents —Babu Sri Ram Khanna. (Managing Director of Messrs. Ramchand Gurshai Mal Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Lucknow), Lala Ram Kumar Newatia of Messrs. Ram Kumar Rameshwar Das, Cawnpore

Secretary Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh Advocate M L C Director of British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore.

Joint-Secretary :—Babu Gur Prasad Kapoor of Messrs, Basti Ram Mata Din, Cawnpore.

Members of the Committee:—Babu Dwarka Prasad Singh ; Babu Behari Lal; Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla ; Mr. Hira Lal Khanna ; Babu Kallka Prasad ; Rai Sahib Babu Gopi Nath, Lala Salig Ram Lala Basdeo Dalmia ; Lala Jawahar Lal Jaini Mr. Krishna Lal Gupta ; Lala Ram Narain Garg ; Lala Mahadeo Prasad ; Mr Chaman Lal Mehta Mr D Y [illegible] Lala Ram Ratan Lala Mata Din.

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies:—

Burma Fire Insurance Association.

Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association

Rangoon Import Association.

Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:—

Council of State.

Burma Legislative Council.

Rangoon Port Trust Board.

Rangoon Corporation.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustees.

Pasteur Institute Committee.

Burma University Council.

Rangoon Development Trust.

Police Advisory Board.

Rangoon European Stipend Board.

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board, Rangoon.

Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.

Local Railway Advisory Council.

Rangoon Water Supply Committee.

Bigandant Home for Incurables.

All British corporations, companies, firms or persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, shipowners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature shall be eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above, other than a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at War on September 19th, 1918, shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member. The annual subscription of each Chamber Member shall be Rs. 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs. 360 per annum An entrance fee of Rs. 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretary.—Mr. C. A. Cuttriss, M.B.E., Hon Magistrate.

Asst. Secretary: D. P. Cristall, Esq.

Representative on the Council of State—Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Gray.

Representatives on the Burma Legislative Council.—W. T Henry, Esq., M.L.C., and H P Prior, Esq., M.L.C.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board.—A. E. Donaldson, Esq., J. R. Turne Esq., W. T. Howison, Esq., and C G Wodehouse, Esq.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation—A E. Donaldson, Esq.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee.—J. R D Glascoll. Esq., C I.E., M.L.C.

Pasteur Institute Committee.—J. R D Glascoll, Esq , C.I E , M.L C

Burma University Council.—A. E. Donaldson, Esq.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee—D. A. Dalziel, Esq.

Police Advisory Board—J. B. Glass, Esq.

Rangoon Development Trust.—W. T. Henry Esq., M.L C.

Bigandant Home for Incurables.—A L Donaldson, Esq.

Rangoon European Stipend Board—Mr. C A Cuttriss, M B.E., Hon. Magistrate.

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board.—Mr L Baird.

Local Railway Advisory Council.—M. L Burnet, Esq.

Rangoon Water Supply Committee.—W T Howison, Esq., J R. Baird-Smith, Esq., and T. Reive, Esq.

Advisory Committee constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.—A. A Bruce, Esq.

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October, 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber and has its head quarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast, north of Madras:—

Messrs. The Coromandel Co., Ltd.; Ripley & Co. Volkart Bros.; Innes & Co.; Wilson & Co. Shaw Wallace & Co.; Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras). Ltd.; J. H. Vavasseur & Co. Ltd.; Best & Co. Ld.; Northern Circars Development Co.; the Agent, Imperial Bank of India.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Leask (Chairman).

" C. D. Shores.

" S. A. Cheesman.

The rules of the Chamber provide "that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada, or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly electing according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible, but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, are elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year, for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 25. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. Committee meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday in the month and general meetings on the 3rd Tuesday or when ordered.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was established on the 25th March 1839 and was incorporated in 1895, with its headquarters at Colombo. All firms and persons engaged in the general trade of Ceylon are admissible as members and every person or firm desirous of joining the Chamber must after having furnished one month's notice of their intention to apply for membership be proposed by one member, seconded by another and balloted for by the whole Chamber. The affairs of the Chamber are conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 10 members.

The following is the membership of the Board at the present time:—

Mr. J. J. Wall (*Chairman*), Mr. C. H. Figg (*Vice-Chairman*), Sir Edwin Hayward, Mr. S. P. Hayley, Mr. H. G. P. Maddocks, Mr. R. Skrine, Mr. F. E. Joliffe, Mr. T. M. Caldwell, Mr. George Brown, Mr. C. A. Pearcy, Mr. T. H. Tatham, and Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Burns.

Secretary.—Mr. C. F. Whitaker.

Representative in the Legislative Council.—Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Burns.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the headquarters of the Director-General. It embraces two distinct [illegible] of work (a) the collection and diss[illegible] of [illegible] co[illegible] with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms, and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics. The latter are published in a series of volumes of which the most important are the Sea-borne Trade Accounts, Monthly and Annual, Statistical Abstract, Agricultural [illegible] (in two volumes) and the Review of Trade. The department

also publishes a weekly journal—"The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (*c*) crop reports and forecasts, (*d*) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (*e*) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (*f*) market reports, prices and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (*g*) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, (*h*) summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports, and (*i*) abstracts of the proceedings of the various Chambers of Commerce in India.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 11,000 volumes as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 400 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value, throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world. And the yearly increase in its correspondence shows that it is steadily being used more and more both by firms in India and by overseas firms interested in Indian exports.

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world; by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E., was appointed His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India in January 1918 and opened an office in Calcutta in May of that year For five owing to the pressing need for in the Public Service, he was in covering this vast territory. In 1923, however, two additional Trade Commissioners were appointed to India. Mr. W. D. M. Clarke was posted to the Calcutta office and Major R. W. Clarke opened an office in Bombay at Exchange Buildings Sprott Road, Ballard Estate. The territory is now divided between the Calcutta and Bombay posts and this development allows the Senior Officer to travel almost continuously to any part of India which may call for his attention and to devote his time to some of the broader politico economic problems which are becoming so important in view of the changing political conditions in India.

Functions of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area; to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers; to visit the principal commercial centres; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions. and new legislation affecting trade to make an annual report on the tions and of trade in his area and to special reports and plus on

pa a u i n w a ik y o in erest to British manufacturers and exporters. He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department, to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area, and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturing engineers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will cooperate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

For many years British traders have deplored the fact that there have not been available officials with commercial experience who could help them in voicing their difficulties and in meeting foreign competition. As a rule these complaints eulogized the Consuls of other countries and invited the attention of Government to their many virtues. In response to this agitation the greatest care has been taken by the British Government to select, as their trade officers Overseas, men of sound commercial training and experience who have acquired some ua n n a r p c p e , a d a comprehensive and businesslike organization has been built up at the [illegible] Trade, London, to deal [illegible] sent home. It now rest [illegible] cantile community, both at home and also Overseas, to co-operate freely and frankly with the Trade Commissioners and to recognize the work they are doing in the Imperial interest by assisting them with such information and particulars with regard to foreign competing goods, conditions of trade, etc., as they are able to afford

H. M.'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA

Calcutta—

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, C.B.E.,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon.

Mr. W. D. Montgomery Clarke,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie Place.

Telegraphic Address—" Tradcom, Calcutta."

Telephone No. " Calcutta 1042."

Bombay—

Major R. W. Clarke,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

Post Box No. 815, Exchange Buildings Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

Telegraphic Address—" Tradcom, Bombay"

Telephone No.—" Bombay 23095."

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,

The Principal Collector of Customs Colombo.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The origin of this fiscal measure dates back to 1894 when the embarrassment caused to the finances of India by the fall in exchange drove the Government of India to the necessity of adopting measures to increase their sources of revenue. Among these measures was the reimposition of the Customs Tariff which had been in force prior to 1882 subject, however, to this difference that cotton yarns and fabrics, which had formerly been subjected to an import duty, were in 1894, excluded from the list of dutiable articles. This p [illegible] import duties had been [illegible] erschell Commission whic [illegible] on the currency questio [illegible] method o adding to the revenue as being the east kely to excite o [illegible] In point o fact, however this reco [illegible] which was [illegible] into the effect in the Indian Tariff Act of March 1894 gave rise to very marked opposition. In support of their policy the Government appealed to the Resolutions passed in 1877 and reaffirmed in 1879 by the House of Commons, the first of which had condemned the levy of import duties on cotton fabrics imported into India as "being contrary to sound commercial policy," while the latter called upon the Government of India to effect "the complete abolition of these duties as being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and to the English producer." It was, however, an open secret that the decision to exclude from the list of dutiable articles cotton yarns and fabrics was not the decision of the Govern[illegible]t of India but that of the Secretary of [illegible] It was pertinently pointed out that [illegible] of trade in cotton [illegible] and

yarns then represented nearly one-half of the total imports from abroad, and that the exemption of these important commodities when practically every single other commodity was being subjected to an import duty could not be justified on its merits as a sound fiscal measure, much less when it was an admitted fact that the Budget would still show a deficit.

Excise Duties Imposed.—The opposition to this measure, though it failed to secure its rejection in the Legislative Council, was strong enough to induce the Secretary of State to reconsider the matter. Yielding to the united representations of the Government of India and of Indian public opinion, His Majesty's Government eventually agreed to the re-imposition of import duties on cotton yarns and fabrics provided that it could be shown that such a measure was necessitated by the position of Indian finances, and that it was combined with an Excise duty which would deprive the import tax of any protective character. Accordingly in December 1894, consequent on the further deterioration in the financial position, two bills were introduced in the Legislative Council. The first of these subjected cotton yarns and fabrics to the general import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.* The second imposed an Excise duty on all cotton yarns of 20's and above produced by Mills in British India. In introducing this latter Bill the then Finance Minister, Sir James Westland, was careful to explain that the policy underlying its provisions had been imposed on the Government of India by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Commons quoted above. The provisions of this particular Bill are of little interest. From the first it was recognised that they were unpractical, Lancashire and Indian spinners disagreed as to the point at which the line should be drawn exempting Indian yarns from the Excise Duty. Practical difficulties were pointed out by Indian spinners as to the impossibility of spinning precisely to a particular count. From the Lancashire point of view it was contended that the Bill offered facilities for evasion while it was admitted that under the system adopted in the Bill, the taxation of Indian and Lancashire products was not being carried out on a similar basis.

Act of 1896—The Act was in fact doomed to be short-lived, and in December 1895 the Government of India were compelled to reconsider the whole position and to introduce an entirely new measure which became law in January 1896 as the Indian Cotton Duties Act II of 1896. This measure proceeded from two conclusions, namely, that no attempt should be made to obtain any duty from yarns whether imported or locally manufactured, and that an equal rate of duty should be applied to all woven goods whether imported or of Indian origin. With the object of conciliating the opposition, the rate of duty was fixed at 3½ per cent. as opposed to the general rate of Customs duty of 5 per cent. The main provisions of the Act provided that the assessment for the purposes of collecting the Excise duty should be based on returns submitted by the mill-owners; and that provision should be made for a rebate in the case of woven goods exported out of India. No centro beyond a requirement that ... should be furnished was attempted

in respect of spinning mills. On the other hand certain concessions in the matter of import duty on Mill stores were made by executive order so as to place Indian Mills on a footing more or less equal to their Lancashire competitors.

Criticisms of the Measure.—It is not possible within the limits of the present article to do more than summarise the criticisms with which this measure was received in India. Much of the opposition was based on grounds of a transient character; as for instance that the Indian industry was then in a state of continued depression and that it had been hard hit, particularly in respect of its export trade, by the currency legislation, and by the uncertainty as to the fiscal policy of Government. In some quarters objection was offered to the exemption of yarn, which was shown, would place the Indian hand weaving industry at an advantage with the Indian power weaving industry But the hostility to this measure, as also to the earlier measures already described, clearly proceeded from the feeling that the policy of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State had been dictated by Lancashire, and that the action of Lancashire was due not so much to the fact that there was any real competition between Indian and Manchester goods but to a desire to handicap the Indian industry whose progress was already causing uneasiness to Lancashire interests. It was argued that the imports from Lancashire were practically all of the higher counts, which, for climatic and other reasons, Indian mills could not produce that in any case the advantage to the Indian millowner of the import duty was inconsiderable and was counterbalanced by certain draw backs, arising from the inferiority of Indian labour, which could not be overcome; and that this advantage, such as it was, could scarcely be said to have a protective character, in view of the higher cost of initial equipment in the case of an Indian mill which has to import its machinery, and of working expenses consequent on the scarcity of skilled labour and on the necessity of importing stores required in the production of cloth. Finally, from the standpoint of the consumer, very severe criticism was directed against the reduction, in favour of imported cotton goods, of the general rate of duty from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. on the ground that the effect of the legislation would relieve the richer classes who were consumers of the finer Manchester fabrics and impose new taxation on the poorer classes whose requirements were met by the Indian mills.

Later Factors in the Situation.—Since the passing of this measure into law the policy of the Government of India in this respect has frequently been the subject of attack in the press and in the Legislatures in India, while it has also formed the subject of continued representations by the industrial interests affected and political organizations. In more recent years the agitation in favour of the abolition of the Excise duties was revived by the growth in England of a strong body of public opinion in opposition to the policy of Free Trade. Advantage was taken of this new phase in English ... to thought to press on ... of India the acce... of a policy of ... now adopted by the Government of India in the

to end of this irritating use of the current necessarily high important tariff for fostering Indian industries—and the removal of the Excise duties was claimed by the opponents of this measure as a necessary corollary of the application to the British Empire of the principles associated with the name of Mr. Chamberlain. A new factor in the situation which strengthened the position of those who were in opposition to the Excise duties was to be found in the severe competition which Indian mills have to face in China as well as in India from the Japanese industry. The Japanese market was lost to India in the early years of this century. More recently, however, Japan has entered as a competitor with India into the China market, while within the last few years it has pushed its advantage as against the Indian millowner in the Indian market itself.

Policy of 1917.—The policy of Government towards the Cotton Duties underwent a further development in 1917. In the budget of that year provision was made for interest and sinking fund charges on £ 100 millions, the contribution of India towards the cost of the war. This demanded in addition to the natural increase in the revenues fresh taxation to the extent of £ 3 millions per annum. Amongst the expedients adopted to produce this revenue was the raising of the import duty on cotton goods from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. which is the general tariff rate. At the same time the cotton excise duty was fixed to remain at the previous figure of 3½ per cent. thus giving the indigenous industry a slight protection to the extent of 4 per cent. The question of the abolition of the Excise entirely had to be dismissed from consideration in view of the demands upon the exchequer, as it was estimated to produce in 1917-18 £ 320,000. By means of the increase in the tariff on Cotton Duties the Finance Member estimated to produce an additional £ 1 million per annum. The proposal was received with immense satisfaction in India as a step towards the righting of what is almost everywhere regarded as a reverse economic wrong. It aroused very vehement protests in Lancashire where the cotton industry organised its political vote and brought great pressure to bear upon the Secretary of State to withdraw the measure. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the then Secretary of State for India, stood firm and with the Government at his back refused to budge an inch from the position which he had taken up in supporting the Government of India in this matter. There were anxious moments in the House of Commons when the Labour Party joining with the Irish Nationalists and the Lancashire vote mobilised its forces against the Government especially as the attitude of Mr. Asquith and his following was obscure. In the end Mr. Asquith gave his support to the Government policy on the understanding that this, in common with all other fiscal issues, would be reconsidered at the end of the war. With this support, the Bill was carried through the House of Commons by a large majority.

The Recent Position.—The question has frequently come under [illegible] in the Indian Legislature during the past few years and the new political constitution alters its [illegible] there inasmuch as it subjects taxation not merely to debate but to the actual votes of both Council of State and Legislative Assembly. The latter house paid most attention to the Excise and both the annual Budgets and the right of unofficial members to move Resolutions afforded opportunities for pressing the popular view upon Government. During the life of the first Assembly—1921-1923, inclusive—the position was still dominated by the financial difficulties of Government and the necessity for utilising every possible source of income for meeting successive deficits.

Excise Duty Suspended.—In November 1925 two months after further pressure from the Legislative Assembly, which Government at the time indicated that they would regard as decisive so far as public opinion on the question of the rival claims reduction of provincial contributions and abolition of the Excise Duty was concerned an Ordinance to suspend levy and the collection of the Cotton Excise Duty was issued. That Ordinance stated that the duty would not be levied and collected or assessed on any cotton goods produced in any mill in British India on or after December 1 1925, and before March 1, 1926. At the same time a statement was issued by the Governor-General explaining the reasons which led him in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Government of India Act, to promulgate that Ordinance. The statement was as follows:—"In August last when replying to a deputation which waited upon me on behalf of the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to urge the relief of the mill-industry from the cotton excise duty I affirmed the Government of India stood by the letter and the spirit of the pledge given by my predecessor, Lord Hardinge, that the excise duty would be abolished as soon as financial considerations permitted. At the same time while fully recognising the special difficulties, with which the cotton mill industry in India was faced, it was necessary for me to explain that it was impossible to grant this request in the middle of the financial year before the year had fully declared itself and before the commitments and the prospects of next year were known.

"Again, on the 16th September 1925 when a motion for suspension of the collection of the cotton excise duty was debated in the Legislative Assembly it was made clear on behalf of Government that suspension must inevitably be followed immediately by abolition and that abolition ought to be considered only in connection with the finances of the year as a whole, that is at the time of the budget when the claims of the cotton mill industry could be balanced against rival claims. It was definitely stated that a vote for suspension would be taken by Government as an expression of the view that the abolition of the cotton excise duty should take precedence of other claims. The Assembly accepted by a large majority the motion for suspension.

"The time has not yet come when a detailed estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the current year [illegible] o the prospects fo 1926-27 can be made, but the final results of the [illegible] n are now known and it is possible to make a

more reliable estimate of the financial position than in September. On such information as is now before them, the Government of India are satisfied that there would be no serious risk of a large deficit in the current year if the cotton excise duty were suspended for the rest of the year and that there is a reasonable prospect that the budget for next year can be balanced without assistance from the cotton excise duty in the absence of any big change for the worse in the next few months.

I and my Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the moment has arrived when financial considerations permit of the abolition of the duty. This can, however, be finally accomplished only by the passage of the necessary legislation by the Indian Legislature."

"In the meanwhile having regard to the emergency caused by the grave difficulties confronting the industry, to the pledge given and reaffirmed and to the expressed views of the Legislative Assembly, I have decided that with effect from the 1st December 1925 the duty shall be suspended by Ordinance. It is the intention of my Government, unless the financial position as disclosed in the budget estimates for next year substantially fails to confirm present anticipations, to place before the legislature at the time of the budget proposals for the abolition of the duty."

The duty, having thus been suspended till the end of the financial year, 1925-26, was finally abolished in the Budget & Finance Bill for 1926-27 passed by the Legislature in March 1926.

The statistics of yarn and cloth production previously maintained under the Cotton Duties Act are still compulsory under the authority of Act XX of 1916 (The Cotton Industry Statistics Act.)

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton-growing in India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton-growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommendations was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton-growing industry generally, to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921 and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows.—

President.—The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India *ex-officio* (Dr. D. Clouston, C.I.E.).

Representatives of Agricultural Departments.—Mr. R. D. Anstead, C.I.E. Director of Agriculture, Madras; Dr. H. H. Mann, Director of Agriculture Bombay; Mr. G. Clarke, C.I.E. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces. Mr. D. Milne, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture, Punjab; Mr. F. J. Plymen, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces; Mr. H. F. Robertson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Burma.

The [illegible] of Commercial Intelligence and [illegible] *ex-Officio* Dr. D. B. Meek, O.B.E.

Representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Associations.—Mr. W. Ellis Jones, (Vice President) East India Cotton Association Sir J. A. Kay, M.L.C., Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Bombay Millowners' Association; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr G. C. R. Coleridge Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A., Ahmedabad Millowners' Association; Mr. G. Z. Meli, Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. Wilkinson Upper India Chamber of Commerce; Mr W. Roberts, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Commercial representatives nominated by Local Governments.—Sir S. B. Mehta, Kt., C.I.E. Rao Bahadur K. J. Deshmukh, Central Provinces; Mr. H. F. P. Hearson, Madras Rai Bahadur Seth Prabhu Dayal, M.B.E., Punjab Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Bengal.

Co-operative Representative.—Rao Saheb V. Krishna Menon.

Representatives of Cotton Growers.—M.R. Ry. R. Appaswamy Naidu Garu, M. R. Ry. B. P. Sesha Reddi Garu, Madras, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, Mr. Bakshi Darshansingh, Bombay; Kunwar Bikram Singh Rai Saheb M. Amba Prasad, M.L.C., United Provinces; Sardar Ujjal Singh, Capt. L. H. G. Couville. Punjab; Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, M. M. P. Kolhe, M. L. C., Central Provinces and Berar.

Representatives of Indian States.—Mr. B. A. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S. Director General of Industries and Commerce, Hyderabad State Mr M. B. Nanavati, Director of Commerce and Industries, Baroda State; Mr. H. H. Pandya Administrative Officer, Department of Agriculture, Gwalior Gwalior State · Mr A. Howard, C.I.E [illegible] Institute of Plant [illegible] Indore, [illegible] and [illegible] India

Additional persons nominated by the Governor-General in Council.—Mr. C. R. Palairet, Representative of the Indore State; Mr. W. Youngman, Economic Botanist to Government, Central Provinces; Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M. Desai, Deputy Director of Agriculture Gujerat; Mr. G. R. Hilson, Cotton Specialist, Madras; Mr. G. H. Krumbiegal, Director of Agriculture, Mysore State.

Secretary.—Mr. B. C. Burt, B.Sc., M.B.E., I.A.S.

Deputy Secretary.—Mr. W. J. Jenkins, M.A., B.Sc., I.A.S. (Mr. J. H. Ritchie, I.A.S., Offg.)

Director, Technological Laboratory.—Mr. A. James Turner, M.A., B.Sc.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which, by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

The **Cotton Transport Act** passed in 1923 enables any Local Government, with the consent of its legislative, to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act inferior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and of the Baroda, Rajpipla and Holkar States and with excellent results.

More recently the **Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act** (XII of 1925) has been passed which provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enable them to trace to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Central Cotton Committee has also devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquiries into the financing of the cotton crop up-country and primary cotton marketing. As an instance of the progress in cotton-growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of about 1" staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the cotton trade and of the cotton-growing industry; thus enabling a number of problems to be tackled from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

Research.—By means of the cotton cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promotion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much-needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory is unique in that it is probably the only institution of its kind which approaches the subject primarily from the standpoint of the grower.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants-in-aid to Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left untouched through lack of staff and funds. Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton-growing provinces and now number fourteen.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the out-come of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, *viz.*, The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association Ltd. and The Japanese [illegible] None of these [illegible] were [illegible] ve of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919 which continued to [illegible] n until May 1922, when the Act under which the Board

worked was repealed and its functions were carried on by the newly constituted East India Cotton Association who were granted a charter by Act No. XIV of 1922. Since then the Association, subject to its By-laws being passed by Government, have controlled the Cotton Trade of Bombay.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows:—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., President, Importers' Panel; Haridas Madhavdas, Esq., Vice-President, Exporters' Panel; The Hon'ble Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji, F. F. Stileman, Esq., Lalji Naranji, Esq., M.L.C., Millowners' Panel; H. T. Hobbs, Esq., G. Boyagis, Esq., Exporters' Panel; K. H. McCormack, Esq., Slaychandrai Jhunjhunwala, Esq., Importers' Panel; Beniprasad Dalmia, Esq., W. C. McKee, Esq., Commission Agents' and Merchants' Panel. Jamnadas Ramdas, Esq., Bhaidas Nanalal, Esq., Tethawalias' Panel; Major W. Ellis Jones, Anandilal Podar, Esq., Jaghivan Ujamshi, Esq., Brokers' Panel.

Officers.

D. Mehta, Esq., B.A., Secretary, F. F. Wadeson, Esq., J.P., Manager, Clearing House, C. M. Parikh, Esq., B. Com., Assistant Secretary.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade, to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade; to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. T[illegible] regulate the [illegible] of Cotton from India a[illegible] Cotton into India in so [illegible] [illegible]nted. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing prosecuting, or defending any suits, actions proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has erected a fine Exchang[e] Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 112 Buyers' Rooms and 91 Sellers' Rooms and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges.

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens.

There is a membership of 460 members

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in November and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as *white wool*, was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian [illegible] began to assume [illegible] with the [illegible] of the sea route [illegible] They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales, but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The [illegible] was an u[illegible]

dented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available 1925-26 the total area in all the territories reported on was computed at 27,960,000 acres which is 1,469,000 acres or 4 per cent. above the revised figures of last year. The total estimated outturn was 6,038,000 bales of 400 lbs. which is 1 per cent. below the yield of last year.

Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop:—

Provinces and States.	1926-27. (Provisional estimates.) Area.	Yield.
	(1,000 acres.)	(1,000 bales.) †
Bombay (a)	6,768	1,267
Central Provinces and Berar	4,982	900
Madras (b)	2,260	379
Punjab (b)	2,709	598
United Provinces (b)	807	257
Burma	438	23
Bihar and Orissa	79	14
Bengal (b)	165	16
Ajmer-Merwara	43	61
Assam	46	15
North-West Frontier Province	29	5
Delhi	4	1
Hyderabad	3,267	808
Central India	1,298	222
Baroda	701	124
Gwalior	649	107
Rajputana	514	81
Mysore	97	25
Total	25,006	4,952

The distribution of the export trade is indicated in the appended table.

Exports of Cotton.—A portion of the Indian crops of the season 1924-25 and a portion of the crop of the season 1925-26 came into the statistical consideration in the exports during the year 1925-26. The exports amounted to nearly 12 million cwts. valued at Rs. 91 crores, against 13½ million cwts. valued at Rs. 98 crores in 1923-24. This represents 47 per cent. of the total value of raw materials exported from India and 24 per cent. of the total exports. The exports showed a decrease of 12 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value. The average declared value per cwt. rose from Rs 73 to 77 or by 5 per cent. whereas the total decrease was Rs. 7 crores. The principal purchasers of Indian cotton are Japan and China which together took 59 per cent. of the total export during 1924-25. Besides these, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy, and France who are large consumers of Indian raw cotton, had 5, 6, 5, 14 and 4 per cent., respectively.

—	Exports of Raw Cotton. 1923-24. Cwts.	1924-25. Cwts.	1925-26. Cwts.
United Kingdom ..	1,037,100	577,760	803,620
Germany ..	872,540	602,960	777,680
Holland ..	148,660	135,080	169,480
Belgium ..	915,480	719,000	868,200
France ..	623,080	478,580	687,800
Spain ..	312,520	343,500	260,280
Italy ..	1,967,980	1,731,560	1,628,760
Austria ..	149,960	27,740	6,900
Ceylon ..	22,780	15,260	1,55,960
Indo-China ..	95,060	96,440	71,060
China.. ..	963,980	101,440	1,921,780
Japan .	6,151,540	6,869,100	7,444,540
United States of America .	153,780	117,400	115,640
Other Countries ..	24,260	49,240	68,440
Total cwt.	13,438,720	12,777,040	49,004,000
Total =Bales †	3,763,858	3,353,434	4,173,120

(a) [illegible] Sind and [illegible] States. (b) Includes [illegible] States.

* Against [illegible]5,025,070 shown in February 192[illegible]-25. † Bales of 400 lbs each.

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, *from the Central Provinces*, has a *good reputation*. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevelly. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, *hybridization and the importation of exotic* cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to leaven the whole outturn, which still consi part of a short-staple early m *suitable to soils where the rainy*

Reference has been made to *of the Indian handloom cloths* days of which we have reco grew so large that it excited al and it was killed by a series commencing in 1701, prohibit sale of Indian calicoes in En vention of the spinning jenny loom and their development in I ed India from an exporting m country, and made her depende Kingdom *for the bulk* of her p first attempt to establish a cot was in 1838, but the foundation *were really laid by the opening* in Bombay in 1856. Therea sional set backs from famine, p causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts s for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past three years:—

——	1924-25.	1925-26.
British India.		
Bombay Presidency	474,292,059	423,450,896
Madras	54,221,060	† 57,836,673
Bengal	25,672,310	24,122,721
United Provinces	56,323,499	60,293,876
Ajmer-Merwara	8,260,241	4,545,208
Punjab	1,760,787	2,944,650
Delhi	6,448,438	8,06[illegible],573*
Central Provinces and Berar	38,116,287	40,423,204
Burma	1,067,012	1,688,070
Total ..	661,161,693	623,370,871
Foreign Territory.		
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, *Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad,* Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain) and Pondicherry (*a*)..	58,228,301	63,056,608
Grand Total ..	719,389,994	686,427,479

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.
(*b*) Represents production during the 4 months April to July 1926 only, *closed from August 1926*.
† Includes 740,256 lbs. for which details are not available.
* Includes 64,285 lbs.
Note: The cotton mills in Burma started work in May 1923.

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 74 pe cent. of the quantity produced in India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 7 per cent. respectively while Bengal Provinces 4·7 and 5·2 where the is as yet

Bombay Island.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay island :—

—	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Nos 1—10	61,163,565	56,081,442	72,707,525
„ 11—20	156,149,723	116,958,465	153,361,083
„ 21—30	98,954,678	79,114,206	104,049,359
„ 31—40	7,961,384	5,885,390	9,201,370
Above 40	3,212,045	2,503,358	4,306,898
Wastes, &c.	101,361	519,627	1,142,795
TOTAL ..	327,542,756	261,062,518	344,859,030

Yarn at Ahmedabad.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows :—

—	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Nos. 1—10	2,593,836	3,015,632	2,559,088
„ 11—20	37,263,853	44,782,933	40,001,658
„ 21—30	45,803,002	47,050,486	50,259,987
„ 31—40	4,949,685	5,765,488	8,261,613
Above 40	1,595,849	2,126,152	4,824,932
Wastes, &c.	416	....	....
TOTAL ..	92,006,641	102,740,691	105,907,878

Yarn Spun throughout India.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table:—

—	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Nos 1—10	92,795,653	95,723,695	114,644,530
„ 11—20	377,014,598	349,024,541	401,036,310
„ 21—30	223,812,068	213,788,357	248,310,873
„ 31—40	19,367,708	19,737,483	27,656,853
Above 40	5,822,227	5 834,324	11,531,458
Wastes, &c.	577,745	1,314,538	3,936,092
TOTAL	719,389,994	656 427 479	807 6 118

he early days of the textile industry the s of the millowners were largely con- ed on the production of yarn, both for ina market, and for the handlooms of The increasing competition of Japan in na market, the growth of an indigenous y in China and the uncertainties eed by the fluctuations in the China ges consequent on variations in the f silver compelled the millowners to te the Home market. The general y of recent years has been to spin higher counts of yarn, u cotton for this purpose t Indian supply, to erect m produce more dyed and ble practice has reached a highe Bombay than in other parts Bombay Presidency produc cent. of the cloth woven in I Provinces produces 3·2 per Provinces 4 per cent. and M Grey and Bleached goods re per cent. of the whole produc

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

e following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in ent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India,

—	1924-25.	1925-26.
id Bleached piece-goods—		
Pounds	325,265,258	339,265 174
Yards	1,382,368,440	1,414,308 80
d piece-goods—		
Pounds	125,580,102	116,695 306
Yards	588,078,412	540,156,84
id coloured goods other than piece		
—		
Pounds	2,953,886	3,726,511
Dozens	611,439	955,804
—		
Pounds	672,850	872,261
Dozens	276,726	316,546
ineous—		
Pounds	3,949,303	3,772,1[illegible]
goods mixed with silk or wool—		
Pounds	272,006	707,712
Pounds	458,693,400	465,039,069
Yards	1,970,299,238	1,954,466,66
Dozens	888,165	1,272,3[illegible]

BOMBAY WOVEN GOODS.

output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay ws —

e weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measu e equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

—	1924-25.	1925-26.
.. ..	347,672,537	342,030,412
.. ..	1,564,900,621	1,510,385,860
.. ..	579,884	885,931

grand totals for all India are as follows :—

—	1924-25.	1925-26.
.. ..	458,693,400	465,039,069
	970,299,[illegible]38	1,954,460 66
	888,165	27[illegible] 360

Progress of the Mill Industry.

ement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

ne	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
	51	12,44,206	10,385	Not stated.	Not stated.	
	5[illegible]	12,89,706	10,533	Do.	Do.	
	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	9,36,547	2,67,585
	58	14,61,590	13,502	44,410	10,76,708	3,07 631
	57	15,13,096	13,707	46,430	13,26,461	3,78 989
	65	16,20,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,562
	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56 556
	79	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	5,31 365
	87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	5,96 749
	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
	114	24,88,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86 982
	124	27,62,518	21,561	91,598	31,10,289	8,88 654
	137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08 46[illegible]
	134	33,51,694	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78 906
	139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
	141	35,75,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71 008
	142	36,49,736	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22 508
	148	38,09,929	35,338	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41 71[illegible]
	155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,618	14,09,318
	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00 936
	186	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81 328
	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65 038
	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39 340
	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
	250	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09 000
	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,591	19,05 866
	265	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,59,102
	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,58,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2 65,346	73,59,212	21,02 632
	280	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,018	21,97,718
	283	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
	282	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
	258	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,220
	253	67,63,876	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52 318
	257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,805	21,[illegible] 230
	268	73,61,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
	333	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,943	21,51 698
	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,1[illegible] 748
	3[illegible]7	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26 310
	334	87,14 168	[illegible],59 464	3,[illegible] 508	[illegible]3 96,81[illegible]	[illegible]1,[illegible]3,384

Year ending 31st August

Statement of the amount in rupees of Excise duty realised from Cotton Mills in British India under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896 equivalent duty levied in the Native States; in each year from 1902-1903

—	Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara
1902–03	15,84,121	67,813	6,605	74,023
1903–04	17,64,527	82,350	10,908	89,189
1904–05	20,43,832	65,379	11,929	96,710
1905–06	22,73,425	1,10,943	11,165	1,32,364
1906–07	24,36,265	1,32,693	23,709	1,35,884
1907–08	28,82,296	1,35,131	31,556	1,66,044
1908–09	29,52,859	1,42,295	53,851	1,88,345
1909–10	33,88,658	1,45,333	55,822	1,92,552
1910–11	36,78,555	1,48,136	56,359	1,82,083
1911–12	42,17,878	1,65,048	48,631	1,84,653
1912–13	48,27,698	2,06,862	81,709	2,11,847
1913–14	45,68,188	2,13,166	78,951	2,55,467
1914–15	42,31,546	1,83,880	53,046	2,07,454
1915–16	42,25,608	2,11,456	41,704	2,01,012
1916–17	35,38,236	2,87,043	70,529	2,47,991
1917–18	64,13,806	7,09,467	1,18,336	2,91,052
1918–19	1,16,18,396	7,48,545	2,10,582	5,07,555
1919–20	1,28,66,707	7,67,021	3,32,972	6,12,726
1920–21	2,03,33,415	7,50,690	3,17,920	6,97,185
1921–22	1,93,50,732	6,54,913	2,65,202	6,85,350
1921–23	1,59,18,696	8,46,788	2,27,530	7,29,192
1923–24	1,29,37,458	8,99,127	2,22,633	6,79,023
1924–25	1,87,03,383	9,04,416	2,63,012	7,81,689
1925–26	1,24,05,753	6,31,036	2,88,975	5,30,775

—	Total British India. Gross duty.	Total British India. Net duty.	Native States. Gross duty.	Gr…
1902–03	18,66,213	18,25,469	65,541	1
1903–04	20,77,449	20,36,104	59,061	2
1904–05	23,81,825	23,33,636	67,320	2
1905–06	27,06,784	26,71,061	83,455	2
1906–07	29,00,957	28,64,202	81,976	2
1907–08	33,99,717	33,55,946	97,499	3
1908–09	35,43,778	34,98,480	1,14,498	3
1909–10	40,06,193	39,61,020	1,37,699	4
1910–11	42,26,575	1,75,878	1,75,878	4
1911–12	48,79,478	48,34,492	1,82,479	5
1912–13	56,17,969	55,76,567	2,21,178	5
1913–14	54,39,049	53,95,014	2,38,393	5
1914–15	49,40,931	49,32,185	2,33,160	5
1915–16	49,25,571	48,40,107	1,90,275	6
1916–17	44,61,448	43,80,425	2,47,301	4
1917–18	76,20,779	75,45,252	3,84,780	8
1918–19	1,33,17,033	1,36,79,262	5,07,891	1,4
1919–20	1,55,14,490	1,52,54,671	8,90,778	1,6
1920–21	2,30,92,870	2,28,71,827	9,65,902	2,4
1921–22	2,19,16,806	2,12,28,108	10,07,539	2 2
1922–23	1,87,34,207	1,74,22,997	11,53,142	1,9
1923–24	1,56,51,953	1,38,50,839	11,57,300	1 6
1924–25	2,17,66,893	2,12,25,643	16,20,395	2 3
1925–26	1,47,26,148	1,38,50,102	15,09,564	1,8

* The Cotton Duties Act was abolished in April 1926

The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk and firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld." Four other mills followed in succession—Gourpore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined [illegible] y and [illegible] the total o their looms up to 1,250 To ill [illegible] the p[illegible]perity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Belliaghatta-Barnagore branch mill) Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhatty, promoted by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gourpore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started:—the Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge), and the Kinnison. A lull of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions—Dalhousie, Ale[illegible] Naihati, La[illegible]ce, Belvedere, A[illegible] Ke[illegible]vin and Northbrook

Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterru following statement shews **quinquennial averages** from the earliest year information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 19 in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 :—

—	Number of mills at work.		Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in th	
				Persons employed.	Loc
Average—					
1879-80 to 1883-84 ..	21	(100)	270·7 (100)	38·8 (100)	5
1884-85 to 1888-89 ..	24	(114)	341·6 (126)	52·7 (136)	7
1889-90 to 1893-94 ..	26	(124)	402·6 (149)	64 3 (166)	8
1894-95 to 1898-99 ..	31	(148)	522·1 (193)	86·7 (223)	11
1899-1900 to 1903-04 ..	36	(171)	680 (251)	114·2 (294)	16
1904-05 to 1908-09 ..	46	(219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24
1909-10 to 1913-14 ..	60	(286)	1,209 (443)	208·4 (537)	33
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	73	(348)	1,403·6 (519)	259·3 (668)	39
1917-18	76	(362)	1,428·5 (528)	266 (686)	40
1918-19	76	(362)	1,477·2 (546)	275·5 (710)	40
1919-20	76	(362)	1,563·5 (579)	280·4 (723)	41
1920-21	77	(367)	1,923·5 (712)	288·4 (758)	41
1921-22	81	(386)	2,122·4 (784)	288·4 (743)	43
1922-23	86		2,125	321 2 (828)	4
1923-24	89		2,684	330 4 (851)	49
1924-25	90		2,213	341·7 (881)	50

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The f the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same pe jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 :—

—	Jute manufactures.			
	Gunny bags in millions of number.		Gunny cloths in millions of yards	
1879-80 to 1883-84	51·9	(100)	4·4	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	77	(140)	15·4	(350)
1889-90 to 1893-94	111·5	(203)	41	(932)
1894-95 to 1898-99	171·2	(312)	182	(4,136)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	206·5	(376)	427·2	(9,709)
1904-05 to 1908-09	257·8	(469)	698	(15,864)
1909-10 to 1913-14	339·1	(618)	970	(2,045)
1914-15 to 1918-19	667·6	(1,216)	1,156	(26,273)
1919-20	342·7	(624)	1,275·1	(28,980)
1920-21	583·9	(987)	1,352·7	(33,800)
1921-22	396·7	(715)	1,120·5	(28,000)
1922-23	344·2	(637)	1,254·3	(31,350)
1923-24	413·7	(752)	1,348 7	(30,052)
1924 25	425·1	(774)	1,456·2	(33,09)
1925-26	4[illegible] 0	[illegible]	46 3	33
[illegible]25-27	440	8 6	[illegible]	[illegible]

le outbreak of war the exports by sea e were marked by increases from year though the increase was very much that in the case of manufactures. he war years exports declined very ly. The cessation of the war stimul- xport trade and in 1919-20, the exports increase, as compared with the he war quinquennium (1914-15 to In the following two years, the exports d crease and in 1922-23 they again covery and amounted to 578,000 tons :

	Jute, raw, ton.	
8?? 80 to 1883-84 ..	375,000	(100)
884-85 to 1888-89 ..	445,000	(119)
889-90 to 1893-94 ..	500,000	(133)
894 95 to 1898-99 ..	615,000	(164)
899 1900 to 1903-04	635,000	(169)
904 05 to 1908-09 ..	755,000	(201)
09-10 to 1913-14 ..	765,000	(204)
914 15 to 1918-19 ..	464,000	(124)
919 20	592,000	(158)
920 21	472,000	(129)
921 22	468,000	(125)
922 23	578,000	(154)
923-24	660,000	(176)
924 25	695,000	(185)
9 5 6	647,000	(172)
6	708,000	(189)

al quantity of jute manufactures by sea from Calcutta during the year was 668,000 tons as against 649,000 the preceding year and 603,500 tons e war year 1913-14. The values of ts amounted to Rs. 40·28 lakhs, or o Rs. 10,36 lakhs over the preceding ts 12 08 lakhs over the pre-war year. ents of gunny bags were valued at lakhs and of gunny cloth Rs. 24 24 ainst Rs. 13,86 and Rs. 15,02 lakhs v in the preceding year and and Rs. 15,98 lakhs in the pre-war

ce of raw jute reached a very high 06 07, the rate being Rs. 65 per bale ; it dropped to Rs. 42 per bale, and accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, aving declined to 36·4 and Rs. 31 it dropped to Rs. 38-8-0 but rose 19 20 up to Rs. 77-8-0 In 1920-21 to Rs. 65, but rose again to Rs. 86. It again declined to Rs. 60. In 1921 price rose to Rs. 73 at the end of Septemb fell back again to Rs. 50 at the end of No and recovered at Rs. 64 at the close year.

	Price of ordina per bale of 4(		
	Rs.	a	p
1879-80 to 1883-84	23	8	0
1884-85 to 1888-89	23	3	2
1889-90 to 1893-94	32	6	5
1894-95 to 1898-99	30	12	0
1899-1900 to 1903-04 ..	32	1	7
1904-05 to 1908-09	44	13	6
1909-10 to 1913-14	51	0	10
1914-15 to 1918-19	50	6	5
1917-18	38	8	0
1918-19	60	0	0
1919-20	77	8	0
1920-21	69	8	0
1921-22	63	0	0
1922-23	73	0	0
1923-24	55	0	0
1924-25	89	0	0
1925 26	124	2	10
1926-27	83	5	0

The average prices of gunny clot been as follows :—

	Price of Hessian 10½oz. 40" per 10(		
	Rs.	a	p
1879-80 to 1883-84	10	7	11
1884-85 to 1888-89	8	0	7
1889-90 to 1893-94	10	6	6
1894-95 to 1898-99	9	11	8
1899-1900 to 1903-04 ..	10	2	10
1904-05 to 1908-09	11	14	1
1909-10 to 1913-14	12	12	2
1914-15 to 1918-19	23	5	7
1917-18	33	8	0
1918-19	33	0	0
1919 20	28	0	0
1920-21	20	8	0
1921-22	14	8	0
1922-23	21	12	0
1923-24	19	13	0
1924-25	22	9	0
1925-26	24	5	0
1926-27	19	[illegible]	[illegible]

6 crop.—The final figures of outturn for the three provinces work out as follow

Province.	Bales. 1927.	Bales. 1926 *
cluding Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	9,054,700	10 [illegible]
Orissa	† 717,000	† 81
. .. .	458,000	59
Total .	10,229,700	12 1[illegible]

Province.	Area in acres. 1927.	Area in acres. 1926 *
uding Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	2,962,100	3,36
Orissa (including Nepal)	241,000	2[illegible]
. .. .	168,000	18[illegible]
Tota	3 00	3,84

* Revised   † ncluding Nepa

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that in spite of the constant opening up of new markets, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are:—
Chairman.—Mr. G. T. Rose.
Members of Committee.—Mr. C. G. Cooper, M.L.C., Mr. R. B. Laird, M.L.C., Mr. M. P. Thomas and Mr. T. Douglas.

Working days.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion, backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more suo*, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. Only a year or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

An Association, styled the **Calcutta Jute Dealers Association**, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members are balers and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mill in and [illegible] d [illegible] The present Committee Mr. Geo Morgan, M.L.C. *Chairman*. Members:—Messrs. D. King, C. S. Taylor E. W. Christie, J. L. Ruthven, H. M. Sherman.

Effects of the War.—The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says:—The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1916-17 by nearly Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 1,629 lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year. The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent. above that of the previous year, *viz.*, 1,490,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported was 10 per cent. below that of the previous year. Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France (mainly *via* Dunkirk), Russia (*via* Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities. There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent. in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.

Jute Manufactures.—The value of the exports now approximates to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs. 241 lakhs of which Rs. 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs. 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs. 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased, sand bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported.

There were 74 mills at work throughout the year with 41,292 looms and 863,339 spindles. The number of persons employed was 285,881. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour.

The number of gunny bags shipped from Calcutta during 1922-23 declined from 386 million bags to 342 million bags, but the value increased from Rs. 13,87 lakhs to Rs. 15 82 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth rose from 1,120 million yards to 1,251 million yards valued at Rs. 15,92 lakhs and Rs. 24,24 lakhs respectively.

Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the **Deccan hemp** plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), which yields a fibre very similar to jute. As a result, a new variety of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obtained, which it is now proposed to introduce into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar. A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the [illegible] of retting was 10 ft to 12 ft long, of an exceptionally light colour well [illegible] and of good strength

18 per ton with Limlipatam id Bengal first mark jute at ean hemp has been grown in Bombay, the Central lras, where it is used for ropes iso for the manufacture of a valuable feature of the lity for cultivation in such e not suitable for jute.

, the United Kingdom's re- ip were mainly supplied by ... ia, ... p- t the effect of the war will be iderable changes in the cha- market. There will probably s, it is thought, in the prepa-

ration of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the European varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt that one of the early effects of the war was to firm up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23 made a great recovery from the previous year The quantity advanced by 37 per cent. from 197,412 cwts. to 269,487 cwts. and the value from Rs. 26·93 lakhs to Rs. 36 68 lakhs.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

rom India consists not only ndia itself, but of imports s, these latter coming into l and by sea. Imports by from Persia, but a certain a also comes by land, while are from Afghanistan, Cen- nd Nepal. Quetta, Shikar- Multan are the main col- wool received by land from rsia, whence it is almost to Karachi for subsequent

Exports.—A considerable imported annually from al years, from Afghanistan in 1926-27 were valued at woollen yarns and manu- 7 lakhs. Exports in the ued at Rs. 393 lakhs (raw lakhs (woollen yarn and

India.—The production estimated at 60 million lbs. rrived at from the available er of sheep in the country yield per fleece, the average elded per sheep per annum 2 lbs.

are classed in the grade id it is correct to say of per- reeds of sheep found on the they yield a kind of hair They are reared chiefly on on, and the fleece has been as of subsidiary interest in actual fact, the Indian imate more nearly to the e goat rather than of the rks in his manual on heep, particularly with r- type, that they "resem- h tucked up belly, having form, the feet light, the t and the tail short."

ure.—The number of k in British India in 1902 an authorised capital of ploying 23,800 spindles and mber of persons employed was 2,559, and the quantity oduced 7,148,000 lbs. At

the end of 1917 the number of mills had risen to five, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,56,50,000 employing 30,608 spindles and 1,155 looms The weight of goods produced then was 9,744,264 lbs. and the number of persons employed 7,824. With regard to Indian States, there was one mill in Mysore in 1903 with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000, employing 1,430 spindles and 45 looms. The quantity of goods produced was 1,138,000 lbs. and the number of persons employed 297. In 1907 there was still only the one mill working in an Indian State—the authorised capital had been increased to Rs. 15,00,000, the quantity of goods produced to 1,724,087 lbs, and the number of persons employed to 563. Three of the mills manufacture all classes of woollen and worsted goods, the remainder manufacturing blankets only. The existence of these mills in India proved of great service to Government in the meeting of war requirements, and they were all employed to their fullest capacity in supplying army demands for greatcoat cloth, serges, putties, flannels, blankets and hosiery. Their total capacity, however, was not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the army, and consequently their supplies had to be supplemented by large imports from home. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country, notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

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Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company e Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and rious sub-tropical races of the Silkworm re introduced. But the trade gradually clined for the following reasons:—

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries dia s chief competitor in the silk trade was e Levant Company. Successful efforts, how- er, were made to acclimatise in Europe one two races of a temperate worm, procured om China and Japan. When sericulture came part of the agriculture of France and aly a quality of silk was produced entirely fferent from that of India and Turkey, and appearance created a new demand and ganized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have tablished the belief that the plains of India, at all events of Bengal, are never likely to oduce silk that could compete with this new dustry. On the lower hills of Northern India, the other hand, a fair amount of success has en attained with this (to India) new worm, , for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. Manipur, it would appear probable that *ombyx mori*, possibly obtained from China, as been reared for centuries. The caprice of shion has, from time to time, powerfully odified the Indian silk trade. The special roperties of the *korah* silk were formerly much ppreciated but the demand for them has now eclined. This circumstance, together with efective systems of rearing and of hand- eling and weaving, accounts largely for the resent depression in the mulberry silk trade f India.

Mulberry-feeding worms.—Sir George Watt states that in no other country does the ecessity exist so pressingly as in India to treat he subject of silk and the silk industries under wo sections, *viz.*, Bombycidae, the domesticated r mulberry-feeding silk worms; and Saturniidae, he wild or non-mulberry-feeding worms. In ndia the mulberry worm (Bombyx Mori) has een systematically reared for many centuries, here being six chief forms of it. In the tem- erate tracts of India various forms of *Morus lba*, (the mulberry of the European silk-pro- ucing countries), are grown specially as food or the silkworm. This is the case in many arts of the plains of Northern India, Baluchis- an, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and along the Himalaya at altitudes up to 11,000 feet. The ther species even more largely grown for the ndian silkworm is *M. Indica* of which there re many distinctive varieties or races. This s the most common mulberry of Bengal and Assam as also of the Nilgiri hills.

India has three well-known purely indigenous silkworms; the *tasar*, the *muga* and the *eri*. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially those of the great central table- and, and feeds on several jungle trees. The econd is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal, nd feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a [illegible] reared on [illegible] of view [illegible] attrac- ive and the cocoon can be reeled readily. The [illegible] silk, on the other hand, is so [illegible] ly difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Experiments and results.—Numerous ex periments have been made with a view to improving sericulture in India. French and other experts are agreed that one of the causes of the decline of the silk industry in India has been the prevalence of diseases and *parasites* among the worms, the most prevalent disease being pebrine. M. Lafont, who has conducted experiments in cross breeding, believes that improvement in the crops will be obtained as soon as the fight against pebrine and other diseases of the worms is taken up vigorously by the producers of seed and the rearers of worms, while improvement in the quality of the cocoons will be obtained by rearing various races, pure and cross breds.

In Kashmir and Mysore satisfactory results have been obtained. In the former State sericulture has been fostered on approved European principles with Italian reeling machi- nery, seed being imported annually on a large scale. In 1897 in Mysore Mr. Tata, after selecting a plantation and site for rearing houses sent to Japan for a Superintendent and trained operatives. The Mysore authorities have made a grant of Rs. 3,000 a year to the Tata farm in return for instruction given to the people of Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and rearing the insects. The products of the Mysore State are exported to foreign countries from Madras. The work of the Salvation Army is also noteworthy in various parts of India. They have furnished experts encouraged the planting of mulberry trees, and subsidised several silk schools. The draft prospectus has been issued of a silk farm and institute to be started at Simla under the auspices of the Salvation Army. The Lieut- Governor of the Punjab has permitted the school to be called after his name, and the Punjab Government made a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses. Sir Dorabji Tata has also made a donation of Rs. 1,000. The Bengal Silk Committee under the guidance of some French experts have con ducted cross-breeding experiments with a view to establish a multi-voltine hybrid of European quality. There is a Government sericultural farm at Berhampore, where, it is said, a pure white multi-voltine of silk worm is reared The results of the Bengal Committee's labours may be summed up as follows: the *only really* effective method of dealing with the problem is to work up gradually to a point at which the whole of the seed cocoon necessary for the province will be supplied to rearers under Government supervision, and to esta- blish gradually a sufficient number of large nurseries throughout the silk districts of the province.

In 1915 there was issued by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, a *Bulletin* (No. 48 of 1915) entitled "First Report on the Experiments carried out at Pusa to improve the Mulberry Silk Industry." In a short Prefatory note Mr. Bainbrigge Fletcher Imperial

logist) explains that the object of the Bulletin is to place on record some of the more important experiments which were commenced at Pusa, in the year 1910 and have since been carried on in the endeavour to fix a superior multivoltine race of the Mulberry Silkworm which would not degenerate and which would yield silk better both in quality and outturn than that supplied by the multivoltine races which are reared at present.

Central Nurseries.—The report of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, for the year ending June 30, 1913, gives an account of a scheme which has been devised with the object of reclaiming the silk industry. The aim of the scheme is gradually to establish throughout the silk districts a sufficient number of central nurseries with rearing houses and thus enable the whole of the seed cocoons required in the province to be supplied under Government supervision. It is believed that this is the only really effective method of dealing with the problem. A number of the existing smaller nurseries were closed during 1913 and others are being converted into enlarged and improved central nurseries with rearing houses complete. The ultimate success of the scheme depends largely on the willingness of the rearers to pay an adequate price for pure seed.

A pamphlet was published in 1915, by Mr. M N. De, Sericultural Assistant at Pusa, which contains practical hints on improved methods which are recommended to be used for reeling mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk producing districts. It has been found that, by the provision of two small pulleys to the ordinary Bengal type of reeling machine, superior thread can be obtained, the cost of the extra apparatus is merely nominal (five or six annas per machine) whilst the suitability of the machine for cottage workers is maintained. By attention to such simple points as the stifling and storage of cocoons and the temperature and quality of the water used in the reeling pans, great improvements can be effected in most silk centres in Bengal and other districts.

Exports of Silk.—As a result of the war the trade has shown in some degree signs of revival from its decadent condition, both as regards its volume and value. The value of exports during 1915-16 improved by Rs 12 lakhs to Rs. 27½ lakhs, of which raw silk accounted for Rs. 24 lakhs. In 1916-17 the total exports rose to Rs. 54¾ lakhs. In 1926 27 exports of raw silk amounted to Rs. 32 lakhs and of silk manufactures nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many purposes of the industry the province of Bengal was [illegible] for this revival. It had no [illegible] been [illegible], however than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the maddar dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *al* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude; meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural *versus* synthetic indigo. (See Watt's "Commercial Products of India.") In this connection it may be noted that increases in the price of coal in England, due to labour difficulties, have greatly strengthened the position of natural indigo. In February 1915 a conference was held at Delhi when the possibility of assisting the natural indigo industry was considered from three points of view—agricultural, research and commercial. The agri[illegible] botanical side of the question is [illegible] by M[illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] of Pusa in [illegible] Nos. 6 and 64 of

the Agricultural Research Institute. Other aspects of the question were fully examined last year in the Agricultural Journal of India by Mr. W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist to the Government of India. An **Indigo Cess** Bill was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1918. It provides for a cess on indigo exported from India for the scientific investigation of the methods of cultivation and manufacture of indigo, the proceeds of the cess being received and expended by Government

Decline of the Industry. Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly; apart from slight recoveries in 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war.

In 1926-27 the total yield of indigo was estimated at 20,100 cwts. on an area of 100,400 acres. The exports (1600 cwts.) were valued at Rs. 4½ lakhs.

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The exports of oilseeds showed a large decrease of 33 per cent in quantity from 1,250,000 tons in 1925-26 to 838,000 tons in 1926-27, while in value there was a drop of 36 per cent. from Rs 29·64 lakhs Rs. 19,09 lakhs. Oilseeds receded to the fifth place in order of importance in India's export trade and were far behind tea (Rs. 29,04 lakhs) which occupied the fourth place in the year under review, the first three being jute, cotton (raw and manufactured) and food grains. The Indian export trade is suffering from the growing competition of other producing countries. In 1926-27 difficulties were accentuated by the fact that the British oilseed-crushing and vegetable oil industry had a trying year, owing to the general industrial dislocation brought about by the coal strike, and was able to take only a much smaller share of the Indian exports. It has also to be remembered that the Indian home market is absorbing a much larger share of production than before. All the principal varieties of Indian oilseeds recorded decreases. The following table shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the past two years and the pre war quinquennium.

Pre-war	average.	1925–26.	1926–27.
	Thousands of tons.		
Linseed ..	379	308	192
Rape seed	273	112	94
Groundnuts	212	455	368
Castor ..	114	110	102
Cotton ..	240	197	51
Sesamum	119	40	2
Copra ..	31	..	2
Others ..	85	28	27
Total ..	1,458	1,250	838

A pamphlet on the subject recently published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local [illegible] for oil There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and ground nut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of cocoanut oil and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil seeds which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil-milling industry in India

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil-milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than cocoanut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mill cake contains less oil than the village cake there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

Tea.

Tea cultivation in India is chiefly in Assam, Bengal and Southern India, the cultivation elsewhere being comparatively unimportant.

The total production of tea in India was estimated at 393 million lbs. in 1926, as compared with 364 million lbs. in 1925 and 375 million lbs. in 1924 Assam contributed 62 per cent., Northern India (excluding Assam) 25 per cent and Southern India 13 per cent the same as in the preceding year. The statement below shows the development of the industry during the past years.

——	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
ACREAGE.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assam	412,100	411,900	413,300	416,500	420,600
Rest of Northern India ..	203,200	203,500	204,400	211,200	213,000
Southern India	92,900	95,800	97,000	100,000	106,100
Total ..	708,200	711,200	714,700	727,700	739,700
PRODUCTION.	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	199,965	237,601	237,153	223,185	241,982
Rest of Northern India ..	75,126	92,076	91,351	89,017	99,804
Southern India	36,548	45,679	46,752	49,305	51,132
Total ..	311,639	375,356	375,256	363,507	392,918

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

——	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong) ..	253,796	296,778	299,747	280,024	304,957
From Southern India (Madras ports)	30,386	38,560	37,717	43,133	42,935
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	4,114	3,417	2,643	2,576	1,372
Total	288,296	338,755	340,107	325,733	349,264

Exports during 1926-27 increased by 7 per cent. both in quantity and value as compared with the exports in 1925-26, and amounted to 349 million lbs valued at Rs 29 crores, as compared with 325¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 27 crores in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 290 million lbs. of black tea, valued at Rs. 24⅝ crores as against 279 million lbs. valued at Rs 23⅜ crores in the previous year. She also took 1,220,000 lbs. green tea, as compared with 1,305,000 lbs in 1925-26. More than 84 per cent. of the exports went to the United [illegible] whereas in 1925-26 her share had been nearly 86 per cent. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom however decreased in 1926-27 to 45 million lbs. from 52 million lbs. in 1925-26, of which 17½ million lbs. were shipped to the Irish Free State, 15½ million lbs to the Continent of Europe, 5 million lbs. to the United States and 4 million lbs. to Canada. Australia's demands increased from 6 to 8 million lbs and the exports to Mesopotamia from 3 to 3½ million lbs., to Ceylon, from 4,171,000 lbs. to 4,427,000 lbs. Persia took nearly 6 million lbs as compared with 3 million lbs. in the preceding year, while sales to Russia declined to only [illegible] 000 lbs as compared with more than [illegible] million lbs in the previous [illegible]

EXPORTS AND PRICES.

... shows the quantity of Tea exported by sea and by land to Foreign Countries from India, Ceylon, China and Java in the ... 27 with variations in index numbers, taking the figure of 1896-97 as 100‡ :—

	India §	Ceylon.*	China.†		Java.†
			Black and green.	Brick, table and dust.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	158,580,488 [105]	122,395,518 [111]	147,967,200 [91]	68,017,067 [87]	....
	177,163,999 [118]	129,661,908 [118]	153,660,067 [95]	71,205,067 [91]	....
	192,300,658 [128]	149,264,603 [136]	144,270,933 [90]	52,190,667 [66]	....
	182,594,356 [121]	141,275,008 [131]	119,390,000 [74]	42,710,533 [54]	....
	183,710,931 [122]	150,829,707 [137]	128,226,933 [79]	78,512,400 [100]	....
	209,552,150 [139]	149,227,236 [135]	140,607,867 [88]	83,813,600 [107]	....
	214,300,325 [142]	157,929,338 [143]	132,366,933 [83]	61,498,733 [78]	....
	216,770,366 [114]	171,256,703 [156]	112,152,533 [69]	70,784,267 [91]	25,650,156 [100]
	236,090,328 [157]	171,558,110 [156]	108,864,534 [67]	79,606,133 [101]	27,455,019 [107]
	228,187,826 [151]	181,126,208 [164]	130,022,266 [80]	84,940,000 [108]	29,236,402 [114]
	235,080,126 [156]	181,436,718 [165]	129,265,783 [80]	80,885,733 [103]	36,579,911 [143]
	250,521,004 [167]	189,585,921 [172]	120,174,800 [74]	79,617,600 [101]	36,679,003 [143]
	256,438,614 [170]	186,925,117 [170]	123,947,731 [77]	84,158,913 [107]	40,639,185 [158]
	263,515,774 [175]	184,720,534 [168]	137,788,933 [85]	57,251,467 [73]	50,362,607 [196]
	281,815,329 [187]	196,632,380 [169]	127,826,800 [79]	69,733,200 [89]	61,601,452 [241]
	291,715,041 [194]	197,410,430 [179]	109,259,733 [68]	82,274,400 [105]	64,938,907 [253]
	302,556,697 [201]	191,838,916 [174]	117,337,867 [73]	81,125,333 [103]	71,322,504 [278]
	340,433,163 [226]	214,900,383 [195]	143,662,000 [89]	93,776,667 [119]	101,603,835 [396]
	292,594,026 [194]	208,090,279 [189]	126,260,800 [78]	79,259,733 [101]	98,006,121 [382]
	300,631,933 [240]	195,231,592 [177]	89,115,333 [55]	60,936,666 [78]	80,236,200 [313]
	326,645,780 [217]	180,817,744 [164]	43,422,933 [27]	10,445,866 [13]	61,853,000 [241]
	382,033,694 [254]	208,560,943 [189]	71,801,200 [44]	20,182,400 [26]	110,792,430 [432]
	287,524,697 [191]	184,270,231 [168]	38,908,800 [24]	1,809,867 [2]	93,689,400 [365]
	317,566,850 [211]	161,610,966 [147]	53,892,533 [33]	3,158,533 [4]	67,775,200 [264]
	294,700,469 [196]	171,807,581 [156]	73,336,933 [45]	3,472,800 [4]	80,860,300 [315]
	344,774,111 [229]	131,939,731 [165]	98,012,133 [61]	8,813,467 [11]	90,302,300 [352]
	348,476,011 [232]	204,931,217 [186]	91,345,333 [56]	16,770,333 [16]	105,113,200 [410]
	357,314,872 [224]	209,791,384 [191]	88,019,600 [54]	23,048,133 [29]	94,774,200 [369]
	[illegible] [241]	217,183,606 [197]	82,806,500 [51]	29,012,400 [37]	118,712,500 [463]

... Years previous to 1905-06 and also from 1917-18 to 1925-26 relate to the calendar year

The following statement illustrates the variations in prices of Indian tea sold at auction sale in Calcutta and in average declared values of exports by sea in 1889-90 and the eight years ending 1926-27 the average price of 1901-02 to 1910-11 being taken as 100 in each case :—

Year.	Average price of Indian tea. Price.	Average price of Indian tea. Variation.	Average declared value of Exports by Sea. Price.	Average declared value of Exports by Sea. Variation
	As. p.		As. p.	
1889-90	7 7	126	8 2	117
1919-20	8 0	133	8 8	124
1920-21	5 1	85	6 10	98
1921-22	10 1	168	9 3	132
1922-23	13 3	221	12 3	175
1923-24	15 0	250	14 11	21[illegible]
1924-25	17 11	265	15 9	225
1925-26	15 5	224	13 4	190
1926-27	12 2	204	13 4	190

Consumption of tea in India.

As already explained, the reported figures of production are not strictly accurate, and consequently any estimate of the consumption *per capita* in India, as a whole, is vitiated at the outset. A further difficulty in estimating consumption has arisen on account of the discontinuance from the 1st April 1925 of the old system of registering land frontier traffic, and the introduction in its place of a system of registering the traffic only at selected railway stations adjacent to the frontier routes. In estimating the consumption of tea in 1925-26 the assumption was made that the trade by land across the frontier was the same as in the preceding year.

The quantity available for consumption in 1926-27 has been worked out by neglecting the land trade figures altogether as the net export or import figure of frontier trade is not likely to affect the estimate appreciably especially when the consumption figure is expressed in millions of lbs. Deducting net exports by sea in 1926-27 and the stocks left at the end of the year from the production in 1926 *plus* stocks left at the end of the preceding year the quantity available for consumption in 1926-27 works out to 48 million lbs. The figures for the preceding nine years are stated below.

	Million lbs.		Million lbs.
1925-26 .	46	1920-21 ..	44
1924-25 .	44	1919-20 ..	3[illegible]
1923-24 .	47	1918-19 ..	30
1922-23	29	1917-18 .	[illegible]
1921-22 .	31		

* Owing to the discontinuance of the old system of registration of land frontier trade with effect from 1925-26, the land trade figures of the preceding year have been repeated while working out the figure of net exports.

Quantity of Indian Tea exported by sea* (distinguished according to countries of final destination) and by land, in the years 1921-22 to 1926-27.

——	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ..	268,716,739	249,491,397	296,287,665	290,722,216	280,572,693	292,501 4[illegible]
Rest of Europe ..	666,770	1,367,387	1,883,514	2,723,976	3,601,372	2,395 170
Africa	5,431,617	4,480,087	3,678,638	4,880,103	6,086,958	7,872 936
Canada	11,900,753	10,450,161	12,177,[illegible]80	8,899,269	7,951,242	11,525 435
U. S. A.	7,981,511	4,842,551	5,560,215	6,209,245	4,902,025	7,619 555
Rest of America ..	696,079	1,415,794	1,393,919	1,126,336	1,746,068	1,425 [illegible] 6
Ceylon (*a*) ..	4,115,485	2,579,260	3,845,870	3,985,182	4,173,216	4,427 361
China	15,323	9,474	14,628	194,695	2,089,772	490 002
Persia	1,282,752	2,925,787	2,357,3[illegible]	3,095,094	3,187,714	5,923,908
Turkey, Asiatic† ..	2,583,079	6,05[illegible],686	3,880,961	2,580,336	3,373,887	4,[illegible]92,0[illegible]2
Rest of Asia ..	2,300,337	2,076,595	3,[illegible]95,579	2,382,173	2,498,319	3,271,71[illegible]
Australasia ..	8,291,313	4,433,706	4,772,030	5,105,514	6,381,970	8,753 6[illegible]
By Land	3,644,592	6,074,544	(b) 5,470,240	7,571,872	‡ 10,769,696	‡ 12,379 136
GRAND TOTAL.	317,566 850	294,700,46[illegible]	3[illegible],774,111	348,476,011	337,314,172	362 880 932

* Including shipments from the State of Travancore.

(*a*) Tea consigned from British India to Ceylon is almost entirely transhipped at Colombo to other countries and does not, therefore, appear in the Ceylon Customs Returns as imports into Ceylon.

(*b*) Exclusive of the exports from the North-West Frontier Province for the months, July 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received. † Includes Mesopotamia.

‡ These figures are not strictly comparable with the previous figures as they represent all the trade registered at selected railway stations adjacent to the land frontier, though a fair portion of them is frontier trade. The old system of registration of frontier trade by means of clerks posted on the main trade routes [illegible] the frontier has been discontinued from 1st April 1925. The figure for 1925-26 excludes exports from [illegible]

Coffee.

The history of the introduction of coffee into India is very obscure. Most writers agree that it was brought to Mysore some two centuries ago by a Mahommedan pilgrim named Baba Budan, who, on his return from Mecca, brought seven seeds with him. This tradition is so universally believed in by the inhabitants of the greater part of South India, that there seems every chance of its being founded on fact About the beginning of the 19th century there is no doubt coffee had found its way to India, and in 1823 a charter was granted to Fort Gloster, near Calcutta, authorising it to become a cotton mill, a coffee plantation and a rum distillery. Some of the coffee trees planted in fulfilment of that charter are supposed to be still alive, and about the same time coffee was successfully grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta; but the industry of coffee planting nowhere found an abiding place on the plains of India but migrated to the hills of South India, in Mysore more especially, and thus into the very region where tradition affirms it had been introduced two centuries previously

The first systematic plantation was apparently Mr. Cannon's near Chikmuglur. This was established in 1830. It is supposed, however, that Major Bevan may have actually grown coffee on the Wynad at a slightly earlier date and that Mr. Cockburn's Shevaroy plantation bears the same date as Mr. Cannon's. In 1840 Mr. Glasson formed a plantation at Manantoddy, and in 1846 plantations were organised on the Nilgiri hills.

The Position of the Industry.—The statistics for 1926-27 show that the number of plantations in the year was 3,152 covering an area of 256 390 acres as against 3 143 plantations with an area of 253,455 acres in 1925-26. New land planted with coffee in these plantations during the year amounted to 6 281 acres, while the area of old cultivation abandoned was 3,657 acres. There was thus net increase of 2,624 acres over the total area (148 881 acres) under coffee in 1925-26. The total area under cultivation in 1926-27 was therefore 151 505 acres which was two per cent. over the area of the preceding year. Of this Mysore accounted for 52 per cent., Coorg and Madras 32 per cent, each, and Cochin and Travancore together 2 per cent.

The total reported production of cured coffee during the year was 34,286,806 lbs. as compared with 22,106.717 lbs in the preceding year.

Labour.—The daily average number of persons employed in plantations during 1926-27 was returned at 83,881 of whom 57,619 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 41,582 and outside labour 16,037; and 26,262 temporarily employed outside labour), as compared with 82,968 persons (36,252 garden and 16,931 outside labour) permanently employed and 29 785 (temporary outside labour) in 1925 26

Exports—The total exports of coffee decreased steadily from 242,000 cwts in 1924 25 to 205,000 cwts. in 1925-26 and to 150,000 cwts in 1926-27. The principal destinations of Indian coffee were as usual the United Kingdom and France and shipments to these countries fell from 73,468 and 44,826 cwts. to 49,446 and 21,957 cwts. respectively. Of the other European countries Norway and Belgium took less but Germany and the Netherlands increased their taking from 14,200 and 13,000 cwts to 16,000 and 13,000 cwts. respectively. Shipments to Mesopotamia, Arabia, Bahrein Islands and Australia also showed decreases.

Exports of Coffee.

	Cwts.
1902-03	269,165
1903-04	291,254
1904-05	329,647
1905-06	360,182
1906-07	228,094
1907-08	244,234
1908-09	302,022
1909-10	232,645
1910-11	272,249
1911-12	241,085
1912-13	267,000
1913-14	260,000
1914-15	290,000
1915-16	177,000
1916-17	198,000
1917-18	196,000
1918-19	219,000
1919-20	272,600
1920-21	233,400
1921-22	235,000
1922-23	169,000
1923-24	218,000
1924-25	242,000
1925-26	205,000
1926-27	150,000

The pre-war average value of the coffee exports was Rs. 79,17,000. In 1926-27 the exports were valued at Rs. 1,33 lakhs.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As in other parts of the world, it passed through a period of persecution, but its ultimate distribution over India is one of the numerous examples of the avidity with which advantageous new crops or appliances are adopted by the Indian agriculturist. Five or six species of *Nicotiana* are cultivated, but only two are found in India, namely, *N. Tabacum* and *N rustica*. The former is a native of South or Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and perfecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated, and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres: namely, (1) Eastern and Northern Bengal (more especially the District of Rangpur); (2) Madras, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in Southern India; and (3) Rangoon and Moulmein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province, but little or no tobacco is manufactured there. The chief factories are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper, some cigar factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry.

The question of improving the quality of Indian tobaccos has received the attention of the Botanical section of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and three Memoirs have been published recording the results of investigations in that direction The immediate problem at Pusa is the production of a good cigarette tobacco. Many attempts have been made in the past to introduce into India the best varieties of cigarette tobacco from America, but the results have been disappointing. It is now hoped to build up by hybridization new kinds of tobacco, suited to Indian conditions of growth, which possess in addition the qualities necessary to obtain a better price.

Area under Cultivation.—The cultivation of tobacco is very widespread in Burma. The two main varieties are called "Burmese tobacco" and "Havana tobacco." Of the Burmese tobacco there are two main varieties "Seywet-gyi," the large-leaved variety and "Seywet-gyun," a smaller-leaved variety with pointed leaves. The former yields a heavier crop, but the latter gives better quality. There is always a great demand on the market for both the Havana and the Burma tobacco. The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used for the wrappers and the coarser Burmese leaf for the filling.

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are:—(*i*) the Coimbatore and Dindigul tract of Madras, where the *Usi-Kappal* and *Wara Kappal* varieties are largely grown, the former supplying the Trichinopoly cigar; (*ii*) the Godavari Delta of Madras; (*iii*) the Rangpur tract of Bengal; (*iv*) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa; (*v*) Guzerat in Bombay and (*vi*) the delta tract of Burma.

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a useless leaf being employed for tying each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being fan-shaped. In this condition they are baled, the broom-like ends projecting outwards. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves different qualities of tobacco are obtained A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco, and this is the most common product, but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making.

Small Holding Crop.—The area under tobacco in British India is always well above the million-acre line, and there are some 100,000 acres in the Indian States The outturn varies, according to the attention given to the crop, from 200lb. to as much as 3,000lb. of cured leaf per acre. The long-established Indian theory has been that the crop is suited only to small holdings, as it requires considerable attention and liberal manuring. But these latter conditions, as the history of the Assam tea industry shows, are not necessarily a bar to large plantations and organized production. The possibilities in this direction have been little explored largely because cultivation in small holdings was current when British influence was established in India, whereas the cultivation of tea owes its introduction entirely to British enterprise. The great bulk of the tobacco grown in the country disappears in local consumption, but the export trade is developing.

Export Trade.—The Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1925-26 amounted to 37 million lbs. valued at Rs. 105 lakhs.

Since the duty in England is charged by weight and not by value, India, as an exporter of the relatively cheaper grades, has to pay more duty in proportion than some foreign countries. But the higher degree of preference she will now enjoy will provide a substantial set off, and at the same time stimulate the efforts being made to raise the quality of production Another factor in the same direction is the effect of the heavier import duties on tobacco shipped to India, and the consequent tendency of middle-class and other consumers to find satisfaction in the homegrown article.

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake. In India the Coca plant seems never to have been cultivated on a commercial scale It has been grown experimentally in the tea districts of Ceylon, Bengal and Southern India and has been found to produce a good quality and quantity of cocaine. As the plant has not been seriously cultivated and as there is no possibility for the present of the drug being manufactured in India, no restrictions have as yet been placed on its cultivation.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth; though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma even school children are reported to be its victims; but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Marmagoa and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Custom houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police Officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the War several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out. In 1922-23 the largest seizure of cocaine made by the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency was one of 10,500 grains while in 1923-24 a seizure of 24,000 grains was effected. In October 1924 the Excise Department made a seizure of 46,500 grains in a single case.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India 1925-26 contains the following paragraph

"Most of the cocaine seized on import into India appears to have come from the Far East The biggest seizures during the year were—

325 oz. at Rangoon.

525 oz. at Calcutta.

275 oz. at Bombay.

250, 198, and 149 oz. at Calcutta.

The total amount of cocaine seized by Custom Houses during the year was 3,453 oz

The amount seized is either given to Hospitals in India or destroyed. It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession; and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified Medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The new Act also contains a section for the punishment of house owners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

The Opium Trade.

Two descriptions of opium must be distinguished. *Benares* opium which is manufactured from poppy grown in the United Provinces, and *Malwa* opium which is almost entirely produced in certain Native States in Central India and Rajputana.

Benares Opium.—Cultivation of poppy is confined to a limited area in the United Provinces and is permissible only under a license. The cultivator to whom advances of about one third of the total amount eventually due to them are made by Govt. free of interest is required to sell the whole of his produce to the Govt. at a rate fixed by them, now Rs. 10 per seer of 70° consistence. The area licensed for cultivation has in recent years been much reduced. In 1912-13 it was 285,220 bighas yielding 26,813 maunds of opium, and in 1925-26 it stood at 112,691 bighas with an outturn of 14,003 maunds. The crude opium received from the cultivators is sent to the Govt. Factory at Ghazipur where it is made up into three different forms:—(1) For export to the Far East known as "Provision" opium. This opium is made up in cakes at 71° consistence, 40 cakes weighing 140 lbs. being packed in a chest; (2) For consumption in India known as "Excise" opium. This is also made up in cakes at 90° consistence each weighing one seer, 60 cakes being packed in one chest; and (3) Medicinal opium, for use in India and for export to the United Kingdom only.

Malwa Opium.—The poppy from which Malwa opium is manufactured is grown chiefly in the Native States of Indore, Gwalior, Baroda, Rutlam, Jaora, Sitamau, Mewar, Partabgarh, Jhalawar, Kotah and Tonk. The British Government has no concern with the cultivation of the poppy, or the manufacture of the opium but it has since November, 1927, in collaboration with the States, been engaged in investigations directed to the ultimate abandonment by the States of poppy cultivation. The Government is used to regulate, before exports to China were stopped, the import of Malwa opium into, and the transport through, its territories. As the chief market for Malwa opium was China, and as the States in which the drug is produced had no access to the sea, except through British territory, the British Government were able to impose a duty on the importation of the drug on its way to Bombay for exportation by sea.

The poppy is sown in November, the plants flower in February, and by the end of March the whole of the opium has been collected by the cultivators.

Sales of Malwa opium for export to China have ceased since January 1913 and the trade has become extinct since 17th December of that year when the last shipment was made. Practically the whole [illegible] the Malwa opium from [illegible]y went to China.

Revenue.—The gross revenue derived by the Government of India from opium in recent years is as follows:—

	Rs.
1915-16	2,87,0[illegible],71[illegible]
1916-17	4,74,60,0[illegible]
1917-18	4,61,83,[illegible]38
1918-19	4,93,36,670
1919-20	4,55,62,1[illegible]
1920-21	3,53,41,[illegible]34
1921-22	3,07,24,[illegible]09
1922-23	3,78,92,068
1923-24	4,24,81,[illegible]4
1924-25	3,79,76,17[illegible]
1925-26	4,14,9[illegible],[illegible]81
1926-27	4,21,48,876
1927-28 (Budget Estimate) ..	3,83,08,[illegible]

The only countries to which exports are now permitted are the United Kingdom (as regards medical opium) and the British Far Eastern Colonies, Siam, French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

Internal Consumption.—The internal policy of the Government of India has been and is, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit, or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings (particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion), for a stimulant or a narcotic. Excessive indulgence has always been suppressed. The total consumption in British India has gone down considerably. It was 5,03,595 seers in 1912-13 and 2,91,[illegible] seers in 1925-26, the latest period for which figures are available.

Agreement with China.—The fluctuations in the revenue derived from opium are directly attributable to the trade conditions arising out of the limitation of opium exports. In 1907 being satisfied of the genuineness of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the habit of consuming opium in China, the Government of India agreed to co-operate by gradually restricting the amount of opium exported from India to China. In 1908 an arrangement was concluded by which the total quantity of opium exported from India was to be reduced annually by 5,100 chests from an assumed standard of 67,000 chests. Under a further agreement, signed in May 1911, the cessation of the trade was to be accelerated on evidence being shown of the suppression of the native production of opium in China, and in accordance with this agreement a further limitation was placed on exports to Chinese ports. The reduction of exports led to an increase in the price of the drug in China and a corresponding rise in the price obtained in India at the auction sales. For some considerable time, however, in 1912 the trade in China was paralysed by the imposition by Provincial Governors in defiance of instructions from the Central Go[illegible]ment of restrictions on the importation and sale of Indian [illegible]pium. Stocks [illegible]mulated

rapidly at Shanghai and Hongkong and the position in December 1912 had become so acute that a strong and influential demand was made on the Government of India to relieve the situation by the suspension of sales. Sales were accordingly postponed both of Benares and Malwa opium and in order to afford the Malwa trade the most complete relief, the Government of India undertook to purchase for its own use 11,253 chests of Malwa opium which remained to be exported in 1913. The present position in this regard is that the export trade to China has ceased since 1913. But these details are now of historical importance only.

Exports.—Since April 1926, the public auctions at Calcutta have been discontinued and no opium is exported to the Far East except by Govt. to the Govt. of the importing country under a direct sales agreement. The exports are covered by a certificate from the importing Govt. that the opium is required by them for legitimate purposes and will not be re-exported. In 1926, the Govt. of India also decided to extinguish exports to the Far East progressively in 10 years, ending December 31st, 1925, except for strictly medicinal or scientific purposes. Number of chests exported has fallen from 34,827 in 1912 to 8,115 in 1926

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The total value of the glass and glassware imported into India in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 259 lakhs compared with Rs. 260 lakhs in the previous year. The imports of glassware in India are showing an upward tendency, they being in 1913-14 over Rs. 246 lakhs in value, *i.e.*, over the quinquennial average of Rs. 161 lakhs. Austria Hungary and Germany before the outbreak of the war exported bangles, beads, bottles, funnels, chimneys and globes, etc., to the value of Rs. 116 lakhs in 1913-14. The value of average imports from the enemy countries during the five pre-war years was Rs. 93 lakhs or about 57% of the trade. With their disappearance from the Indian market, imports from Japan increased to 71% from 8%, the pre-war average. United Kingdom increased her shipments of sheet and plate glass, which before 1914 came largely from Belgium. Japan, however, could not meet the Indian demand, and hence renewed and pioneer efforts were made in India to satisfy the needs of the Indian consumer. After the war imports from what was the Dual Monarchy quickly revived.

Manufacture of Glass in India.—Glass was manufactured in India in centuries before Christ and Pliny makes mention of "Indian Glass" as being of superior quality. As a result of recent archaeological explorations, a number of small crude glass vessels have been discovered indicative of the very primitive stage of the Industry. But no further traces of ancient Indian Glass Industry as such survive; yet, it is certain that by the sixteenth century it was an established Industry producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the material was inferior and the articles turned out were rough. Beyond this stage, the industry had not progressed until the nineties of the last century. Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this line. Since then a number of concerns have been started, a number of them have failed, while some are still clinging to life owing to war conditions. They mainly devote themselves to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottle-making on a small scale. This, therefore, is the criterion which determines the two well-defined classes of the Industry in its present stage (i) [illegible] Cottage Industry and (ii) the modern Factory

(i) The indigenous Cottage Industry which is represented in all parts of the country, but has its chief centres in Firozabad District of U P, and Belgaum District, in the South, is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from "glass cakes or blocks" made in larger Factories. The industry is at present in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles The quality has been improved by the discovery of new glazing processes and for the present the turnover in this line has gone up to 20 lakhs of rupees a year. But these bangles have now to face a very hard competition from Japan whose "silky" bangles are ousting the old type Indian ones.

(ii) The modern Factory type of organization of this Industry is just in its infancy at present The existing Factories either stop at producing glass cakes for bangle as in Firozabad or simple kind of lampwares and bottles. With the existing state of knowledge and machinery in India they can neither produce sheet and plate glass, nor do they pretend to manufacture laboratory or table glass. Artistic glassware is out of the question and the private capitalists who have to run their concerns mostly with commercial ends do not think it worth their while to spend money and labour on it. War caused a great decrease in volume—though not so much in value which was much increased—of the imports of the lampware, etc., and in order to meet the Indian demand for them, new Factories were started and old revived, which produced only cheap and simple kind of lampware and bottles on small scale The total production of these Indian Glass Works has not been exactly estimated, but it is generally supposed that they were able to meet in these war years nearly half the Indian demand for this kind of glassware. There are at present 14 Factories engaged in the production of lampware, of which two or three only produce bottles and carboys also. The chief centres for the former kind are Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Bijhol and Ambala; while bottles are only manufactured at Naini and Lahore, and recently at Calcutta.

During the latter years of the war period, a number of Glass Works were opened in the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts, local manufacture having been stimulated by the [illegible] of imports of German, and Belgian glass.

Causes of failure.—Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the failures in some cases were due in part at least to preventible causes, prominent among which were (1) Lack of enlightened management. (2) Lack of proper commercial basis, as in some cases the proprietors had a number of other more larger concerns to look to. (3) Bad selection of site. An ideal site for a Glass Factory would be determined by the (*a*) nearness of quartz and fire-clay, (*b*) nearness of fuel, and (*c*) by the nearness of market. At least two must be present. In some concerns, two were absent. (4) Specialisation was lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glass are simultaneously like lampware, bottles, and bangles, etc. (5) Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses for machinery or other improvements or even in some cases for running the concern in the beginning.

But beyond these there are certain real and special causes that contributed to the failure of some of these and hinder the progress of the rest Chief among them are (1) The Industry is in its infant stage and hence such failures are but incidental. (2) No expert guidance in this line, there is a lack of men and good literature. (3) Paucity of skilled labour of higher type. The present Indian workmen in this line and blowers are few in number and illiterate. They, therefore, master the situation and are unamendable to management. (4) Heavy cost of good fuel, the works usually being situated where good sand and quartz can be obtained, and consequently, in most cases, at a great distance from the coal-fields. (5) To a certain extent, competition from Japan and other European countries.

Alkali used is almost entirely of English manufacture being Carbonate of Soda 98-99% in a powdered form. This Alkali has almost completely taken place of the various Alkaline Earths formerly employed by the Glass Bangle manufactures as the latter cannot be used in the manufacture of glass which is to compete with the imported article. These points must be carefully noted for future guidance.

The Industry developed considerably under war conditions; but in peace times, in this transition stage, immediate efforts must be made in the direction of what the Indian Industrial Commission say in their Report (Appendix E), *viz.*: "The Glass Industry, even in its simplest form is highly technical and can be efficiently carried on only by scientifically trained managers and expert workmen. The present stage has been reached by importing men, only partially equipped with the necessary qualifications, from Europe and Japan, and by sending Indian students abroad to pick up what knowledge they can. The glass industry is a closed trade and its secrets are carefully guarded, so that the latter method has not proved conspicuously successful."

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WILD BIRDS' PLUMAGE.

The Bill for prohibiting the importation into England of wild birds' plumage, which was introduced into Parliament in 1913, was the occasion of a fierce controversy on the nature of the plumage traffic. Organised opposition to the Bill, although successful in preventing it from becoming law, failed to convince the public that the plumage trade was not one of great cruelty. The controversy continued with unabated vigour until May 1921, when an agreement was arrived at between the two parties. The most important clause in the agreement stipulates that within four months of the Bill becoming law an Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Trade. This Committee will consist of an independent chairman, two expert ornithologists, three representatives of the feather trade, and four other independent members. The function of this Committee will be to advise the Board of Trade as to additions to and removals from the existing schedule (ostrich and elder duck) of birds whose plumage may be imported. The passing of the Plumage Bill will thus place England abreast of the United States and of her own daughter Dominions in the suppression of a barbarous industry, as all legitimate methods of breeding birds for their plumage will be safeguarded as definite exceptions under the Plumage Bill.

Plumage birds.—The birds most killed on account of their plumage in India are paddy birds, egrets, kingfishers, bustards, junglefowl, paroquets, peafowl, hoopoes and Egrets and (popularly known as Blue Jays) are perhaps the birds which have been most extensively killed in the past, and of these, egrets have attracted the greatest attention. There are three species met with in India: the Large, Smaller and Little Egrets All three are pure white slim birds which develop during the breeding season a dorsal train of feathers, which elongates and becomes "decomposed" as it is expressed, that is to say, the barbs are separate and distinct from each other, thus forming the ornamental plume or aigrette for which these birds are much sought after and ruthlessly destroyed. Thirty years ago the exports were valued at over six lakhs in one year, but since 1895 the export trade has steadily diminished. But, though legitimite exports have been stopped, the trade is so lucrative as to lead to many attempts at smuggling. Within a recent period of 12 months the Bombay Preventive Department, for example, seized egret plumes worth Rs. 2,19,047 in India and £44,000 in London. The rupee value represents the sum which the exporters paid to those who took the feathers from the birds, so the loss to the trade was considerable In addition, penalties varying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10 000 each and amounting altogether to Rs. 59,175 were inflicted on the ten merchants concerned in attempting to export the feathers A case was reported from Rangoon in 1916 of a man being found in possession 22 lbs. of egret feathers valued at Rs. 66,000. Although frequently denied, there seem very little reason to doubt, that within the last decade egrets have been successfully bred in capti-

vity by the fisherfolk in the province of Sind. But whether such birds can be bred without cruelty, and if so whether the export of their plumage could be legalised without encouraging barbarities in other areas of the peninsula, is a question which can only be decided as a result of a searching and exhaustive inquiry.

Legislation.—Indian legislation on the subject will be studied with interest by those who have followed the course of legislation on this subject in other countries. Until 1887 no legislation was considered necessary in India. An Act of that year enabled local governments and municipal and cantonment authorities to make rules prohibiting under penalties the sale or possession of wild birds recently killed or taken during their breeding seasons, and the importation into any Municipal or cantonment area of the plumage of any wild birds during those seasons; and local governments were empowered to apply these provisions to animals other than birds.

Afterwards, in 1902, action was taken under the Sea Customs Act to prohibit the exportation of the skins and feathers of birds, except feathers of ostriches and skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of natural history. Act VIII of 1912 goes much further than the previous law. It schedules a list of wild birds and animals to which the Act is to apply in the first instance, enables local governments to extend this list, empowers local governments to establish "close times," presumably during the breeding seasons, in the whole of their territories or in specified areas, for wild birds and animals to which the Act applies, and imposes penalties for the capture, sale, and purchase of birds and animals in contravention of the "close time" regulations, and for the sale, purchase and possession of plumage taken from birds during the close time. There is power to grant exemptions in the interests of scientific research, and there are savings for the capture or killing by any person of a wild animal in defence of himself or of any other person, and for the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in *bona fide* defence of property.

One defect in the law may be noticed. When an exporter is discovered, the Customs Department can on a magistrate's warrant have his house searched and seize the feathers found there to produce as evidence that he is engaged in the trade. But they have to return the feathers and can only take possession of them if they are discovered presently in course of export.

HIDES, SKINS, AND LEATHER.

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. Previous to the outbreak of war, the trade in raw hides in this country was good; there was a large demand for hides, and prices ruled high. While in the continental markets stocks were high owing to overtrading in the previous year, the United States had a shortage which was estimated at approximately two million pieces. On the declaration of war, the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated. Exports to enemy countries, especially to the great emporium of Indian hides, Hamburg, were stopped, and exporters had to find new markets for the raw material. The raw hide business of India, it is well known, has hitherto been largely, if not quite entirely, in the hands of German firms or firms of German origin. Germany has had the largest share of India's raw hides. In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent. of the total exports. In 1912-13 she took 32 per cent and in 1913-14, 35 per cent. Raw hides were exported to Trieste in considerable quantities whence they were taken to Germany or Austria. In the four months before the outbreak of war 15 per cent. of India's exports passed through Trieste in 1913-14 the percentage was 21.

The exports in hides and skins in 1926-27 amounted in value to Rs. 14,55 Lakhs. Shipments of raw hides and skins amounted to 50 627 tons which was only 200 tons less than the exports of the previous year. Fifty-fi[illegible] per cent of the exports under this head consisted raw hides which amounted to 27,900 tons valued at Rs. 2,37 lakhs as compared with 28,400 tons valued at Rs 3,21 lakhs shipped in the preceding year.

Conditions of the Trade.—The trade in hides and skins and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect: it has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour.

No large industry has changed more rapidly and completely than that of leather. By the **chrome process**, for example, superior leather may be produced from the strongest buffalo hides in seven days, from cowhide in twenty-four hours, and from sheep and goat skins in six to eight hours; and these operations formerly took thirty days or as much as eighteen months. Of these changes the native tanners of India were slow to take advantage but in spite of general backwardness the leather produced by some of the tanneries, especially those under [illegible] t, is in [illegible] equal to the best [illegible] But since the outbreak of war [illegible]

gress has been more rapid and considerable quantities of special forms of chrome leather, for which Indian hides are particularly suitable have found a ready market in London.

Protecting the industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisation and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919 when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent. on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and failing this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries explained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have in fact the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire: and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate."

Indigenous methods.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as Acacia pods and bark, Indian sumach, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrabolans. By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense, though purely local, demand.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The question of adopting elevators for the handling of Indian grain has engaged attention for some time and has assumed increased importance in the light of the railway congestion experienced in recent years and more particularly in the grain season. In the last three years great strides have been made by other countries in the adoption or perfecting of the elevator system, and a large mass of contemporary data on the subject has been brought together by the Commercial Intelligence Department. Since the subject is one that cannot receive adequate consideration in India till the facts are before the public, these have been embodied in a pamphlet entitled *Indian Wheat and Grain Elevators*, by the late Mr. F. Noel-Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India. The work gives full particulars regarding India's production of wheat, and shows that less than one-eighth of the crop is exported. It describes the conditions under which the grain is held and the risks that t[illegible] It is pointed out that the cultivator has no adequate means of preserving his wheat and that he is constrained to sell at harvest time: also that the prices then obtained by him are considerably lower than those usually current in later months The constant nature of the European demand is explained and an attempt is made to gauge the probability that the enormously increased quantities of wheat to be expected when new irrigation tracts come into bearing would be accepted by Europe at one time and at a good price, or could be economically transported under a system in which a few months of congestion alternated with a longer period of stagnation. Figures are given which suggest that in practice the effect of equipping railways to do this is to intensify the evil and so to engage in a vicious circle. The author explains the structural nature of elevators and their functions as constituted in other countries Particulars are given as to the laws that govern their operations in such [illegible]tries.

TRADE MARKS.

The **Indian Merchandise Marks Act** (IV of 1889) was passed in 1889, but its operation in the earlier years was restricted, especially in Calcutta, in consequence of the lack of adequate Customs machinery for the examination of goods. In 1894, with the introduction of the present tariff, the Customs staff was strengthened for the examination of goods for assessment to duty, and this increase enabled examination to be made at the same time for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act. The Act was intended originally to prevent the fraudulent sale of goods bearing false trade marks or false trade descriptions (as of origin, quality, weight, or quantity). While the Act was before the Legislature a provision was added to require that piece-goods should be stamped with their length in yards. In this respect these goods are an exception, for the Act does not require that other descriptions of goods should be stamped or marked, though it requires that when goods are marked the marks must be a correct description. **The number of detentions** under the Act during the twenty years ending 1924-25 has been:—

Average of the five years ending		
ending	1907-08	1,198
" " " " ..	1912-13	1,960
" " " " ..	1917-18	2,810
" " " " ..	1922-23	1,840
" " " " .	1924-25	3,331

Detention is but rarely followed by confiscation, and there have been only 64 such cases during the past ten years. Usually detained goods are released with a fine, and this procedure was followed in 16,919 cases out of the 27,184 detentions ordered in the same period. In 10,198 cases the detained goods were released without the infliction of a fine. In this period of ten years 9 per cent. of the detentions were on account of the application of false trade marks or false trade descriptions. In 69 per cent. of the cases detention was ordered because the country of origin was either not stated or was falsely stated, and in 22 per cent because the provisions of the Act for the stamping of piece-goods had been infringed.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

A handbook to the **Patent Office** in India, which is published by the Government Press, Calcutta, gives the various Acts, rules, and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The foundation of patent legislation throughout the world lies in the English "Statute of Monopolies" which was enacted in 1623, the 21st year of King James the First. In part this Act has been repealed, but the extant portion of the more important section 6 is as follows:—"Provided also that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making of such letters patent and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the State by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient; the said fourteen years to be accomplished from the date of the first letters patent or grants of such privilege hereafter to be made, but that the same shall be of such force as they should be if this Act had never been made, and of none other."

The **existing Indian Patent Law** is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 supplemented by the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules Act, 1915 and by the Rules made under those Acts. The Patent Office does not deal with trade mark or with copyright generally in books, pictures music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matters of major interest. One main difference exists, however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the **registration of trade marks,** India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully for some twenty years Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action and, owing to some informalities the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1859 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patterns and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 All these are now replaced by the present Act of 1911.

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter three, viz., (1) Hyderabad (Deccan), (2) M[illegible] [illegible]3) Gwalior have ordinances of their own for which [illegible] must

be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler, more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail. They gave further protection both to the inventor, by providing that his application should be kept secret until acceptance, and to the public, by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period. At the same time a Controller of Patents and Designs was established, with power to dispose of many matters previously referred to the Governor-General in Council and provision was made for the grant of a sealed "patent" instead of for the mere recognition of an "exclusive privilege." The provisions of the Act follow with the necessary modifications those of the British Inventions and Designs Act of 1907.

Important amendments have been made in the Indian Patents and Designs Act since 1911, the most important being the priority given to Indian Inventors over others to apply for British patents within 12 months from the date of the Indian application. Similarly, an applicant for a British patent has priority over other applicants in India for 12 months from the date of his British application.

Printed Specification of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD..R. C. Technical Institute.

ALLAHABAD..Public Library.

BANGALORE .Indian Institute of Science.

BARODA ..Department of Commerce and Industry.

BOMBAY ..Record Office.

" ..Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.

" ..The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.

CALCUTTA ..Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.

" ..Bengal Engineering College, Sidpur.

CAWNPORE ..Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

CHINSURAH ..Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

CHITTAGONG .Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

DACCA ..Office of the District Board, Dacca.

DELHI . Office of the Deputy Commissioner

HYDERABAD .Industries and Commerce Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

KARACHI ..Office of the City Deputy Collector

LAHORE ..Punjab Public Library.

LONDON ..The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.

MADRAS ..Record Office, Egmore.

" ..College of Engineering.

MYSORE ..Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

NAGPUR ..Victoria Technical Institute.

POONA ..College of Engineering.

RANCHI ..Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar & Orissa.

RANGOON ..Office of the Revenue Secretary Government of Burma.

ROORKEE ..Thomason College.

SHOLAPUR ..Office of the Collector.

PUBLICATIONS on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price Rs	a
Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and Instructions)	1	0
The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) ..each	0	2
The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage ..	3	0
Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900—1908, and Chronological lists, 1900—1904) ..	2	8
Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900—1911, and Chronological lists, 1905—1911) ..	3	0
each.		
Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) ,,	0	8
Patent Office Journals, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 .. ,,	1	0
Printed Specifications of Inventions since 1912 .. .. ,,	0	3

	Average of 5 years ending							1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	1893-94.	1898-99.	1903-04.	1908-09.	1913-14.	1918-19.	1923-24.					
1. Production (b)	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,86	3,39	2,72	2,79	2,55	2,5.	2,23	2,18
2. Imports	,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	9,88(a)	30,66(a)	41,32	29,25	74,29	35,23	19,50
3. Exports	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	3,01(a)	8,28(a)	13	6	36	38	10
4. Net imports (i.e., 2—3) ..	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(a)	22,38(a)	41,19	29,19	73,93	34,85	19,40
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	43,98	31,74	76,47	37,08	21,58
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves ..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	24,32	22,32	22,32	22,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99,11	..	—2,00	..	..	..
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5—7) ..	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	43,98	33,74	76,47	37,06	21,58
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	51 74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2 77,15	3 72 61	4 66 83	4 87,93	5 19,67	5,96,14	6 33,22	6,54,80
10. Net progressive absorption	51,74	61,19	88,31	1 52,94	2,58,04	3 55,68	4 38,32	4 83,62	4 97 36	5,73,83	6,10,91	6,32,19

The Indian Tariff Board, 1927.

Textile Industry.—The Special Tariff Board, which was appointed in June 1926 to investigate the causes of the depression in the cotton textile industry and to report whether the industry was in need of protection submitted its report in January, 1927 but it was not published until June. The Board found that the depression in the mill industry which commenced in 1923 had affected Bombay much more acutely than any other centre, and that throughout India, the mills with spinning departments only had, with very few exceptions, been affected to a greater extent than mills with both spinning and weaving *departments.*

Causes of the Depression.—The suggested causes of the depression were examined under four heads, (i) world factors (ii) external competition, (iii) causes affecting the Indian cotton textile industry as a whole and (iv) causes special to Bombay. The two world factors which, in the opinion of the Board had materially contributed to the depression were the altered relations between agrarian and general prices from 1920 onwards and the course of the prices of American cotton from that year. Under the head "external competition", the most important findings, based on an exhaustive examination of the statistics of Japanese imports of yarn and piece-goods into India during the post-war period and of their character, were that Japanese yarn of 32s counts and above and Japanese cloth of counts of 30s and above were being sold in India at prices which were practically equal to the cost of manufacture alone in India, without any allowance for profit or depreciation. In these circumstances, the Board held that the competition of Japanese yarn and cloth must be regarded as an important cause of the depression in the mill industry in India. It stigmatised this competition as unfair on the ground that the conditions of labour in Japan were inferior to those in India in respect of the length of the working day and the employment of women and juveniles at night. The advantage derived from the double shift working rendered possible by the employment of women and children at night, which is prohibited by the Indian Factory Act, was placed at 4 per cent. on the actual cost of manufacture both of yarn and cloth, an advantage which would be considerably increased if a reasonable return on capital were included in the cost of production. The depreciation of the Japanese exchange from 1924 onwards had stimulated exports from Japan to India whilst it lasted but Japan had ceased to enjoy any special advantage in this respect nor could it be established that Japanese goods were being dumped in India. Amongst the causes of depression which has been suggested as applicable to India as a whole, the Board found that over-capitalisation of mills could not be included though it had undoubtedly contributed to accentuate the depression in Bombay as had the high dividends paid and the consequent failure to husband resources during the boom period. The use of inefficient machinery was also ruled out as a cause of depression. The managing agency system was in the main acquitted of responsibility for the existing conditions though certain defects inherent in that system such as undue conservatism and lack of initiative were held to have to some extent contributory to them. The Board's conclusion as regards the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. was that coming as this did, at a time of falling prices, it had rendered the problem presented by the disparity between prices and wages in the industry somewhat more acute.

Of the causes of the depression which had been suggested as special to Bombay, the Board found that the loss of the export trade in yarn with China and the increasing competition of mills in Ahmedabad and other centres were the most important. In the five years before the war, the exports of yarn from Bombay represented 53 per cent. of the total Bombay mill production. In the five years ending 1923-24, they were only 24 per cent. and in 1924-25, they had fallen to 11 per cent. The loss of the trade with China in yarn which had not been compensated appreciably by an increase in the extent of piece-goods meant that the Bombay mills had to find an outlet in the home market for the equivalent of 300 million yards of cloth at a time when they were faced with the competition of an additional 400 million yards of cloth manufactured in mills in India outside Bombay. The costs of production in Bombay and other centres were carefully examined and the conclusion reached was that Bombay was under substantial disadvantages as compared with centres in respect of cost of fuel and power, cost of water and higher local taxation. These disadvantages, however, were rather more than set off by advantages in regard to cost of stores of insurance and of office expenses. By far the greatest disability under which the Bombay industry laboured in its competition with mills in Ahmedabad and other centres in India was its high cost of labour.

Remedial Measures.—The remedial measures suggested by the Board were discussed under four heads—(i) internal economies, (ii) improve[illegible] (iii) changes in the tariff [illegible] [illegible] changes in the tariff [illegible] most important direction in which internal economies could be effected was by increasing the efficiency of labour a method which it regarded as greatly to be preferred to a reduction in wages. It made very detailed recommendations as to the ways in which greater labour efficiency could be secured. Other suggestions put foward under this head were that a single hedge contract would lead to economies in the purchase of the raw material that the charge for water used by the mills in Bombay should be reduced and that the "town duty" of one rupee per bale levied on all cotton consumed in the Bombay mills should be reduced to eight annas. The Board then turned its attention to the organisation of the industry and made suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Bombay Millowners' Association by the

constitution of strong sub-committees to deal with the various branches of the Association's activities. Improvements in the personnel of the firms of managing agents were recommended. The writing down of the capital in the Bombay mill industry was held to be a matter requiring immediate attention. The most important recommendation under this head was that Bombay should utilise to the full its natural advantages in the matter of climate and situation for the production of goods of higher counts and that the difficulties in the way of its doing so presented by the lack of suitable raw material in India should be overcome temporarily by the greater use of American and African cotton. A great expansion in the Bombay mill production of bleached, coloured and dyed and printed goods was suggested as one remedy for the depression. To this end, the Board recommended the establishment by a combination of mills of a large factory for combined printing, bleaching and dyeing in or near Bombay. It further suggested greater attention to the development of the export trade of Bombay and pointed out that that the first essential to such development was that adequate information should be collected regarding conditions in certain large markets in the Near and Far East, and that the industry should be in a position to utilise it. In regard to changes in the tariff, the Board was unanimous in holding that no justification for an export duty on cotton could be established and that the concession of free entry enjoyed by cotton mill machinery and mill stores prior to 1921 should again be granted. It was further agreed that a moderate measure of protection, in addition to that afforded by the existing revenue duty of 5 per cent. on yarn and 11 per cent on cloth, could be justified for such period as labour conditions in Japan remained inferior to those in India.

The President, Mr. F. Noyce, differed from his colleagues, Raja Hari Kishan Kaul and Mr. N S. Subba Rao as to the form in which this protection should be given. The two latter held that a differential duty against Japan was undesirable as was also an all round increase in the duty of yarn, owing to its effect on the hand loom industry. Their view was that protection to the cotton mill industry should be given in the form of an addition to the exisitng duty on all cotton manufactures other than yarn. The addition they recommended was 4 per cent and in discussing the form in which state aid could be given other than by changes in the tariff they proposed that the proceeds of the additional duty should be utilised in providing a stimulus to the production of goods of higher quality by the grant of a bounty on the spinning of higher counts of yarn. They, therefore, recommended that a bounty of one anna per pound, or its equivalent, should be given on all yarn of 32s and higher counts, based on the production of an average of 15 per cent. of the total spindleage in mills in British India. The operation of the bounty would be limited to four years, at the end of which period the operation of the new Japanese Factory Law would have removed the effect of the unfair competition from that country. It would also be limited to the production of 15 per cent. of the spindleage in any one mill and would not be given unless the total spindleage on the production of higher counts exceeded 7½ per cent. and the average count spun was not below 34s.

Mr. Noyce held that this scheme would do nothing to help those mills which had no weaving departments or to solve the greatest problem before the Bombay mill industry that of meeting the increasing competition of other centres He also considered that the administrative difficulties in working it would prove insuperable In his view, the maximum amount of protection which could be justified was that which would offset the actual advantage per pound of yarn or per pound of cloth manufactured which was derived from double shift working in Japan He, therefore, recommended the imposition of a differential duty of 4 per cent. on all cotton manufactures imported into India from Japan this duty to continue until the end of the financial year 1929-30.

Although the Board failed to agree in regard to the bounty scheme, it was unanimous in its views on other forms of State aid to the industry It suggested assistance from Government if a satisfactory scheme for a combined bleaching dyeing and printing plant could be put forward by the Bombay mill industry, the establishment of Trade Commissioners at Basra and Mombasa and a rapid survey of the potentialities of the markets in other countries by a small mission consisting of an official and a nominee of the Bombay Millowners' Association. It also suggested that the Bombay mill industry should have its own representative in its principal export markets and that an expenditure incurred by the Bombay Millowners' Association in this respect should be supplemented for four years by the grant of an equal amount from Government up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 annually. The question of assisting the industry by subsidising shipping freights was held to be one for investigation by the Trade Commissioners and the Commercial Mission. No justification was considered to exist for the grant of export bounties or the abolition of company super tax Finally, the Board rejected the claim for special treatment of the hosiery industry and also that put forward by certain mills using imported yarn for the abolition of the duty on yarn of counts above 40s or for a rebate of the duty on such yarn.

Decision of the Government of India—The Government of India dealt with the recommendations of the Board so far as these related to changes in the Tariff in a Resolution of the Commerce Department dated June 7th, 1927 They accepted Mr. Noyce's view that the proposed bounty scheme was impracticable and held that its rejection removed the principal reason advanced by the majority of the Board for a general increase in the import duty on cotton-piece goods. They further held that the advantages to Japan resulting from labour conditions, which they placed at 10 per cent if a reasonable return on capital were included in the cost of production, was more than covered by the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent on cloth and that in these circumstances no additional duty on this account could be justified. The existing duty of 5 per cent. on yarn did not fully cover the Japanese advantage, but an additional duty was undesirable in view of its prejudicial effect on the handloom industry The

men lations of the Board in regard to the duty on machinery and mill stores were accepted in principle, but the Government of India held that differentiation between industries was undesirable. They, therefore, decided that the duty on all machinery and on certain mill stores should be remitted.

The decision of the Government of India led to a strong protest from a conference of representatives of the cotton mill industry which met at Bombay in June, and by a deputation of millowners which was subsequently received by the Viceroy at Simla. The representations thus made led to a reconsideration of the whole question by the Government of India and on August 16th, 1927, they announced that they had come to the conclusion that the cotton spinning industry could fairly claim additional assistance and that they had decided to bring before the Legislature a Bill providing that, up to the 31st March 1930, the duty on cotton yarn, irrespective of the country of origin, should be one and half annas per pound or 5 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever was higher. This meant that the specific duty would be leviable on all imported yarn, unless its value exceeded Rs 1-14-0 per pound, in which case it would continue to be 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. In order to minimise the burden imposed on the handloom industry by the revised duty, the duty on artificial silk which was being used in increasing quantities by handloom weavers and in cotton mills would be reduced from 15 to 7½ per cent. The Government also decided to extend the list of mill stores exempted from duty. Two Acts embodying these decisions were passed at the September session of the Imperial Legislature.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Board that a small Commercial Mission should be deputed to explore the potentialities of certain export markets. Dr D. B. Meek, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and Mr. T. Maloney, the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association, have been deputed to undertake the investigation.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.—The Indian Tariff Board proper was engaged during the year on a number of miscellaneous enquiries. It took evidence in regard to railway waggons and underframes and their component parts wire and wire nails, bolts and nuts, steel castings, machine belting, printing paper, ply wood and tea chests and matches. The only report published during the year was that on the duties on printing paper. The question referred to the Board was the interpretation of the entry in the Tariff schedule imposing a protective duty of one anna per pound on printing paper containing less than 65 per cent of mechanical wood pulp. The Government of India had ruled that the percentage of mechanical pulp should be calculated on the total weight of the paper and not merely on the fibre content. The effect of this ruling was to bring within the scope of the duty large quantities of imported news print which there appeared reason to believe it had been the intention of the Legislature to exclude when the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection Act) of 1925 was passed. The Tariff Board reported in favour of excluding from the protective duty printing paper containing no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent of the fibre content. Their recommendation was accepted by the Government of India and embodied in an Act passed at the September session of the Legislature.

COPYRIGHT.

There is no provision of law in Bri[illegible] for the registration of Copyright. [illegible] for Copyright accrues under the Ind[illegible] right Act under which there is now no registration of rights, but the printer has to supply copies of these work as stated in that Act and in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such modifications in the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the *Gazette of India* on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 of that Act there is limited power for the legislature of British possessions to modify or add to the provisions of the Act in its application to the possession, and it is under this power that the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The Act to which these provisions are scheduled some f[illegible] adaptations of them to [illegible] Indian law and procedu[illegible]e and [illegible] of them in their applications, [illegible] and musical compositions. In the [illegible] first published in British India the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform of publish a translation is, subject to an important proviso, to subsist only for ten years from the first publication of the work. The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, "have not been published, *i.e.*, written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining **musical work** as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, printed, reduced to writing, or other wise graphically produced or reproduced."

Customs Tariff.

General import duties are levied for fiscal purposes and not for the protection of Indian industries But the tariff has been modified with a view to admitting free or at favourable rates articles, the cheap import of which was considered necessary in the interests of the country. Thus certain raw materials, manures, agricultural implements and dairy appliances are admitted free. Machinery, printing materials, etc. are assessed at 2½ per cent. and iron and steel railway material and ships at 10 per cent High duties are imposed on tobacco, liquors and matches.

Re-Imports.—Articles of foreign production on which import duty has been once paid, if subsequently exported, are on re-import exempted from duty on the following conditions:—

The Collector of Customs must be satisfied—

(1) of the identity of the articles;

(2) that no drawback of duty was paid on their export;

(3) that the ownership has not changed between the time of re-export and subsequent re-import;

(4) that they are private personal property re-imported for personal use, not merchandise for sale;

(5) that not more than three years have passed since they were re-exported.

Duty is, however, charged on the cost of repairs done to the articles while abroad which should be declared by the person re-importing the articles in a form which will be supplied to him at the time of re-importation.

To facilitate identification on re-importation an export certificate giving the necessary particulars should be obtained from the Customs Department at the time of shipment of the articles which should be tendered for examination.

This concession of free entry on re-importation is not extended for the benefit of Companies or Corporate Bodies.

Drawbacks.—When any goods, capable of being easily identified which have been imported by sea into any Customs port from any foreign port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, are re-exported by sea from such Customs port to any foreign port, or as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port, seven-eighths of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be repaid as drawback:

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector at such Customs port and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom House, or within such term as the Chief Customs Authority, or Chief Customs Officer on sufficient cause being shown in any case determines, provided further that the Chief Customs Officer shall not extend the term to a period exceeding 3 years.

When any goods, having been charged with Import duty at one Customs port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea as aforesaid, drawback shall be allowed on such goods as if they had been so re-exported from the former port:

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in-Charge of the Custom House at the port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date on which they were first imported into British India.

No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

Every person, or his duly authorised agent claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs port; and that such person was at the time of entry outwards and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

Merchandise Marks.—Importers into India especially from countries other than the United Kingdom, would do well to make themselves acquainted with the law and regulations relating to merchandise marks. In Appendix II will be found the principal provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and connected Acts and the notifications issued thereunder. The following summary of the regulations in force does not claim to be exhaustive For those seeking more complete information a reference is suggested to the Merchandise Marks Manual which is published under the authority of the Government of India and obtainable of all agents for the sale of Indian Government publications.

Infringements or offences may be classified conveniently under four heads:—

1. Counterfeit trade marks;
2. Trade descriptions that are false in respect of the country of origin;
3. Trade descriptions that are false in other respects; and
4. Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods

Schedule II—(Import Tariff).

1.—In the expression "*ad valorem*" used in these Schedules the reference is to "real value" as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), unless an article has a tariff value assigned to it.

—Tariff valued heads are based on the ordinary trade description of each article and cover all related grades and mixtures unless they are separately provided for.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.			
FISH.			
FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	....	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.*
FISH excluding salted fish (*see* Serial No. 1) ..	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	....	,,	15 ,, ,,
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.†	....	,,	15 ,, ,,
Tariff values.—		Rs. a.	
Almonds, without shell	cwt.	98 0	15 ,, ,,
,, kàgazi Persian in the shell ..	,,	88 0	15 ,, ,,
,, in the shell Persian	,,	20 0	15 ,, ,,
Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	25 0	15 ,, ,,
Cocoanuts, Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam.	thousand.	105 0	15 ,, ,,
,, Maldives	,,	30 0	15 ,, ,,
,, other	,,	45 0	15 ,, ,,
,, kernel (khopra)..	cwt.	22 0	15 ,, ,,
Dates, dry, in bags	,,	12 0	15 ,, ,,
,, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles ..	,,	5 8	15 ,, ,,
,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates ..	,,	12 0	15 ,, ,,
Figs, dried, Persian	,,	12 0	15 ,, ,,
,, ,, European	,,	18 0	15 ,, ,,
Garlic	,,	6 8	15 ,, ,,
Pistachio nuts	,,	70 0	15 ,, ,,
Raisins, Red, Persian Gulf	,,	13 0	15 ,, ,,

* The rate on the 1st January, 1928 and until further notice is annas 7½.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 3, the 25th September 1926, Currants are liable to duty at Rs. 1-4-0 per cwt.

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		Rs a
GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.		
FLOUR except sago flour	....	*Ad valorem*
GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see Serial No 5 and 7).	....	...
SAGO FLOUR	....	...
LIQUORS.		
ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	...
DENATURED SPIRIT	....	*Ad valorem*
PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....
LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto.	....
(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...
All other sorts of SPIRIT	Ditto	....
WINES—		
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	....
All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Ditto.	...
Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit"		

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		Rs. a. p	
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES			
PROVISIONS OILMAN'S & STORES, AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* Serial No. 15).	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff values.			
Butter	lb.	1 12 0	15 per cent.
Cassava, Tapioca or Sago (whole)	cwt.	12 0 0	15 ,, ,,
Cassava or Tapioca (flour)	,,	10 2 0	15 ,, ,,
China preserves in syrup	Box of 6 large or 12 small jars.	8 8 0	15 ,, ,,
,, ,, dry, candied	lb.	0 7 0	15 ,, ,,
China canned fruit	case of 4 dozen.	15 0 0	15 ,, ,,
Cocum	cwt.	7 0 0	15 ,, ,,
Ghi	,,	68 0 0	15 ,, ,,
Vegetable product	,,	42 0 0	15 ,, ,,
Vermicelli, flour, from China and the Far East	,,	25 0 0	15 ,, ,,
,, Peas ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	32 0 0	15 ,, ,,
,, Rice ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	13 8 0	15 ,, ,,
Yeast, from China and the Far East ..	,,	29 0 0	15 ,, ,,
VINEGAR, in casks	....	*Ad valorem*	2½ ,, ,,
SACCHARINE.			
SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	lb.	....	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0
SACCHARINE TABLETS	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine Contents, whichever is higher.
SPICES.			
SPICES, all sorts—	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff values.			
Betelnuts (husked)—			
Raw, or boiled whole, from Goa	cwt.	21 0 0	15 per cent.
Raw, or boiled whole, from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam.	,,	18 0 0	15 ,,
Raw, whole, from Ceylon	,,	21 0 0	15 ,,
Raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon ..	,,	35 0 0	15 ,,
Boiled, split or sliced	,,	28 0 0	15 ,,
Chillies, dry	,,	25 0 0	15 ,,
Cloves	,,	52 0 0	15 ,,
,, exhausted	,,	11 0 0	15 ,,
,, stems and heads	,,	7 0 0	15 ,,
,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	20 0 0	15 ,,
Ginger, dry	,,	33 0 0	15 ,,
Mace	lb.	2 0 0	15 ,,
Nutmegs	,,	1 0 0	15 ,,
,, in shell	,,	0 8 6	15 ,,
Pepper, black	cwt.	65 0 0	15 ,,
,, long	,,	90 0 0	15 ,,
,, white	,,	90 0 0	15 ,,

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation
		Rs. a p
I —Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		
SUGAR.		
CONFECTIONERY	....	*Ad valorem*
SUGAR, excluding confectionery (*see* Serial No. 19)-		
(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above	cwt.	....
(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard	"	...
(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy.	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values.		
Molasses—		
(*i*) imported in bulk by tank steamer ..	cwt.	1 10 6
(*ii*) otherwise imported	"	2 4 0
Sugar Candy	"	20 0 0
TEA.		
TEA	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values.		
Tea, black	lb.	0 11 6
" green	"	1 2 0
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
COFFEE..	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff value.		
Coffee, other than roasted or ground ..	cwt.	35 0 0
HOPS	....	....
SALT, excluding Salt exempted under Serial No. 25	Indian maund of 82⅚ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st J 1928 and until further notice is R.

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK—*contd.*			
SALT *imported into British India and issued, in* accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture ; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware ; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, *see* Serial No. 24.) ..	....	....	Free.
ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
TOBACCO.			
CIGARS	....	„	75 „ „
CIGARETTES of value—			Rs. a.
(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand ..	thousand.	....	7 0
(*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand ..	„	....	10 8
Note.—For the purposes of this item, 'value' means real value as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of the said Section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.			
TOBACCO, unmanufactured	lb.	....	1 8
All other sorts of TOBACCO, manufactured	„	....	2 4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	ton.	....	0 8
GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.			
STICK OR SEED LAC	....	....	Free.
GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 32).	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff values.,			
Gambler, block and cube	cwt.	22 0	15 „
„ in flakes or circular pieces ..	„	45 0	15 „
Gum Ammoniac	„	35 0	15 „
„ Arabic	„	25 0	15 „
„ Benjamin, ras	„	32 0	15 „
„ „ cowrie..	„	60 0	15 „
„ Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	„	22 0	15 „
„ Olibanum or frankincense	„	11 0	15 „
„ Persian (false)	„	10 0	15 „
Myrrh	„	34 0	15 „
Rosin	„	17 0	15 „

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*cont*

Names of Articles.	Per
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured —*contd.*	
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.	
HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted..	...
METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.	
IRON OR STEEL, old..	...
Tariff value.—	
Iron or Steel, old	cwt
METALLIC ORES all sorts, except other and other pigment ores.	...
OILS.	
KEROSENE, also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon
MOTOR SPIRIT	,,
MINERAL OIL—	
(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	ton
(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication,	Imperial gallon
(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	....
Tariff value.—	
Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes, if imported in bulk.	ton.
All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oil not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos 37, 38 and 39):—	....
Tariff Values—	
Cassia oil	lb.
Citronella oil	,,
Cocoanut oil	cwt.
Kajiputty oil	lb.
Linseed oil, raw or boiled	Imperial gallon
Peppermint oil	lb.
SEEDS.	
OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	....
SEEDS, all sorts not otherwise specified	....

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty.
II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.			
TALLOW	....	....	Free.
All sorts of stearine, wax, grease and animal fat not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff value — Vegetable wax	cwt.	55 0 0	15 per cent.
TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
COTTON, raw	....	....	Free.
TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :— ..	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.			
Tariff values.—			
Raw Silk—			
Bokhara	lb.	12 0 0	15 per cent
Yellow Shanghai	,,	5 10 0	15 ,,
,, other kinds	,,	6 8 0	15 ,,
Mathow	,,	4 8 0	15 ,,
Panjam	,,	3 0 0	15 ,,
Persian	,,	8 0 0	15 ,,
Siam	,,	6 12 0	15 ,,
White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion .	,,	4 4 0	15 ,,
,, ,, other kinds	,,	6 8 0	15 ,,
,, other kinds of China	,,	7 0 0	15 ,,
Coir fibre	cwt.	8 4 0	15 ,,
Raw hemp	,,	35 0 0	15 ,,
WOOL, raw, and wool-tops	....	....	Free.
WOOD AND TIMBER.			
FIREWOOD	....	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	....	,,	15 ,, ,,
MISCELLANEOUS.			
CANES AND RATTANS	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff values.—			
Canes—			
Malacca	100 pieces.	22 0 0	15 per cent.
Chmmity	,,	11 0 0	15 ,,
Tries	,,	8 0 0	15 ,,
Root Moonah	,,	26 0 0	15 ,,
Manau	,,	18 8 0	15 ,,
Polo, all kinds	,,	45 0 0	15 ,,
Tohitse	cwt.	25 0 0	15 ,,

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.
MISCELLANEOUS.—(*contd*).		
RATTANS—		
Chair	cwt.	20 0 0
Basket	"	10 8 0
Outers	"	75 0 0
Inners	"	33 0 0
COWRIES AND SHELLS—	..	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values.—		
Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	6 0 0
" yellow, superior quality	"	8 0 0
" Maldive	"	21 0 0
" Sankhli	"	120 0 0
Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"	20 0 0
Nakhla	"	120 0 0
Tortoise-shell	lb.	10 0 0
" nakh	"	2 0 0
IVORY, unmanufactured	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values.—		
Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0 0
" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb., in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	"	875 0 0
Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	"	725 0 0
Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres and points).	"	430 0 0
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	"	275 0 0
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	"	220 0 0
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs.	"	130 0 0
MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbo lime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	....	...
PRECIOUS STONES unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.	..	.
PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (*see* Serial No. 54).	..	*Ad valorem*
PULP OF WOOD, rags and other paper-making materials	.	..
RUBBER STUMPS, rubber seeds and raw rubber ..	..	..
All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified *	..	*Ad valorem*

Under Go[illegible] of Ind[illegible] Notification No 43[illegible]7 dated the 2nd July 1921 mica is [illegible] from [illegible]nt of import duty

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Dut
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
APPAREL.			
APPAREL including drapery boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under Serial No. 60 and gold and silver thread (*see* Serial Nos. 107 and 108) and articles made of silk or silk mixtures (*see* Serial Nos. 124, 125 and 126).	..	*Ad valorem.*	15 per c
UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto imported by a public servant for his personal use	..	..	Free
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
Subject to the exemptions specified in Serial No 64.			
(1) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos. 65 and 165.)	each.	..	Rs 15
(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	..	Rs 1
(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms.	"	..	Rs
(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks			Rs 3
(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	"	..	
(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	"	..	Rs 2
	"	..	Re 1
(7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	..	*Ad valorem*	30 per
(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	..	"	30 "
GUNPOWDER for cannon, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	..	"	30
SUBJECT TO THE EXEMPTIONS SPECIFIED in Serial No. 64 all articles other than those specified in Serial Nos 61, 63 and 165 which are arms or parts of arms with[illegible] the [illegible] Indian Arms Act, 1878 [illegible] for air-guns which [illegible] under Serial No. 84), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores [illegible] the p[illegible] of this Act	..	"	30

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*contin[ued]*

Names of Articles.	Per
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.	
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*	
following ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY [S]TORES:—	....
(*a*) Articles falling under the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of No. 61, when they appertain to a firearm falling under that item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm;	
(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform;	
(*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a Gazetted Police Officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such Officer belongs, or, in the case of an Officer not attached to any Corps, by the Officer Commanding the Station or District in which such Officer is serving, or in the case of a Police Officer by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the Officer for the purpose of his equipment;	
(*d*) Swords for presentation as Army or Volunteer Prizes;	
(*e*) Arms, ammunition and Military Stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the Military Forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;	
(*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by Officers Commanding British and Indian Regiments or Volunteer Corps for the instruction of their men.	
[OR]NAMENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possess[in]g only an antiquarian value; masonic and [th]eatrical and fancy dress swords, provided [th]ey are virtually useless for offensive or defen[si]ve purposes; and *dahs intended exclusively* [fo]r domestic, agricultural and industrial [p]urposes.	....
[EXP]LOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blast[in]g gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting robu[ri]te, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, includ[in]g detonators and [illegible] fuse	....

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*contd.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	..	..	Free.
BLEACHING PASTE and bleaching powder ..	..	..	Free.
COPPERAS, green	.	*Ad valorem.*	2½ per cent.
Tariff value.			
Copperas, green, if imported in bulk . .	cwt.	4 0 0	2½ per cent.
OPIUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives ..	seer of 80 tolas.		Rs. 24 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
CINCHONA BARK and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including Quinine.	..		Free.
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE	..		Free
SULPHUR	..	.	Free
CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	..	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff values			
Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	3 8 0	15 per cent.
Alum (lump)	,,	6 0 0	15 ,,
Ammonium chloride—			
Muriate of Ammonia, crystaline . ..	,,	20 0 0	15 ,,
Salammoniac, sublimed	,,	25 0 0	15 ,,
Other sorts, including compressed .	,,	22 0 0	15 ,,
Anhydrous ammonia gas	lb.	0 14 0	15 ,,
Arsenic (China mansil)	cwt	70 0 0	15 ,,
Calcium chloride	,,	4 8 0	15 ,,
Carbide of calcium .. .	,,	16 0 0	15 ,,
Carbonate of ammonia . . .	,,	32 0 0	15 ,,
Carbonic acid gas	lbs.	0 3 6	15 ,,
Chlorine gas	.	0 4 6	15 ,,
Epsom salts (in bulk) . . .	cwt.	3 8 0	15 ,,
Peppermint crystals	lb.	14 0 0	15 ,,
Potassium bichromate	cwt.	27 0 0	15 ,,
Silicate of soda (in liquid form) .	,,	8 0 0	15 ,,
Soda ash including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesqui-carbonates	,,	6 0 0	15 ,,
Soda, bicarbonate .	,,	8 8 0	15 ,,
Soda, bichromate . .	,,	22 8 0	15 ,,
Soda caustic, solid . .	,,	10 8 0	15 ,,
,, ,, flake	,,	15 0 0	15 ,,
,, ,, powdered . . .	,,	15 8 0	15 ,,
Soda crystals (in bulk) . ..	,,	7 0 0	15 ,,
Sodium Sulphide . ..	,,	8 8 0	15 ,,
Sulphate of copper	,,	19 0 0	15 ,,
Torna or natural soda uncalcined	,,	3 8 0	15 ,,
Asafoetida (hing) . . .	,,	100 0 0	15 ,,
coarse (hingra)		[illegible]0 8 [illegible]	[illegible]5

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—contd.

Names of Articles.	Per
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*	
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.*	
Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lbs
Calumba root . .	cwt.
Camphor refined, other than powder and slabs	lb.
" refined, slabs	"
" " podwer from Japan	"
" " " China including Hong-kong.	"
Camphor, synthetic, powder	"
Cassia lingnea	cwt
China root (Chobchini) rough . .	"
" " " scraped	"
Cubebs	"
Galangal, China	"
Salep	"
Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras) .	"
CONVEYANCES.	
COAL TUBS tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel, and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
(a) if of British manufacture . ..	ton
(b) if not of British manufacture	ton
CONVEYANCES not SPECIFIED in Serial No. 75, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks wheelbarrows, bicycles, tricycles and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified, and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* Serial No. 77).	..
MOTOR CARS MOTOR CYCLES and MOTOR SCOOTERS and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof; provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Serial No 76 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified [illegible]	....

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—contin

Names of Articles.	Per
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*	
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*	
HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	....
Tariff value.	
Crown corks	gross
INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	....
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof ..	....
TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of a Railway Company.	...
WATER-LIFTS, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	...
All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof, not otherwise specified. †	...
DYES AND COLOURS.	
DYES derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.	...
DYEING and Tanning Substances, all sorts not otherwise specified and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts	...
Tariff values.	
Avar bark	cwt
Cochineal	lb.
Gallnuts, Persian	cwt
Gamboge	lb.
Turmeric	cwt
Vermillion, Canton	box of 90 bundles
FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.	
FURNITURE, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	.

Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Rever
25 dated the 28th February 1925, apparatus for wireless teleg
mission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony (includi
atus which are essential for its working and have been given to
or quality which would not be essential for their use for any othe
d with the for the time being governing the importatio
y a 2½ per cent ad valo em

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.			
GLASS and GLASSWARE lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* Serial No. 94)	..	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff values.			
Aerated water bottles, empty—			
Codd's pattern—			
Under 10 ozs. ..	gross.	28 0 0	15 per cent
10 ozs.	,,	30 0 0	15 ,,
Over 10 ozs.	,,	34 0 0	15 ,,
Crown cork pattern—			
7 ozs. and under	,,	16 0 0	15 ,,
Over 7 ozs. up to and including 10 ozs.	,,	21 0 0	15 ,,
Over 10 ozs.	,,	24 0 0	15 ,,
GLASS BANGLES and beads and false pearls	..	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent
Tariff values.			
Glass Bangles—			
China—			
Nimuchi and pasalal	100 pairs	2 0 0	30 per cent.
Bracelet, Jadi and fancy, all kinds	,,	4 0 0	30 ,,
Rajawarakh, all kinds	,,	7 0 0	30 ,,
Japan—			
Reshmi or lustre, plain or fancy, all colours—			
Vakmel or zigzag	doz. pairs.	0 2 0	30 per cent.
All others	,,	0 1 0	30 ,,
Hollow or tube including new amber colour.	,,	0 2 0	30 ,,
New gold (hollow or tube) including real gold colour.	,,	0 5 0	30 ,,
Sonerikadia (golbala)	,,	0 3 6	30 ,,
European—			
Common, including plain colour, painted or flowered, but excluding vakmel or zigzag—			
Garnet and ruby, excluding pasalal	,,	0 4 0	30 ,,
All colours, excepting garnet and ruby, but including pasabadrang.	,,	0 2 6	30 ,,
Gilt and fancy, all sizes—			
K. flower or pressed garnet fancy, pressed durbar, fancy enamel and fancy motimala.	,,	0 14 0	30 ,,
Chandtara, Kendhra or Kalka durbar, rainbow fancy, coral fancy, salmadar or Salma durbar and momachi	,,	1 8 0	30 ,,
Pasaful and machine polished, thin, including patli-flower and fancy round rings, but excluding vakmel or zigzag.	,,	0 6 0	30 ,,
Common mirror bangles including chasma and Ranidarbar.	,,	0 9 0	30 ,,
Pasalal	,,	0 4 0	30 ,,
Vakmel or zigzag, plain, all colours ..	,,	0 10 0	30 ,,
Vakmel or zigzag, gilt and fancy, all colours.	,,	1 0 0	30 ,,

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*contd*

Names of Articles.	Per
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*	
HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.	
HIDES and SKINS not otherwise specified. Leather and Leather Manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	...
MACHINERY.	
MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified :—	...
(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operative parts ;	
(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ;	
(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose ;	
(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton,	
(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not ; and poles, troughs conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof	
NOTE —The term "industrial system" used in sub-clause (3) means installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process, or series of processes necessary for the manufacture production or extraction of any commodity.	

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
MACHINERY—*contd.*			
The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles, reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies, Jacquard machines, Jacquard harness linen cords, Jacquard cards, punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys, solid border sleys, tape sleys, swivel sleys, tape looms; wool carding machines, wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines, coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines, dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines, silk twisting machines, cone winding machines, piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines, cumbly finishing machinery, hank holders, cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames, take-up motions, temples and pickers, picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines, roller cloth, clearer cloth; sizing flannel and roller skins	..	....	Free.
Printing and Lithographic Material, namely: presses, aluminium lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding ink and paper *	..	....	Free.
Component Parts of Machinery as defined in Serial Nos. 96, 97 and 98, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	...	....	Free.

nd Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 19,
he th June 9 6 Alu lithograph plates are lia to duty at ½ per cent. ad valorem

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—contd.

Names of Articles.	Per
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*	
MACHINERY—*concld.*	
Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	
MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse-power.	.
METALS, IRON AND STEEL	
IRON alloys	.
IRON ANGLE, channel and tee—	
(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
(i) of British manufacture	ton.
(ii) not of British manufacture	,,
(b) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
(i) of British manufacture	ton
(ii) not of British manufacture ..	,,
IRON ANGLE, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 101*b*).	...
Tariff values.—	
Angle, channel and tee— Crown and superior qualities not fabricated	ton
Other kinds, not fabricated, if galvanized, tinned or lead coated.	,,

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*.		Rs a. p	
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			Rs. a. p.
IRON common bar not galvanized tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (a) or clause (c) of Serial No 102c—			
( ) of British manufacture	ton.	.	26 0 0
( ) not of British manufacture .	.	. . .	37 0 0
IRON BAR AND ROD not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 101d).	. . .	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
Tariff values —			
bar and rod—			
Qualities superior to Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association.	ton.	350 0 0	10 „
Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association and Crown quality and intermediate qualities—			
Over ½ inch in diameter or thickness .	„	190 0 0	10 „
½ inch and under in diameter or thickness.	„	220 0 0	10 „
Common, if galvanized, tinned, or lead-coated	„	160 0 0	10 „
IRON PIG	. . . .	*Ad valorem*.	10 „
Tariff value —			
Iron, pig	ton.	75 0 0	10 „
IRON rice bowls	. . .	*Ad valorem*	10 „
Tariff value.—			
Iron rice bowls	cwt.	20 0 0	10 „
STEEL, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.	. . . .	*Ad valorem*	10 „
Tariff value.—			
Angle and tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated, not fabricated.	ton.	160 0 0	10 „
STEEL angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 102a) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—			
(a) fabricated—			
(i) of British manufacture	ton.	..	Rs. 21 or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(ii) not of British manufacture .	ton.	. .	Rs. 21 or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
(b) not fabricated—			Rs. a. p.
(i) of British manufacture	ton.		19 0 0
(ii) not of British manufacture			30 0 0

Names of Articles.	Per
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.	
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—contd.	
STEEL BAR AND ROD, the following kinds—	...
(a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch;	
(b) all shapes and sizes, if—	
(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or	
(ii) galvanized or coated with other metals, or	
(iii) planished or polished including bright steel shafting,	
(c) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—	
(i) rounds under ½ inch diameter	
(ii) squares under ½ inch side	
(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over ½ inch thick,	
(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ½ inch thick,	
(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,	
(vi) all other shapes, any size.	
Tariff values.—	
Bar and rod—	
Galvanized or coated with other metals, all shapes and sizes.	ton.
Planished or polished, including bright steel shafting, all shapes and sizes.	,,
STEEL, BAR AND ROD, not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 102c)—	
(i) of British manufacture	ton.
(ii) not of British manufacture .. .	,,
STEEL, (other than bars), alloys, crucible, shear, blister and tub	....
STEEL, (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.	....
STEEL, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.	....

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*			
STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (*see* Serial No. 84) or any of the articles specified in Serial Nos. 76, 96, 99 or 150—			
(a) of British manufacture	[illegible]	....	Rs. 21 or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
(b) not of British manufacture	[illegible]	....	Rs. 21 or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers	,,	[illegible]	Rs. 48
IRON OR STEEL anchors and cables . .	...	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hookbolts and nuts for roofing.	..	,,	10 ,,
IRON OR STEEL EXPANDED METAL	...	,,	10 ,,
IRON OR STEEL HOOPS AND STRIPS . .	..	,,	10 ,,
IRON OR STEEL NAILS, WIRE OR FRENCH . ..	cwt.	..	Rs. 3.
IRON OR STEEL NAILS, rivets and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 103e).	...	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
Tariff values.			
Nails, rivets and washers—			
Nails, rose, deck, and flat-headed	cwt.	18 0 0	10 ,,
,, bullock and horse-shoe .. .	,,	45 0 0	10 ,,
Panel pins, 16 gauge and smaller	,,	14 0 0	10 ,,
Rivets, boilermakers' or structural, if black	,,	10 0 0	10 ,,
Washers, black, structural	,,	12 0 0	10 ,,
IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—			
(a) galvanized	ton	.	Rs. 33 or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a p
METALS. IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		
IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—*contd.*		
(*b*) not galvanized—		
(*i*) not under ⅛ inch thick—		
of British manufacture	ton	...
not of British manufacture ..		..
(*ii*) under ⅛ inch thick—		
of British manufacture	"	.
not of British manufacture .	"	...
IRON OR STEEL PIPES AND TUBES; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 103*a*).	.	*Ad valorem*
IRON OR STEEL PLATES OR SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick and not of cast iron—		
(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—		
(*i*) of British manufacture	ton	..
(*ii*) not of British manufacture ..	"	..
(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—		
(*i*) of British manufacture	"	..
(*ii*) not of British manufacture ..	"	..

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*			
IRON OR STEEL PLATES AND SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos 102*h*, 102*i*, 103*g* and 103*h*), whether fabricated or not.	..	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent
Tariff values.			
Plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick—			
Boiler fire-box and special quantities, not fabricated.	ton	250 0 0	10 ,,
Galvanized, plain, not fabricated	,,	215 0 0	10 ,,
IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.	..	*Ad valorem*	10 ,,
IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick—			
(*a*) fabricated—			
(*i*) galvanized	ton	....	Rs. 33 or 17 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher
(*ii*) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 103*h*)—			
of British manufacture . .	..	.	Rs. 39 or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
not of British manufacture .	..	.	Rs. 39 or 17 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
(*b*) not fabricated—			
(*i*) galvanized	,,	. .	Rs. 30.
(*ii*) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos 102*i* and 103*h*).			
of British manufacture .	..	....	Rs. 35
not of British manufacture ..	..	....	Rs. 59.

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation
		Rs. a. p.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		
IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—		
A Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—		
(*a*) (*i*) 30 lbs. per yard and over ..	ton	..
(*ii*) fish-plates therefor ..	"	..
(*iii*) spikes and tie-bars therefor—		
of British manufacture ..	"	
not of British manufacture	"	
(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, spikes and tie-bars therefor—		
if of British manufacture	"	..
if not of British manufacture	"	..
B Switches and crossings and the like materials not made of alloy steel, including switches and crossings and the like materials for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—		
(*i*) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over.	"	
(*ii*) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—		
of British manufacture ..	"	...
not of British manufacture ..	"	...
C Sleepers, other than cast iron, and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers.	"	..

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		Rs. a. p.	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
METALS, IRON AND STEEL—contd.			
IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY track material not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos. 103m and 117) including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-boxes.	..	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
IRON OR STEEL TRAMWAY track material not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 103 o), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.	.	,,	10 ,,
IRON OR STEEL barbed or stranded fencing-wire and wire-rope.	..	,	10 ,
IRON OR STEEL WIRE other than barbed or stranded fencing wire, wire-rope or wire-netting.	ton	...	Rs. 60.
IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	....	,,	10 per cent.
IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India:— Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	ton	....	Rs. 23 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
ALL SORTS OF IRON AND STEEL manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	.	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tariff values.			
Iron and Steel cans or drums—			
When imported containing kerosene and motor spirit, namely:—			
Cans, tinned, of four gallons capacity ..	can	0 8 0	15 ,
Cans or drums not tinned, of two gallons capacity—			
(a) with faucet caps	can or drum	1 8 0	15 ,,
(b) ordinary . ..	,,	0 6 0	15 ,,
Drums of four gallons capacity			
(a) with faucet caps	drum	2 8 0	15 ,,
(b) ordinary	,,	1 6 0	15 ,,
METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL			
CURRENT NICKEL, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.	...	...	Free.
GOLD AND SILVER bullion and coin	...	...	,,
GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent
SILVER PLATE silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.	...	,,	30 ,

Schedule II. (Import Tariff)—*continued*

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.
METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		
Tin block	ton	.
ZINC, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.	....	
ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values.		
Aluminium circles . ..	lb	0 12 6
,, sheets, plain	,,	0 11 6
Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates	cwt.	46 0 0
Brass, patent or yellow metal (including gun metal) ingots.	..	33 0 0
Brass, patent or yellow metal (including gun metal old.)	..	28 0 0
Copper, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing.	,,	48 0 0
,, old	,,	33 0 0
,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs.	,,	46 0 0
,, China, white, copperware .	lb	3 0 0
,, foil or dankpana, plain, white, 10 to 11 in. Æ4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	1 10 0
,, foil or dankpana, plain, coloured, 10 to 11 in. Æ4 to 5 in.	,,	1 12 0
Lead, pig	cwt.	22 0 0
Quicksilver	lb	3 4 0
PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.		
Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* Serial No. 115) and postage stamps whether used or unused (*see* Serial No. 116) and paper and stationery otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos. 113 and 114).	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values.		
Old newspapers in bales and bags ..	cwt.	5) 0
Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo) in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to not less than 65 per cent of the fibre content, glazed or unglazed, white or grey.	lb.	0 [illegible] 0

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
PAPER, PASTEBOARD, AND STATIONERY—contd		Rs. a. p.	
Packing and wrapping paper—			
Machine-glazed pressings	lb.	0 2 6	15 per cent
Manilla, machine-glazed or unglazed, and sulphite envelope.	"	0 2 9	15 "
Kraft and imitation kraft ..	"	0 2 9	15 "
Straw boards	cwt.	7 0 0	15 "
Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent of the fibre content.	lb	...	One anna.
WRITING PAPER—			
(a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	lb.	.	One anna or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(b) All other sorts	lb	...	One anna.
TRADE CATALOGUES and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	....	..	Free.
POSTAGE STAMPS, whether used or unused	...	. .	"
RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK			
Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely :—sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings, and springs, signals, turntables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes, water cranes and water-tank when imported by or under the orders of a railway company :*	.	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein :			
Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Serial No. 96 or No. 99 shall not be deemed to be included hereunder			
Component Parts of Railway Materials as defined in Serial No. 117, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose :	....	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.

*Under the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 20, the 2nd April 1927, cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by the administration not being a railway company of any railway as defined in the first proviso to this item, are to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued.

Serial No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—contd.			
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
119	ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND THREAD	..	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
120	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	....	"	11 "
121	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and cotton sewing or darning thread.	.	"	5 " or 1½ anna per cent. whichever is higher.
122	SECOND-HAND or used gunny bag or cloth made of jute.	...	....	Free.
123	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified. FLAX, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax. Haberdashery and millinery excluding articles made of silk (*see* Serial No 126) Hemp manufactures. Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* Serial No 126). Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth (*see* Serial No. 122). Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread. Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt All other sorts of yarns and textile Fabrics, not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
124	SILK GOODS used or required for medical purposes, namely:—silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb, catheter tubes and oiled silk.	.	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
125	SILK mixtures, that is to say (*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both silk; (*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics: (*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 124). *N.B.*—For tariff values under this item *see* Serial No 126 below	.	"	20 "

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—concluded.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concld		Rs. a. p.	
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—concld			
SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos. 124 and 125).	..	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
Tariff values. Silk piece-goods (white or coloured, plain or figured and all widths) from Japan and China (including Hongkong)—			
Japan—			
Paj, all kinds, including Habutai, Threma, Junken and Nankin and including striped, printed, woven so-called (i.e., swivel weave-work or Khakho embroidered), embossed and pineapples but excluding all kinds of Shioji or Shiu Paj.	lb.	20 8 0	
Satins Taffetas and Kohakus, all kinds, including striped, printed, woven so called (i.e., swivel weave work or Khakho embroidered), and embossed	"	22 8 0	
Twill, all kinds	"	24 8 0	
Jarina (gold embroidered)	"	24 8 0	
Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	"	11 0 0	
Fancies printed and woven so-called (i.e., swivel weave-work or Khakho embroidered) including Georgettes, crepes, ninons, gauzes, and all kinds of Shioji or Shiu Paj	"	27 8 0	
Embroideries and embroidered piece-goods, excluding Burmese scarves.	"	44 0 0	
Shawls, dhuties, handkerchiefs, hosiery mufflers and scarves, excluding Burmese scarves.	"	35 0 0	
Dupettas and China Silk patkas ..	"	16 0 0	
Burmese scarves—(a) Paj or Habutai ..	"	40 0 0	
(b) Other kinds	"	47 0 0	
Cotton and silk mixed satins, embroidered ..	"	14 0 0	
Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds	"	10 0 0	
Cotton and silk mixed hosiery ..	"	28 0 0	
Cotton and silk mixed Fugi and Boseki, all kinds.	"	9 0 0	
Silk Fents	"	9 0 0	
China (including Hongkong but excluding Canton)—			
Honans, all kinds, and patkas .	"	7 12 0	
Shantungs and Tussores, all kinds, including patkas.	"	6 0 0	
White Corded all kinds, excepting white cords	"	5 0 0	
White cords, all kinds	"	10 8 0	
Crepe, gauze, and paj, all kinds ..	"	20 0 0	
Satins and fancies all kinds, including loongies and stripes, Taffetas, and Pagris, all kinds	"	18 0 0	
Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	"	10 0 0	

N B These values are also applicable to silk [illegible] der Serial N[illegible] [illegible]a.

Schedule II—(Import Tariff).

Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff values
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs. a. p.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes	..	*Ad valorem*
ART the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	....	...
ART works of, excluding those specified in Serial No 128.	....	*Ad valorem*
BOOKS PRINTED, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.	..	..
Brushes and brooms	...	*Ad valorem*
Building and Engineering Materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (other than Portland cement), chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in Serial No. 96 or No. 117 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.	...	..
CANDLES	...	..
CHINA CLAY	..	..
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS	.	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values.		
Exposed standard positive films, new or used—		
Proved to have been printed from negatives produced in India.	Foot	0 1 0
Others	.	0 1 6
Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff value.		
Coir yarn	cwt.	13 0 0
FIREWORKS specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	....	*Ad valorem*
FIREWORKS not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 137)	....	.
FURNITURE tackle and apparel, and otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels.	....	
IVORY, manufactured	.	.
JEWELLERY AND JEWELS	....	.
MATCHES—		
(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	gross of boxes	..
(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	..

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff).

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff values.	Duty
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			Rs. a. p.
Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	lb	..	0 4 6
[illegible]eers such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	"	.	0 6 0
MATS AND MATTING	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent
OILCAKES	.	"	15 "
OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH .	..	"	15 "
PACKING—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding [pac]king forming a component part of any article included in Serial Nos 96 and 117.	...	"	15 "
PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified	...	"	15 "
Tariff values.			
Gowla, husked and unhusked .. .	cwt.	65 0 0	15 "
Kapurkachri (zedoary) .. .	..	26 0 0	15 "
Patch leaves (patchouli) .. .	"	35 0 0	15 "
Rose-flowers, dried	"	20 0 0	15 "
PITCH, tar and dammer	. .	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Tariff values.			
Coal pitch	cwt.	5 0 0	15 "
Stockholm pitch . .	.	18 0 0	15 "
Stockholm tar	.	15 0 0	15 "
Dammer Batu	"	8 0 0	15 "
POLISHES and compositions	.	*Ad valorem*	15 "
PORTLAND CEMENT	ton	....	Rs. 9.
PRINTER'S INK		*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
The following printing material, namely, type, leads, brass rules wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture		.	2½ "
PRINTS, Engravings and Pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.*	. .	"	30 "
RAGS for the withering of tea leaf . ..	....	"	2½ "
ROPES, cotton . . .	...	...	Free.
RUBBER TYRES and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 127.)	.	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Serial No. 96 or No 99 shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder		..	10 "
SMOKERS' requisites, excluding tobacco (Serial Nos 27 to 30) and matches (Serial No. 142).	..	..	30 "

* Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 109-1 [19]25 dated the 17th March 1925 insignia and badges of official British and Foreign Orders are [exem]pt from payment of import duty.

[†] Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November 1923, Jute Rag[s] as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the [Cust]om Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordi[narily] put

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff).

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff values
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		
MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*		
SOAP	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff value. Soft Soap	cwt	15 8 0
STARCH and farina	....	
STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	....	*Ad valorem*
TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified .	....	"
TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird-shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.	....	"
Tariff value. Bird-shot	cwt	36 0 0
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values Bangles— Celluloid, plain, flat, with and without border and grooved but excluding double border.	dozen pairs.	1 14 0
Celluloid (rubber rings excluding coils) .	"	0 6 0
MISCELLANEOUS and Unclassified		
ANIMALS, living, all sorts	....	...
CORAL	....	*Ad valorem*
FODDER, bran and pollards	....	"
Specimens illustrative of natural science, and medal and antique coins	...	...
UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor	...	*Ad valorem*
Tariff values Umbrella ribs other than nickelled, brassed, fluted or metal tipped— Solid Flexus, all sizes— From Japan	Dozen Sets of 8.	1 10 0
From other countries . .	"	2 5 0
Solids, 23, 25 and 27 inches .	Dozen Sets of 12	2 5 0
Solids, 16, 19 and 21 inches .	Dozen Sets of 8	1 4 0
All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post*	....	*Ad valorem*

Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notific[illegible] the 25th Se[illegible] 1925 hide an[illegible] skin cuttings and fleshings such are used f[illegible] [illegible]empt from payment of export duty

Schedule III.—(Export Tariff).

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
RAW JUTE—			
(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	...	1 4 0
(2) All other descriptions	,,	...	4 8 0
JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—			
(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	....	20 0 0
(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.*	,,	....	32 0 0
HIDES AND SKINS.			
RAW HIDES AND SKINS— † . .	...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Tariff values.			
If exported from Burma—			
(1) Arseniated and air-dried hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) .	lb.	0 6 3	5 ,,
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 3 8	5 ,,
(2) Dry salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) .	,,	0 4 9	5 ,,
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins) .	,,	0 2 9	5 ,,
(3) Wet salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 3 6	5 ,,
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins ..	,,	0 2 0	5 ,,
(4) Goat and kid skins	Piece	0 13 6	5 ,,
(5) Sheep skins	,,	0 8 0	5 ,,
If exported from any place in British India other than Burma—			
(1) Arseniated and air-dried hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) Framed. ..	lb.	0 9 6	5 ,,
Cows (including calf skins) Unframed .	,,	0 6 0	5 ,,
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins) Framed .	,,	0 7 0	5 ,,
Buffaloes (including calf skins) Unframed ..	,,	0 4 6	5 ,,
(2) Dry salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) .	,,	0 6 6	5 ,,
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	,,	0 3 6	5 ,,
(3) Wet salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) .	,,	0 4 0	5 ,,
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins) .	,,	0 2 6	5 ,,
(4) Goat and kid skins	Piece	1 8 0	5 ,,
(5) Sheep skins	,,	1 0 0	5 ,,
RICE.			
RICE husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free	Indian maund of 82 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois weight.	....	Three annas.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November 1923, Jute Rags as are used for paper-making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the ms Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is arily put.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 35, the 25th September 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-ng, are exempt from payment of export duty

Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Well over thirty per cent of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras. All over India irrigation works, large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agriculture.

The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance. The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan, and to a lesser extent the Continent of Europe. Continental Europe is also a large buyer of her oilseeds and another produce, and of her hides and skins. Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and wheat, foreign countries are a very important facts in the Indian export-trade, therefore India had a vital interest in the economic recovery of Europe. When the post-war boom collapsed it hit India hard and for a year or two the export trade reeled under the shock. The progress of the Dawes Plan and the measures taken under the League of Nations to assist Austria and Hungary back to industrial health had a special bearing on the prosperity of India; they have been elements of importance in inducing her recovery of prosperity.

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa, the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East, and in some years to the western ports of North and South America. Therefore whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

I.—GENERAL.

The value of total exports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 300 crores as compared with Rs 385 crores in 1925-26, showing a reduction of about 20 per cent. The most important factor that contributed to this decrease was the heavy fall in the world prices of raw materials, particularly of cotton and jute. The value of imports showed some slight expansion, being valued at Rs 231 crores as against Rs. 226 crores, an increase of approximately 2 per cent.

Imports.—Imports of cotton piecegoods increased by 224 million yards [illegible] 14 per cent in [illegible] to 788 [illegible] yards, while in va[illegible]e the corresponding increase was only of Rs 51 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods rose from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 17½ crores and coloured goods from nearly Rs 16 crores to Rs. 17¼ crores while grey goods, notwithstanding an increase of 39 million yards in quantity, fell from Rs 2[illegible] crores to Rs. 19⅝ crores. Imports of cotton twist and yarn were valued at Rs. 6⅝ crores against Rs 7¾ crores in the preceding year. The imports of sugar increased by 15 per cent in quantity from 805,000 tons to 924,000 tons and by 21 per cent in value from Rs. 16 crores to Rs [illegible]9 [illegible] r In iron and steel th[illegible] quant[illegible]y imported [illegible] by 4 per cent from 884,000 tons to 846,000 tons and the value [illegible]y per cent.

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and nonwork declined from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 14 crores. The imports of railway plant and rolling-stock on private account receded from Rs 5 crores to Rs. 3½ crores. *Imports of hardware* and motorcars were valued at Rs. 5 crores and Rs 3 crores respectively, as in the preceding year Mineral oils fell away from 200 million gallons to 183 million gallons in quantity and from Rs 10 crores to Rs. 9 crores in value. The value of imported provisions rose from Rs 4½ crores to Rs 5¼ crores Alizarine and aniline dyes increased in quantity from 10½ million lbs. to 15 million lbs. while in value there was an advance by Rs 27 lakhs to Rs 1,70 lakhs. A larger quantity of foreign cotton was absorbed to 700 tons valued at Rs. 5 crores against 17,500 tons valued at Rs 3¾ crores in the preceding year. Imports of liquors and paper were valued at Rs. 3 53 lakhs and Rs. 2,78 lakhs showing increases of Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 28 lakhs respectively over imports in the preceding year

Exports.—The total value of raw cotton and cotton manufactures exported fell from Rs. 103 crores to Rs. 70 crores Raw cotton declined by 24 per cent. in quantity from 743 000 tons to 580,000 tons and by 38 per cent in value from Rs. 95 crores to Rs. 58¾ crores. Raw jute increased in quantity by 9 per cent. from 647,000 tons to 708,000 tons but, as the previous year's high range of prices was not maintained, decreased in value by 29 per cent from Rs. 38 crores to Rs 26¾ crores Exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth also increased in quantity, while the value realised fell. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures shipped fell from Rs. 97 crores to Rs. 80 crores Exports of foodgrains fell from 3 063,000 tons to 2 420,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 48 crores to Rs. 39 crores in value. Shipment of rice fell from 2,549,000 tons valued at Rs. 39¾ crores to 2,035,000 tons valued at nearly Rs. 3½ crores and of wheat from 212,000 tons valued at Rs 3¾ crores to 176,000 tons valued at Rs. 2¼ crores. Exports of barley and pulse also decreased Tea showed an improvement shipments increasing in quantity by 23 million lbs. and in value by Rs 2 crores to 349 million lbs valued at Rs. 29 crores. The total quantity of oilseeds exported again decreased by 412,000 tons to 838,000 tons while the value of the shipments fell by Rs. 10½ crores to Rs. 10 crores

Balance of Trade—The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India which reached the record figure of Rs. 161 crores in 1925-26 fell to Rs. 79 crores. As might be expected therefore there was a contraction in India's absorption of the precious metals, the net imports of treasure being Rs. 39 crores against Rs. 52 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of gold amounted to nearly Rs 19½ crores or Rs. 15¼ crores less than in 1925-26 while the net imports of silver showed a small increase of Rs. 3 crores from Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 20 crores owing to reduced shipments of white metal to China.

Index Numbers.—The trend of prices in India and abroad, particularly in the United Kingdom, Japan and America, India's three best customers, was, on the whole, downward, in spite of large increases in the prices of certain commodities affected by the coal strike in the United Kingdom Th i fl uence of the coal w h w ff b h al es of raw cotton and textile goods. The "Statist" wholesale price index number fell from 136 ? to 123.5, the Bank of Japan from 238.9 to 2 ? ?, and in the United States of America the Bradstreet's index number from 12.9 to 12.5. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta fell from 149 to 146.

Rupee Exchange.—The sterling value of the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d throughout the year, the highest and lowest quotation for telegraphic transfers on London being 1s 6 1/32d and 1s 5 ¾d, respectively. At times however, the rate showed a tendency to weaken and on one occasion in December, 1926 the Government of India had to resort to selling sterling on London, to keep rates on the 1s. 6d basis These sales amounted to £1,425 000 during the year and were made at the rate of 1s. 5¾d. to the rupee.

Bank Rates—In the money market, conditions were exceptionally easy. In the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 6 per cent, but dropped to 5 per cent on the 20th May. For the six months from June to the end of December the rate remained at 4 per cent. Thereafter seasonal demands for money combined with special reasons for hesitancy in the exchange market led to a gradual rise in the Bank rate to 7 per cent. on the 9th February 1927, which was maintained until the close of the year.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures which compare the price and yield per cent of 3½ per cent. Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past twelve years show how greatly India's credit has improved within recent years :—

	Price.	Yield per cent.
	Rs. a	
1916 . ..	81 4	4 3
1917 . .	69 0	5 1
1918 .	67 0	5.2
1919 ..	71 0	4 9
1920 . .	60 0	5.8
1921 ..	56 0	6.2
1922 .. .	55 8	6.3
1923 . .	61 0	5.7
1924	67 0	5 2
1925 .	67 14	5 2
1926	74 6	4.7
1927	78 11	4 4

Tariff Changes.—Certain minor changes in the tariff were introduced with effect from April 1926, such as the removal of the import duty on stick or seed lac and hay-presses, the reduction of the rates of duty on saccharine and saccharine tablets and on certain items of textile machinery and the imposition of specific duties in place of *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on portland cement and on mineral oils used for batching and for lubrication. These were fully dealt with in last year's review. The improvement in financial position enabled the Government of India to effect important reductions in customs duties with effect from 1st March 1927 The import duty on motor cars has been reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent, *ad valorem* and on tyres from 30 per cent to 15 per cent with a view to encouraging the development of motor transport in India The import duty of 15 per cent on rubber seeds and a pmps has been a he special

representation of the Government of Burma, in order to assist rubber cultivation. The export duty of Rs. 1-8 per 100 lbs. on tea has also been abolished and measures have been taken to compensate for the loss of revenue arising therefrom by making the whole of the non-agricultural income of the tea companies liable to income-tax. On the other hand the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been raised from Re. 1-0 to Rs. 1-8 per lb. The other important changes introduced were made in pursuance of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, which was enacted on the recommendations of the Tariff Board

Tariff Board's Report on the Steel Industry in India—The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, which granted protection to the Indian steel industry, was due to expire on the 31st March 1927. As provided in that Act, the Tariff Board was directed to make a fresh enquiry as to the necessity for further continuance of protection, and the degree of protection required. They accordingly made a very careful examination of the whole position in 1926 and submitted a report to the Government of India recommending the continuance of protection on certain lines for a further period of seven years. The system of bounties was to be abolished and the protection was to be afforded by means of customs duties only. The Board proposed a double scale of duties, a basic duty fixed with reference to the price of British steel and leviable on steel coming from all countries and an additional duty based on the difference between British and continental prices and leviable on non-British steel only. In their opinion this was necessary in order to secure an equitable distribution of the burden over the different classes of consumers and to ensure the stability of the scheme of protection. They also recommended that the basic duty should not be modified until after a statutory enquiry to be held not earlier than 1933-34, but suggested that the Governor General in Council should be vested with power to vary the additional duty in either direction on a consideration of variations in the price of non British steel. The Board proposed very little material change in the list of protected iron and steel manufactures except that in the case of plates and sheets the protection was proposed to be extended to chequered plates and to sheets of all descriptions excluding those coated with metal other than tin or zinc. In the case of tin plates the protective duty was to be reduced from Rs 85 to Rs 48 per ton.

The Government of India accepted the main recommendations and introduced a bill in the Indian Legislature to give effect to them. The Bill was accepted by the legislature and came into force on the 1st April 1927. The duty on unwrought zinc was also removed from 1st April 1927.

PREFERENCES BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

		Full rate	Preferential rate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coffee	per cwt.	0 14 0	0 11 8
Currants	,,	0 2 0	Free.
Raisins and other dutiable fruits	,,	0 7 0	Free.
Tea	per lb.	0 0 4	Five-sixths of full rate.
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured—			
Containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture—			
Unstripped	,,	0 8 10	0 6 9¼
Stripped	,,	0 8 10½	0 6 9¾
Containing less than 10 per cent of moisture—			
Unstripped	,,	0 9 9½	0 7 6¾
Stripped	,,	0 9 10	0 7 6¾
Manufactured—			
Cigars	,,	0 16 10	0 12 11¼
Lace and embroidery	ad valorem	33⅓ per cent.	Two-thirds of full rate
Silk, raw and manufactured	per lb	Rates varying from 1s. to 7s 9d.	Five-sixths of full rate

II.—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Cotton manufactures (Rs. 65,05 lakhs)—The import figures showed advances over the previous year's figures in all the principal items except cotton twist and yarn. The year did not, however, fulfil, in the measure expected the hopes of a brisk re[illegible]al of trade that w[illegible] re [illegible] [illegible]tained during [illegible]he [illegible]arly part of [illegible]928 During [illegible] first three [illegible] o[illegible] the year the tendency generally was to buy only for immediate requirements and in view of the falling market in raw cotton this attitude was fully justified The import trade took a more buoyant turn towards the latter part of the year and during January and F[illegible]b[illegible] a fair [illegible]olume of orders was placed with the Lan[illegible]ashir[illegible] mills.

... different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past four years and during the pre-war 1913-14. When comparing the 19... value figures with those of the previous year, it should be remembered that the purchases in 1926-27 were made on a much lower basis.

Imports of cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	7 94	9.60	7,77	6.62
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached) .. .	25,45	23,06	28,49	21,89	19,62
White (bleached) . .	14 29	15,44	20,23	15,99	17 53
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17,86	17,69	20 02	15,92	17,22
Fents of all descriptions.. .	54	65	68	70	64
TOTAL PIECEGOODS ..	58,14	56,84	69,42	54,50	55,01

Imports of cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924 25	1925-26	1926-27
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Hosiery	1,29	94	1.12	1,40	1,47
Handkerchiefs and shawls ..	85	23	31	22	19
Thread	39	71	73	84	74
Other sorts	1.52	82	1,08	94	1,02
GRAND TOTAL ..	60 90	67,48	82,32	65,67	65,05

Cotton Twist and Yarn (Rs 6,62 lakhs)—The imports under this head registered a still further fall both in value and in quantity review. The total quantity imported amounted only to 49 million lbs. as against 56 millions in 1924-25 and 52 millions in 1925-26. The value of the imports was only Rs. 6,62 lakhs as compared with Rs. 77,7 lakhs.

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached a record figure of 807 million lbs while the imports, which receded to 49 4 million lbs., showed a fall of 4 per cent, as compared with 1925-26 and of 12 per cent, as compared with 1924-25.

The United Kingdom's share in the total trade n Cotton wist and yarn f om 3 pe cent. in 1925-26 to 41 per cent. Japan's share receded from 65 per cent. to 54 per cent.

Cotton Piece-goods (Rs. 55,01 lakhs).—The total imports of piece-goods, including fents, during 1926-27 showed an increase in quantity of 224 million yards over the previous year of 14 per cent, but the corresponding increase in value was only Rs 51 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods contributed most to the increase, the imports rising by 106 million yards to 571 million yards, while coloured goods showed an increase of 82 million yards and grey goods of 39 million yards. In value white goods increased from Rs 15,99 lakhs to Rs 17,53 lakhs and coloured, printed and dyed goods from Rs. 15,92 lakhs to Rs 17,22 lakhs but grey goods declined from Rs 21,89 lakhs to Rs. 19,62 lakhs as the ... quantity was not sufficient to com... te o the fall in prices

preceding year. It was a rise of 6 per cent. in quantity but a fall of 5 per cent. in value, owing to a drop in prices.

Artificial Silk (Rs. 4,22 lakhs).—The market for artificial silk in India is steadily expanding. From 1924-25 the rate of increase in the imports has been very rapid. As compared with the previous year imports of artificial silk yarn during 1926-27 showed a remarkable rise of 116 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value. Italy forged ahead of her competitors and supplied 3,843,179 lbs against 392,688 lbs. in 1924-25, and 1,309,257 lbs. in 1925-26. The United Kingdom lost ground slightly, her consignments falling from 761,000 lbs. to 655,000 lbs. In imports of piece goods of cotton and artificial silk also there was a substantial rise, the consignments increasing from 15 million yards to nearly 42 million yards.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses and confectionery, still further increased and amounted to 826,900 tons, a rise of 13 per cent. over the preceding year, and 23 per cent. as compared with 1924-25. The value of the imports rose by 21 per cent. to Rs 18,37 lakhs. Sugar ranked second in importance in the list of imports while in the preceding year it had taken but the third place. A feature of the imports during the year was the increase in the takings of beet sugar partly at the expense of Java sugar. This is attributable to the firmness of the Java market as a result of a poor outturn in 1926-27.

The total area under sugarcane in India advanced from 2,679,000 acres in 1925-26 to 2,9?0,080 acres in 1926-27 and the total production of raw sugar (*gur*) from 2,977,000 tons to 3,208,000 tons.

The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1925-26, amounted to 90,270 tons as compared with 67,400 tons in 1924-25 and 94,700 tons in 1923-24.

Metals and Manufactures thereof—(Rs. 23,82 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof decreased by 4 per cent. in quantity from 945,000 tons to 909,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value from Rs. 25½ to nearly Rs 24 crores.

Iron and Steel.—(Rs. 16,73 lakhs.)—The year 1926 witnessed the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom, a strike which had virtually paralysed the iron and steel industry of Great Britain.

These facts had their influence on the Indian trade returns. The supplies from the United Kingdom were restricted throughout the period of stoppage and a larger proportion than usual of the Indian import trade went to Germany and Belgium.

Manufactured iron and steel imported (excluding pig and old iron or steel) decreased by 5 per cent. in value from 879,000 tons to 838,000 tons and by 7 per cent. in value from Rs. 18,03 lakhs to 16,70 lakhs.

The noticeable feature of the year's trade was the high proportion of the imports from the Continent, Belgium supplying 257,000 tons or 30.4 per cent and Germany 79,000 tons or 9.3 per cent. as compared with 220,000 tons (25.9 per cent.) and 30,000 tons (?-8 per cent.) respectively in 1925-26.

Other Metals.—(Rs. 7,06 lakhs).—Imports of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof increased in quantity from 62,000 tons to 64,000 tons but decreased in value from Rs 7,28 lakhs to Rs. 7,06 lakhs.

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 14,60 lakhs).—The engineering industries of the United Kingdom which were able to work on previous stocks or on imported material were less seriously affected by the coal stoppage than was expected. In the year the imports of all kinds of machinery (including belting for machinery and printing presses) receded to the fourth place in order of importance in India's import trade, and were valued at Rs. 14,60 lakhs as compared with Rs 15,87 lakhs in 1925-26.

Railway plant and Rolling Stock (Rs. 6,09 lakhs).—Imports on private and Government account combined under this head which, since 1st April 1925, excludes rails, chairs, fishplates etc., were valued at Rs 6,09 lakhs (Rs. 3,26 lakhs private and Rs. 2,83 lakhs Government) as compared with Rs. 8,14 lakhs (Rs. 5,99 lakhs private and Rs. 3,15 lakhs Government) in 1925-26.

Motor Vehicles (Rs. 5,09 lakhs).—The increase in the imports of motor vehicles was well maintained. Lower prices stimulated the growing motor car habit and the further extension of motor transport in India. With the improvement of the financial position of the Government of India it has been found possible to reduce the rate of duty on motor cars from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and on pneumatic tyres and tubes to 15 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from 1st March 1927. The absence of a net work of good roads and the limitations on the loads allowed on bridges are two important factors which still operate against the more rapid development of motor transport in India. The number of motor cars imported rose by 3 per cent, from 12,757 in 1925-26 to 13,197 in 1926-27 and their value by 4 per cent. from Rs. 2,82 lakhs to Rs. 2,94 lakhs. The British light car is steadily growing in popularity and advancing its position in the market although Canada and the United States of America still maintain their predominant place in this trade.

The total value of the imports of hardware excluding cutlery and electroplated ware decreased slightly from Rs. 5,20 lakhs to Rs 5,07 lakhs in 1926-27. The reduction is particularly noticeable in the imports of metal lamps, while implements and tools and builders' hardware recorded an increase. The other items specified have remained fairly constant during the last two years.

Mineral Oil. (Rs. 8,89 lakhs).—Mineral oils imported into British India comprise mainly kerosene oil, fuel oils and lubricating oils. The total imports of all kinds of mineral oils from foreign countries declined to 184 million gallons valued at Rs 8,89 lakhs from 200 million gallons valued at Rs 10,05 lakhs in 1925-26. This represented a fall of 8 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value.

Provisions. (Rs. 5,50 lakhs).—The total value of imported provisions rose by Rs. 85 lakhs from Rs 4,65 lakhs in 1925-26 to Rs. 5,50 lakhs in 1926-27. Almost all the principal items included under this head [illegible] and

bottled provisions farinaceous and patent foods condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, cocoa and chocolate, butter and ghee contributed to this increase.

Liquors (Rs 3,53 lakhs).—The total quantity of foreign liquors imported rose by 10 per cent. from 5,695,000 gallons in 1925-26 to 6,261,000 gallons in 1926-27. In value however, the rise was not proportionate to the increase in the quantity, the total imports being to the extent of Rs. 3 53 lakhs, showing only a 6 per cent increase over that of the preceding year. Of the total quantity of liquors imported consisted of ale, beer and porter, 34 per cent of spirits and 5 per cent. of wines, etc.

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs. 3,08 lakhs).—The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported rose by 15 per cent. from 87,400 tons in 1925-26 to 100,400 tons in 1926-27. In respect of value there was also an increase of 10 per cent. from Rs. 2,81 lakhs to Rs 3,08 lakhs, the prices having remained fairly steady throughout the year.

Chemicals (Rs. 2,44 lakhs).—The value of the imports of chemicals rose from Rs. 2,03 lakhs in 1925-26 to Rs. 2,44 lakhs in 1926-27. Prices of chemicals in the United Kingdom, from which the major share of the imports is drawn, remained remarkably steady throughout the year, in spite of the disturbances caused by the coal strike. As in the preceding year soda compounds accounted for 43 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported in 19 at Rs. 1,05 lakhs as on in 1925-26.

Cigarettes.—The du port duty on cigarett prices had the eff ct trade in cigarettes rose from 3,412,000 lbs to 4,175,000 lbs. valued a 27,

The United Kingdom largest supplier and a n 99 per cent. of the tra le from 3 377 000 lbs val to 4,142,000 lbs val ied a

Jute and Jute Manufa The total weight of jute exported incr ased 1,568,000 tons but the from Rs. 97 crores to lower prices. Of the to raw jute accounted for manufactures 67 per ce and 51 per cent. respe following statement co exported during 1913 1 three years :—

	1913 14	1
Jute (in thousand tons)		
Bags (in million)		
Cloth (in million yards)		

EXPORTS.

Date.	B. Twills.		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz	
	Near	Forward.	Near	Forward
	Rs a.	Rs a	Rs a.	Rs a
1926—				
September, 28 ..	50 12	48 8 to 47 0	14 12	14 8 to 14 6
October, 26 ..	5[illegible] 8	50 0 to 47 8	15 [illegible]	14 12 to 14 6
November, 30 ..	49 4	47 12 to 47 8	14 4	14 1 to 14 4
December, 21 ..	49 4	49 0 to 48 8	14 10	14 10 to 14 1[illegible]
1927—				
January, 25	47 12	47 12 to 47 8	14 7	14 [illegible] to 14 8
February, 22	48 8	48 8 to 48 0	14 [illegible]	14 9 to 14 11
March, 29	49 4	49 0 to 48 4	[illegible]	15 8 to [illegible] 4

Co..on .R. .8,60 . h , ... accompanied by a record American Indian crop accompanied by a record American crop following on the top of the two large crops of 1925 and 1924 affected the exports of raw cotton from India which fell in quantity by 24 per cent. and in value by 38 per cent. The Indian cotton crop of 1926-27 was estimated at 4,973,000 (400 lbs. each) as compared with 6,250,000 bales in 1925-26 and 6,088,000 bales in 1924-25. The American crop of 1926 was estimated at 18,618,000 bales (23,272,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) exceeding the outturn of 1925 by 2,514,000 bales (3,142,000 bales of 400 lbs. each). The Egyptian crop of 1926 was estimated at 1,789,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 1,946,000 bales in 1925 and 1,797,000 bales in 1924.

Cotton Manufactures—(Rs. 10,75 lakhs).—The appointment of a Tariff Board to enquire into the condition of the textile industry to examine the causes of depression and to report on the measures required for alleviation, was mentioned in last year's review. The Board whose report has recently been published has found that the depression is to a large extent due to world causes. In India itself the depression has been more acute in Bombay than in other centres, and this is attributed partly to causes for which the mill-owners themselves are responsible, partly to the competition of Japan and partly to the competition of mills in other parts of India, which are favoured by proximity to raw material and consuming markets and cheaper labour supply. Under the first head they lay stress on the undue conservatism of the industry and insufficient diversification of production. The Board also found that the industry in India is placed in an unfair position *vis a vis* Japan, owing to the inferior conditions of labour prevailing at present in that country. The majority of the Board recommended, among other things, a bounty for a period of four years, of 1 anna per pound or its equivalent on the spinning of higher counts of yarn, based on the output of an average of 15 per cent. of the total working spindleage in a mill. They also proposed an additional duty of 4 per cent. on all imported cotton piecegoods. The Government of India in their resolution on the report have disagreed with the necessity for a bounty on the spinning of high counts of yarn, as a long established industry, such as the cotton textile industry in Bombay, should need no stimulus at the cost of the general taxpayer if such a development is in its own interests. They also consider that the advantage which Japan has over India in the manufacture of piecegoods on account of inferior labour conditions is sufficiently covered by the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent. on imports. They have, however, agreed to introduce legislation with a view to remove, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board, the import duty on machinery and certain mill stores, for a period of three years subject to certain conditions *e.g.* the desirability of encouraging the manufacture in India of such machinery or stores; and legislation in order (1) to modify the import duty on cotton yarn from 5 per cent to 5 per cent. or 1½ annas per pound whichever is higher, and to reduce the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from ... per cent ... per cent. The ... proposals of the Tariff Board are still under consideration.

Cotton Yarn (R. . 09 ... ...). T.. p..d ction of yarn in Indian mills in 1926-27 totalled 807 million lbs. as compared with 687 million lbs in 1925-27 and 719 million lbs 1924-25 and 683 million lbs. in 1913-14.

Exports of yarn increased from nearly 32 million lbs to 41½ million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average for the quinquennium 1914-15 to 1918-19 was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs.

The total production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1926-27 showed a noticeable increase of 16 per cent. in quantity as compared with the previous year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was, however, very nearly the same as in 1925-26 the percentages being 8.7 in 1926-27 and 8.4 in 1925-26 as compared with 9.2 in 1924-25.

Foodgrains and Flour—(Rs. 39,25 lakhs). Foodgrains, pulse and flour contributed a still smaller share to the export trade of the country. Compared with the average annual shipments in the pre-war quinquennium, the exports registered a decline in quantity of 45 per cent. while as compared with 1925-26 the quantity fell by 21 per cent. and the value by 18 per cent. The total exports during the year amounted to 2,429,000 tons valued at Rs. 39¼ crores as compared with 3,063,000 tons valued at Rs. 48 crores in 1925-27. All the important items showed decreases, rice not in the husk falling by 514,000 tons or 20 per cent. wheat by 36,000 tons or 17 per cent. while exports of barley were only 1,600 tons compared with 42,000 tons in the preceding year. Pulses declined by 21,000 tons to 118,000 tons.

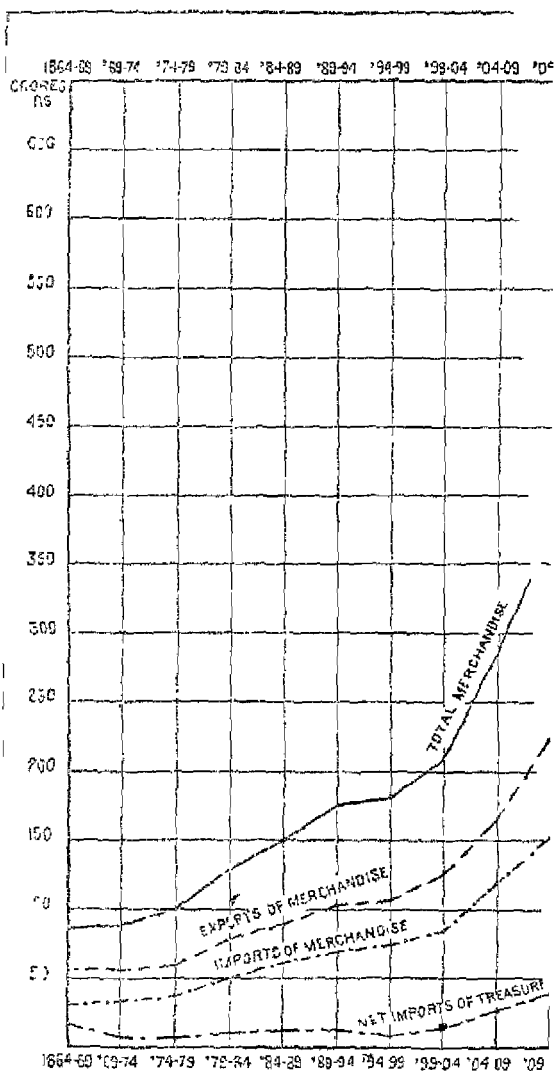
Tea—(Rs. 29,04 lakhs). The total production of tea in India in 1926 is estimated at 393 million lbs. as compared with 364 million lbs. in 1925 and 375 million lbs. in 1924. Assam as usual contributes the largest share, her outturn being 62 per cent. of the total production, while Northern India excluding Assam contributes 25 per cent. and Southern India 13 per cent. The total area under tea in 1926 was 740,000 acres against 728,000 acres in 1925.

Oilseeds (Rs. 19,09 lakhs).—The exports of oilseeds showed a large decrease of 33 per cent. in quantity from 1,250,000 tons in 1925-27 to 838,000 tons in 1926-27, while in value there was a drop of 36 per cent. from Rs. 29,64 lakhs to Rs. 19,09 lakhs.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 14,53 lakhs).—The export figures under this head show no striking variations. Shipments of raw hides and skins amounted to 50,627 tons which was only 200 tons less than the exports of the previous year. Fifty five per cent. of the exports under this head consisted of raw hides which amounted to 27,800 tons valued at Rs. 2,57 lakhs as compared with 28,400 tons valued at Rs. 3,21 lakhs shipped in the preceding year.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 7,21 lakhs).—The total exports ... ores ... ted to ... 584,000 tons ... 926- or 1 ... 000 ... less than in the preceding year.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India durin
(1864-69 to 1919-24): Quinquennial avera

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)

M[illegible]ng[illegible]ne[illegible]e O[illegible]e [illegible] ore which represents about [illegible] per cent. of the total quantity of ores exported decreased from 64,000 tons to 436,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,54 lakhs to Rs. 1,49 lakhs in value.

Coal—(Rs. 81 lakhs). The arrangement made for the grading of coal and the grant of certificates for coal intended for export referred to in the previous year's review helped the Indian coal trade to recover slowly from the effects of competition and to strengthen its position in adjacent markets. It also received an unex[illegible] year [illegible] shortage caused by the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom. The prices realised were not very attractive but they helped to clear the accumulated stocks. Exports of coal rose by 168 per cent. in quantity from 240,000 tons in 1925-26 to 643,000 tons in 1926-27 and by 134 per cent. in value from Rs. 34½ lakhs to Rs. 81 lakhs.

Re-Exports.—The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported showed a further decline to Rs. 8 crores from Rs. 10¼ corres in 1925-26 and Rs. 13½ crores in 1924-25.

IMPORTS.

—	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	64.1	54 1	51 1	47.8
Germany	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.2
Java	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.2
Japan	2.6	6.9	8.0	7.1
United States of America	2.6	5 7	6 7	7 9
Belgium	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9
Austria and Hungary	2.3	.4	.5	.7
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.5
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1.5	1 1	1.3	1 8
France	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.5
Mauritius	1.3	1.5	.2	..
Italy	1.2	1 6	1.9	2.7
China	9	1.1	1 2	1.4
Netherlands	.8	1.2	1.6	2.0
Australia	.5	3	.6	7
Hongkong	.5	.5	.4	.4
Dutch Borneo	.4	.3	.3	.4
Ceylon	.4	.6	.7	.6
Switzerland	.3	.7	.7	.9
East Africa and Zanzibar	.3	2.0	1.8	1.0

EXPORTS.

—	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	23.4	25.5	21 0	21.5
Germany	10.6	7.1	7 0	6.6
Japan	9.1	14.3	15 0	13.3
United States of America	8.7	8 8	10 4	11.1
France	7.1	5.3	5.5	4.5
Belgium	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.9
Austria and Hungary	4 0	.2	..	.1
Ceylon	3.6	3.7	2.9	4.8
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3.2	1.5	2 4	2 6
Italy	3.1	5.9	6.0	3.7
Hongkong	3.1	.9	.8	1.0
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.1
China	2.3	2.4	4 0	3.7
Central and South America	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.1
Netherlands	1.7	2.0	2 0	2.0
Australia	1.6	1.3	2 0	2.5
East Africa and Zanzibar	1 0	1.2	.5	.6
Russia	9	0·5	0.5	.3
Spain	.8	1 5	1.3	.9
Java	8	·7	1·2	1·0

Balance of Trade.—The surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 79 crores which was less than half of the record figure of the preceding year, when the credit balance stood at Rs 161 crores, having progressively risen from Rs. 155 cr crores in 1923-24 and R

The following table sh and bullion on private three years as compared the pre-war, war and post

	Gold.		Silv
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports
Average of pre-war period . ..	32,70	3,92	10 88
Average of war period	10,60	2,09	4,36
Average of post-war period	21,57	9,03	14 18
1924-25	74,29	36	24 [illegible]6
1925-26	35,23	38	19 85
1926-27	19,50	10	21 66

The Indian Stores Departm

The Indian Stores Department was instituted on 1st January 1922, after a specially appointed officer had during the preceding year investigated its possible sphere of work. The Government of India nearly half a century previously enunciated the policy of purchasing for State use stores of indigenous origin or manufacture rather than stores produced or manufactured abroad and for many years before the creation of the new department the rules governing stores purchase for public departments prescribed that subject to certain conditions as to quality and so forth preference should be given to articles manufactured wholly or in part in India. Revisions of these rules to make them better serve the purpose for which they were drafted were from time to time made but as Indian industrial development progressed and as Indian nationalism increased complaints that the policy presumed to be embodied in the rules was not in effect carried out grew in volume The Indian Industrial Commission found that the industrial resources of the country were far from sufficiently utilised by Government Departments but that the reason was not due to restrictions in the stores purchase rules but to the failure of the Departments fully to avail themselves of the scope which the rules offered. They [illegible] to lack of inf[illegible] as to [illegible] and market values of supplies and to the absence of

agencies and they con expert agency for the of stores required should be established Committee which the appointed to advise t unanimously supported and Government with Secretary of State accep recommendation. The ment was thereupon in

It was designed prim requirements of the Cen ments and with those o tions directly controlled India, it being imposs Constitution for the G compel the Provincial to utilise its services T at the same time invite Provincial Government authorities, company other public or semi pub

Organisation.—The of the Stores Departme January 1922 included.

A Chie[illegible] o

A I[illegible] of Inspe

A [illegible] of Purch

A Director of Textiles Purchase.

An Assistant Chief Controller.

The designation of the Director of Textiles Purchase was early changed to Deputy Director of Purchase (Textiles) and within the first year an Assistant Controller of Textiles Purchase was appointed. The Departments growth has thus from its beginning constantly broadened and accelerated. The preliminary organisation was instituted temporarily but the department and its organisation were before the end of 1922 put on a permanent basis. The offices of Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House at Alipur and of the Metallurgical Inspector at Jamshedpur, hitherto under the direct administration of the Industries and Labour Department, were in July 1922 absorbed in the new organisation.

The Functions of the new Department were early indicated as being—

(a) To act, subject to certain limitations, as a [illegible] ncy and in an ad- [illegible] connected with the [illegible] idest sense for the public service on behalf of all Central Departments of Government and of the minor Local Governments and also on behalf of such major Local Governments, company worked railways, Corporations, Port Trusts, Municipalities and similar quasi-public bodies and Indian States as may desire to avail themselves of its assistance;

(b) To scrutinise the Home indents of all Central Departments, minor Local Governments and such other authorities as utilise its services with a view to ensure attention to the encouragement of Indian industries, so conducting its operations in this respect as to prevent the purchase of articles of non-Indian manufacture when goods of indigenous production of suitable quality and price are obtainable;

(c) To purchase and inspect in India for central departments and other buyers on the lines above indicated certain specified commodities;

(d) To inspect stores purchased otherwise than through the agency of the department;

(e) To draw up for the approval of departments and others which effect their purchases through the department specifications of the various classes of stores in demand and if so desired to advise and assist departments and others which make their own purchases in the preparation of specifications and the standardisation of patterns;

(f) To act as a central bureau of information on all matters affecting the purchase of stores and their prices, particularly with reference to the extent of Indian manufactures and their capacity from time to time.

In order to secure the benefit of the accumulated experience of over sixty years of purchase and inspection work in the foremost markets of the world which had been acquired by the India Store Department in London, advantage was tak n of the presence of the Director of [illegible] and [illegible] on leave in England [illegible] d pute him to examine the system in force in the London organisation with a view to the embodiment of what was useful to the Indian Stores Department in its organisation and methods. It was at the outset decided that the Department should be quasi-commercial and self-supporting, charging a small percentage upon the cost of its purchases and other minimum fees in other branches of activity to defray its establishment and other costs.

Past Year's Work.—By 1925 the Department had become represented in most of the chief industrial and commercial centres of India had attracted a fairly large clientele and was conducting operations on a large scale. The latest report on its operations, that for the financial year 1926-27, shows that during that year the value of the purchases effected by it was Rs 3,98,82,000, which was an increase of 45 per cent. on the figure for the next preceding year. In the case of textile goods those purchased in India represented 97 per cent of the total. The bulk of the purchases of engineering and allied stores was, as they have always been, of articles of overseas manufacture. A development in this respect recently made is an arrangement with the Consulting Engineers of the High Commissioner in London for them to open a branch in India. Government will bear the overhead charges involved in this, but will otherwise pay the engineers nothing for their work, and the development will place at the disposal of the Stores Department the Consulting Engineers' expert knowledge and acquaintance of world markets and foreign manufacturing firms in regard to heavy engineering supplies, such as railway engines, great bridge-work and so forth. This will enable the Stores Department to take over from the High Commissioner and the Indian Store Department under his control in London the purchase of these heavier supplies and to develop their adopted policy of inviting tenders in terms of rupees in India instead of in sterling in London.

The numbers of Europeans and Indians holding gazetted appointments in the Department at the end of 1926-27 were 29 and 24 respectively. The number of authorities, comprising not only Departments of the State, both Central and Provincial, but also public bodies such as Company railways and Municipalities, Indian States and a number of private firms, availing themselves of the services of the Department is rapidly increasing. A number of the major Provincial Governments have promulgated rules for the purchase of stores and most of these provide for the utilisation of the Department. The Central Provinces have designated the Department one of the agencies to be employed and the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab have appointed the Department their sole purchasing agency. The Government of Bombay have prescribed that all purchases in India above Rs. 500 in value, whether of indigenous or imported stores, except plant and machinery and component parts shall normally be made through the Department. They have also directed that all indents upon the Indian Store Department in London shall be forwarded through the Indian Stores Department.

Investigations are continually made by the Department into the potentialities of Indian sources of supply. The list of approved contractors was in 1926-27 increased by 278 and application for registration from 109 other firms were rejected. During the same year 1928 indents on the India Store Department, London, of an estimated value of Rs 8,81,53,278, were received for scrutiny. The growth of the revenue of the Department has recently exceeded that of its expenditure and as a result there was in 1926-27 a marked decrease in the net deficit on revenue account, which in 1926-27 stood at about Rs 29,500 as compared with about Rs 2-15 lakhs in the last preceding year. The expenditure included in this calculation does not include pensions and contributions to provident fund, rents of Government buildings, cost of printing and stationery and certain other indirect charges and it is therefore calculated that considerable increase in the volume of business done must take place before the Department can be self-supporting in the true sense of the term.

Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Rs.	a.
Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20 ..	0	1
Affidavit or Declaration	2	0
Agreement or Memo. of Agreement—		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange	0	4
(b) If relating to sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, a. 2 for every Rs. 10,000 or part.		
(c) If not otherwise provided for ..	1	0
Appointment in execution of a power—		
(a) Of trustees	15	0
(b) Of property moveable or immoveable	30	0
Articles of Association of Company—		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ..	25	0
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	50	0
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	100	0
Articles of Clerkship	250	0
Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum	20	0
Bill of Exchange payable on demand ..	0	1

Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc. Rs. 200, a. 3; exc. Rs. 200, not exc. Rs. 400, a. 6; exc. Rs. 400, not exc. Rs. 600, a. 9; exc. Rs. 600, not exc. Rs. 800, a. 12; exc. Rs. 800, not exc. Rs. 1,000, a. 15; exc. Rs. 1,000, not exc. Rs. 1,200, R. 1 a. 2 exc. Rs. 1,200 not exc. Rs. 1,600 R. 1 a. 8 exc. Rs. 1,600 not exc. Rs. 2,500, Rs. 2 a. 4; exc. Rs 2,500, not exc. Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 7,500, Rs. 6 a. 12, exc. Rs. 7,500, not exc. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9, exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 15,000 Rs. 13 a. 8; exc. Rs. 15,000, not exc. Rs 20,000, Rs. 18; exc. Rs. 20,000, not exc Rs. 25,000, Rs. 22 a. 8; exc. Rs. 25,000, not exc. Rs. 30,000, Rs. 27; and for every add. Rs. 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 9.

Where payable at more than one year after date or sight, same duty as a Bond.

	Rs.	a.
Bill of Lading	0	8
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—		
Not exc. Rs. 10	0	2
Exc. Rs. 10, but not exc. Rs. 50 ..	0	4
Exc. Rs. 50, but not exc. Rs. 100 ..	0	8
Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc. Rs. 200	1	0
Exc. Rs. 200 & does not exc. Rs. 300	2	4
Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part	0	12
For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond Rs. 1,000	3	12
Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000, same duty as a Bond.		
In any other case	10	0
Cancellation	5	0
Certificate or other Document relating to Shares	0	2
Charter Party	2	0
Cheque	0	1
Composition—Deed	20	0
Conveyance, not being a Transfer—		
Not exceeding Rs. 50	0	8
Exceeding Rs. 50 not exceeding Rs. 100	1	0
Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	2	0
[Exceeding] Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	4	8

Rs a

For every Rs 500 or part in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 .. .. 1 8

For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000.. .. .. 7 8

Copy or Extract—If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee.. .. .. .. 1 0

In any other case 2 0

Counterpart or Duplicate—If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee —The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case 2 0

Delivery Order 0 1

Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil 500 0

In the case of an Attorney 500 0

Instrument—Apprenticeship 10 0

Divorce 2 0

Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt 20 0

Lease—Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved; over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long; in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with rent, same as Conveyance or amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered.

Letter—Allotment of Shares 0 2

Credit 0 2

License 10 0

Memo of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association 30 0

If not so accompanied 80 0

Notarial Act 2 0

Note or Memo. intimating the purchase or sale—

(*a*) Of any Goods exceeding in value Rs 20 .. .. 0 4

(*b*) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20—**Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 a 2 for every Rs 10 000 or part.**

***Note of Protest* by a Ship s Master**

Partnership—Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500 .. ..

In any other case .. .. ..

Dissolution of .. ..

Policy of Insurance—

(1) *Sea*—Where premium does not exceed rate of 2a., or ⅛ per cent. of amount insured .. .. ..

In any other case for Rs. 1,000 or part thereof .. ..

(2) *For time*—For every Rs. 1,000 or part insured, not exc. 6 months ..

Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months .. ..

If drawn in duplicate, for each part — Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.

(3) *Fire*—When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000.. .. ..

In any other case .. .. ..

In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any, chargeable under Art. 53 (*Receipt*).

(4) *Accident and Sickness*—Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only .. ..

In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part .. .. ..

(5) *Life, or other Insurance, not specifically provided for*—

For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part .. ..

If drawn in duplicate, for each part .. ..

Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium ..

In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another—¼ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.

Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule 1 of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods,

	Rs.	a.
merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, are liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance.		
Power of Attorney—		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1	0
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1	0
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally ..	10	0
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20	0
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a *Conveyance* for the amount of the consideration.		
In any other case, for each person authorised	2	0
Promissory Notes—		
(*a*) When payable on demand—		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250	0	1
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0	2
(iii) In any other case	0	4
(*b*) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand.		
Protest of Bill or Note	2	0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2	0
Proxy	0	2
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0	1
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		
(*a*) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
(*a*) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the		

	R
(*b*) In any other case	
Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.	
Security Bond—(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.	
(*b*) In any other case	
Settlement—The same duty as a Bond for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.	
Revocation of Settlement.—The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.	
Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.	
Shipping Order	
Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.	
In any other case	
Transfer of Shares—One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the share.	
Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.	
In any other case	
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act 1874, Section 31.	
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.	
Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.	
Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	
Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding	
W *for Goods*	

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the Indian Year Book. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be:—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different aid discordant elements that constitute the population of India;

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the Extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the difference between the Moderates and the Extremists was fundamental; the Extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi.

THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

It was in 1920 that Mr. Gandhi, who had only in the previous year unsuccessfully started his Passive Resistance struggle as a protest against the Rowlatt Act, conceived his idea of non-co-operation. Originally intended to be a protest against the British policy towards Turkey, the "fighting" of two other grievances was later on added to its first object, namely, the punishment of officials in the Punjab Martial Law regime and the securing of Swaraj for India. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali were able in 1920 to get the Calcutta Special Congress to endorse their programme of "progressive non violent non-co-operation" which was reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur, which, on Mr. Gandhi's motion, changed its old creed into "the attainment by India of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means." The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of a large number of active Congressmen with the result that the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 made a "grim resolve" to challenge the "repression movement" by appointing Mr. Gandhi as dictator and by resolving to start a "No Tax" campaign at Bardoli. The riots in Chauri Chaura in 1922, preceded by the Bombay riots in 1921 during the Prince of Wales' visit (see 1923 and 1924 editions of this book) opened Mr Gandhi's eyes to the impossibility of maintaining a non-violent atmosphere under exciting conditions. He suspended his proposed civil disobedience campaign and replaced it by what is known as the Bardoli Prog[illegible]e which suspended all the aggressive items of non-co-operation in favour of the promotion of inter-communal unity and khaddar. Soon after Mr. Gandhi was arrested for sedition, tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six years (See 1923 and 1924 editions.)

This turn of events threw cold water on the enthusiasm of non-co-operators who got discouraged. In order, therefore, to sound the country's readiness for aggressive action once more, the All-India Congress Committee appointed a Committee, known as the Civil Disobedience Committee, in June 1922. The Committee toured the country and in October, 1922, produced two reports, one favouring Council entry to offer obstruction to Government and the other recommending the adoption of the Bardoli programme. A battle royal ensued between the two parties at the Gaya Congress. The anti-Council Party won the day and the Councilites, led by the Congress President, Mr. C R Das, formed the Swarajya Party in order to push their own Council programme. The Swarajya Party by its continuous propaganda gained considerable support in the country [illegible] of public [illegible] on Coun[illegible] a large number of seats in various provincial Councils and in the Assembly. The annual Congress at Cocanada, under the presidentship of Mr Mahomed Ali, put an end to the Council entry controversy

THE CONGRESS IN 1924-26.

The Congress had an eventful career in 1924. Mr Gandhi, who had an attack of appendicitis of a serious form in the Zerowda Jail, was released by the Government of Bombay. Immediately, the No-Changers revived their hopes of fighting the Swarajists to a finish. After nearly six weeks' discussion, in May, 1924, Mr. Gandhi definitely dissociated himself from the Council Programme and the Swarajist obstructive policy; while the Swarajist leaders in a separate statement defended their policy. Public controversy again centred round the Council question. In the meanwhile, the Government of Bengal with the sanction of the Governor-General promulgated an Ordinance in order to check the forces of the growing revolutionary movement in Bengal. Under this Ordinance and under Regulation III of 1818 they effected several arrests including a few Swarajists. Mr. Gandhi went to Calcutta and, after a series of consultations with the Swarajist leaders, drew up what is now known as the Gandhi-Swarajist Pact by which Mr. Gandhi agreed to suspend the non co-operation movement and to recognise the Swarajists as the accredited representatives of the Congress on legislative bodies, while in return the Swarajists agreed to his spinning franchise which laid down 2,000 yards of hand-spun yarn every month as the subscription to Congress membership instead of the four annas a year as decided by the Nagpur Congress.

The Congress which met at Belgaum during Christmas week under Mr. Gandhi's presidency endorsed the Bengal Pact. Among the other resolutions passed by the Congress was one suspending the non-co-operation programme. Thus the movement received its final burial at the hands of the very author of its being. The policy of the Congress executive during the first half of 1925 was one of aimless drift. The death of Mr. C. R. Das demoralised the Swarajists. Mr. Gandhi promptly went to their rescue and at the end of the year the Swarajists' political programme was formally adopted by the Cawnpore Congress. Of a more far-reaching character was the split that occurred in the ranks of the Swarajists themselves at Cawnpore. Messrs Jayakar and Kelkar from Bombay and Dr. Moonje from the C. P. registered their emphatic protest and resigned their seats on the Legislatures professing thereby to liberate themselves from the Swarajist obligations and desiring to be free to propagate their own cult of Responsive Co-operation and acceptance of office.

The Responsive Co-operators, who had in the meanwhile strengthened their position and secured appreciable support to their creed of co-operation when possible and opposition when necessary, led the country's attack on the Swarajists.

The elections came and went. Generally speaking the Swarajists were ousted. What with the defeat sustained by the Congress [illegible] in the and the strength of the communal organisations the premier political organisation in the country namely, the Congress, lost its prestige considerably.

It was in this atmosphere that the 41st session of the Congress was held in Assam during Christmas week in 1926. After much heated discussion the Congress set its face against the acceptance of ministerships or other offices in the gift of the Government and approved of the policy of rejection of budgets and refusal of supplies until a response to the "national demand" was forthcoming. The hardy annual in the shape of a resolution setting complete independence as the goal of the country was opposed by Mr. Gandhi himself, and turned down by a large majority. The Congress fought shy of Hindu-Moslem dissensions although they had assumed serious proportions during the year and relegated them to the working Committee of the Congress.

Congress in 1927.

The year's Congress activities bore distinct traces of the character of the President, Mr S Srinivasa Iyengar—in particular, his inordinate ambition to glorify his presidency by the achievement at any price of communal and political unity and his general weakness resulting from a desire to placate opponents, humour friends and please all. It was an impossible task and impossible it proved to be. The decision of the Gauhati Congress against the acceptances by Congressmen of ministerships definitely alienated the Responsivists. The Liberals were claiming the Responsivists who were still in the Congress but not of it. While the political influence of the Congress in the country was confined to the handful of Swarajists with their dull and destructive tactics, the communal tension was worsening day by day leading to alarmingly frequent outbreaks of riots and minor disturbances. Every Hindu procession particularly in Northern India, and every Mahomedan festival became a "head-line event" and it was with much relief that one read " . . . . passed off quietly." This communal antagonism was doubtless a disquieting feature of the country's advance and the leaders were not blind to it But frantic efforts were productive of no more than pious paper resolutions which were broken before the ink had dried. The year was full of such instances.

The first move of importance in the direction of communal unity was what were known as the Delhi proposals, which a body of leading Mussulmans gathered at Delhi offered at the instance of Mr. Jinnah to the Hindu community It was thought that the quarrels between the two communities were ultimately traceable to the existence of separate electorates, hence it was sought to abolish them. Although a minority community, the Mahomedans, according to the Delhi proposals, agreed to joint electorates with reservation of seats, provided Sind was constituted a separate province and Reforms were introduced in the N. W. F. Provinces and Baluchistan. The proposals met with mixed reception opinion being divided even inside the

Congress Camp. The Responsivists, almost all of whom are ardent supporters of the Hindu Mahasabha principles, were unwilling to accede to the conditions under which the separate electorates were surrendered. Their attitude stiffened up the wavering Mussalmans into withdrawing the offer. Ultimately, however, the proposals were formally accepted by the All-India Congress Committee which met in Bombay, not without mental reservations on the part, perhaps, of everyone concerned. The leaders called it a red letter day in the Congress annals, declared that Hindu-Moslem unity had been achieved and fancied Swaraj was within reach. A short while later riots broke out, if only to demonstrate the hollowness of the pact.

More contentious than this was the issue of political unity which Mr. Iyengar had set himself to establish. Early in the year he toured Maharashtra, the stronghold of Responsivism and was evidently impressed with their argument that acceptance of ministry would be to the good of the country. Presumably Mr. Iyengar himself shared that view inasmuch as he was anxious to secure the Congress seal for a course of action which Swarajists in his own Province were clamouring for. It was clear that the Swarajists in the Madras Legislative Council were not inimical to the Independent Ministry which they had helped to bring into existence but which they were prepared to throw overboard and replace the moment the Congress ban was lifted. No wonder that the die-hards accused the Madras Swarajists, not excluding the Congress President, of being traitors to the Swarajist creed and of being Liberals in Congress cloak. Most of the Congressmen, like the country, had become sick of Swarajism and only too much aware of the futility of its practice and had come to realise that the next logical step was to try to work diarchy and show its unworkability to the Statutory Commission. The Congress President was vacillating, but Pandit Nehru was a diplomat. Rather than risk a defeat at the hands of the die-hard Congressmen and incidentally reveal to the country that he was deviating from the heroics and bravado of Swarajism the President chose to shelve the question of political unity with the connivance of the Responsivists but in the teeth of die-hard opposition. But this would not do, for the smouldering fire of die-hard resentment against the President's vacillation broke out into open attack. This was precipitated by a decision reached by the Congress Working Committee markedly Responsivist in tone on the question of the acceptance of ministry. The Assam Congress resolution was so modified that not only did uniform opposition to the ministry cease to be Congressmen's duty but the question whether Congressmen should support or oppose the ministry was also left to be decided by the Congress parties in the Legislatures concerned.

This was too much for the die-hards who, though small in number, were literally thirsting for the blood of the Congress President and those responsible for the above-mentioned resolution. A requisition was got up to call a special session of the All-India Congress Committee. The meeting was put off from time to time until it did meet in October at Calcutta. It was so late in the year and such a long time had elapsed since the Working Committee's condonation of the Madras Swarajist's support to the Independent Ministry that the issue was not pressed by the die-hards. The session was rendered lively by the feeling that was generated by the consideration of the conclusions arrived at by the Unity Conference held at the same place earlier. There was a bitter debate marked by a walk out several amendments and numerous points of order. Ultimately the resolutions were ratified and the "era of communal peace" hailed—but almost simultaneously riots broke out at Gaya! As a result, conversions and reconversions were to be allowed and so were music before mosques and cow sacrifice—subject, of course to conditions. It is significant to note that important personalities like Dr. Moonje, Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Malaviya refused to attend the Unity Conference, while Mr. Gandhi was not even invited.

All the talk and quarrel about the internal affairs of the Congress were set at rest by rumours of the exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the **Royal Commission on Indian Reforms** The major issue drowned all petty controversies. Most of the leaders fancied that it would be an insult to India if Indians were not appointed members of the Commission. Even moderates reputed for their sobriety and reasonableness affected extremism. As feeling ran high in the country, the Viceroy thought it necessary to explain the reasons that induced the British Government to adopt the course—which he later announced—and to remove any misapprehension about the motives behind the decision. His Excellency cancelled a part of his autumn tour and went to Delhi to interview almost all the accredited leaders of the land whom he had invited individually. What took place at the interviews is a matter of speculation, but it is evident from the statement which he issued subsequently and from the adverse comment which was made thereanent, that the Viceroy tried to explain the reasons for setting up a purely Parliamentary Commission but that the leaders persisted in thinking that it was a studied insult to India. The Viceroy's statement pointed out how it was impossible to secure adequate representation for the various and warring political and communal interests of India without making the Commission unwieldy set out the advantages of an inquiry by eminent Parliamentarians free from prejudices and opinions formed earlier and explained the difficult position in which Parliament would find itself if confronted with conflicting reports which a mixed Commission was bound to lead to But the leaders would not listen to reason. The explanation in Parliament that the Government of India Act of 1919 contemplated the setting up only of a Parliamentary Commission was turned down as specious argument. Even an earnest attempt on the part of the ex-Labour Premier to show to Indians the unique and unprecedented advantage of their Legislatures being allowed not only to place their views before the Commission, but also to offer their criticisms on the report before the joint Parliamentary Select Committee, proved ineffective. For a few days, but for a few days only, the country seemed unanimous in condemning the composition of the Commission Mussalmans the untouchab[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

growing section of the community at large found on cool consideration that it would be better to co-operate with the Commission.

Congressmen, however, thought otherwise. Boycott of Commission was the breath of their nostrils; Hindu-Muslim unity, their fond dream and the drafting of a Swaraj constitution formulating their political demands, their pastime. Attempts had already been made at Delhi and Calcutta to solve the communal tension, but the formulae evolved were acceptable neither to the Hindus nor to the Mussalmans. With boycott, unity and constitution making as their war-cry, Congressmen met at Madras during Christmas under the presidency of Dr. M. A. Ansari. As President-elect he had made statements which indicated his future policy, so that his presidential speech disclosed nothing new.

He deplored communal dissensions and asked both communities to accept the decision of the Congress. Seeking to make the Congress a truly national body he invited all communities and political parties to join it and urged those who desired to go to the Councils to form one people's Party of opposition on the basis of the Congress programme. He advocated a boycott of the Commission demanded a round-table conference of Indian and British representatives to settle India's future and recommended the preparation of a constitution and its submission to a National Convention.

Of the many topics discussed informally and at the Working Committee and the Subjects Committee, the Hindu-Moslem unity proposals stand out prominent. It was a sure sign of the state of feeling that prevailed then and prevails now as these lines are being written that the Hindu Mahasabha leaders were opposed to the creation of communal provinces as a condition attaching to the introduction of joint electorates. A definite breach was imminent, but thanks to Mr. Gandhi a compromise was reached. The resolution as finally adopted by the open Congress stipulated the introduction of joint electorates with reservation of seats, the constitution of Sind, Karnatak, Andhra and Utkal as separate provinces and the introduction of the forms in the N. W. F. Provinces. On the question of music outside mosques and cow slaughter each community should respect the other's feelings without prejudice to the rights of the respective communities. Of course the Congress decided on a thorough boycott of the commission including hartals and mass demonstrations. As expected, the Working Committee was asked to draft a Swaraj constitution in consultation with other bodies and to place it before a National Convention to be convened at Delhi not later than March 1928. By far the most spectacular of the resolutions was that which declared the goal of the Indian people to be complete national independence which was carried after considerable opposition.

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress.

Those who had held the Federation in high esteem for its moderation, sobriety and balanced judgment suffered a rude shock in 1927 when the Liberal body and its leading lights proved the saying, "If you scratch a Liberal you will find an extremist." Liberal leaders b[illegible] bye to their avowed principle of co-[illegible] with the Government when they express[illegible] selves in favour of a boycott of t[illegible] Commission set up to inquire into the and measure of the country's political advance. About the middle of the year the rumour got abroad that Indians would not be represented on the Commission. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru started a controversy protesting against such a step. Academic discussions in the Press on the merits of the procedure went on for several weeks until the Viceroy invited all the leaders of the country to a personal interview at Delhi.

His advice fell on deaf ears and his announcement met with adverse criticism. He alluded to the difficulties of securing adequate representation of Indians on the Commission without making it unwieldy, drew attention to the fact that the Parliamentarians who constituted the Commission were impartial and able men and [illegible]

tunity of placing its views on the Commission's report before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. ... but Indians had been excluded from the Commission and it was an insult to the country's honour The Liberals, therefore, would have nothing to do with it. They refused to be convinced by the arguments advanced by Lord Birkenhead and others in Parliament in support of the composition of the exclusively Parliamentary Commission. Liberal leaders had committed themselves and the Federation foll- owed them.

An interview given by Lord Sinha was pub- lished a few hours before the session actually opened in Bombay under the Presidency of Sir T. B. Sapru The danger of non-co-operation was emphasised by Lord Sinha, but Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, declared: "The scheme as announced is un- acceptable and we cannot take any part in it" He, however, added, "If fresh proposals or modifications are made, we are prepared to consider them with an open mind." Sir Tej Bahadur declared, "The Liberal Party cannot be a party to anything which is inconsistent with the honour and self-respect of India and her moral right effectively to ... in the determination ... in its zeal for ... can it forget its duty to the country in a crisis of this character ... Government Neither our self-respect nor our sense of duty to our country can permit us to go near the Commission."

An attempt on the part of a section of Liberals to delete the threat of boycotting the Com- mission from the principal resolution was stifled and a show of unanimity was maintained An amendment was on the point of being moved in the open session, but was withdrawn. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer's resolution which was adopted "unanimously"—the opponents re- maining neutral—ran: "The National Liberal Federation is strongly of opinion that the official announcement made about the constitu- tion of the Statutory Commission and the functions of the Committees of the Indian Legislatures is unacceptable, as it flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to partici- pate on equal terms in framing the future con- stitution of the country, and that the Legisla- tures and Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form." Sir Moropant Joshi Pandit H. Kunzru and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani were among the supporters of the resolution The Federation also appointed a Committee to formulate, in co-operation with similar commit- tees of other organisations in the country, a scheme for responsible Government. The usual resolution urging communal unity and advocating joint electorates with reservation of seats for important minorities was adopted. The Federation endorsed a manifesto drafted by the leaders which, while recognising Britain's right finally to settle India's constitution, reaf- firmed the latter's claim to a permanent and durable constitution capable of automatic growth In winding up the proceedings, the President made a long-winded statement roundly accusing Government of non-co-operation with the constitutional party and declaring that the Liberals would have nothing to do with the Commission unless and until the constitution is so revised as to include an equal proportion of Indians and Englishmen.

The Moslem League.

The All-India Moslem League came into being in 1906 out of the universal desire among leading Mussalmans at that ti... organisation to ... With a view t... entation in th... under the Minto-Morley scheme of constitu- tional reforms then under discussion, Indian Moslems who had been hitherto keeping aloof from politics organised the League. Its original objects were the promotion of loyalty to British Government, the protection of political and other rights of Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before Government in temperate language and to promote inter-com- munal unity without prejudice to the other objects of the League. Moslem opinion slowly advanced ... 1913 the securing of self- ... the British Empire was in- ... The League was a power- ... body in 1916 and 1917, and what is known as the Lucknow pact of com- munal representation arrived at between the League and the Congress in 1916 was bodily incorporated in the Government of India Act, 1919. The birth of the Khilafat Committee however overshadowed the League which from 1919 had almost disappeared till April 1923 when it met for a brief period under the pre- sidentship of the late Mr. Bhurgri, but had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. In 1924, however, some influential Moslem leaders like

Mr M. A. Jinnah thought that the Khilafat Committee's functions having ceased in view of the Turkish deposition of the Khalifa decided to revive the League which met under Mr. Jinnah's chairmanship at Lahore in May 1924. The Lahore session practically did nothing else save to reorganise the scattered branches of the League.

The Double session.—The 1925 and 1926 sessions of the League were noted for their virility and liveliness. The League gained in strength, owing largely to the increased loyalty of Mussulmans to their communal organisation, which has followed the rapid growth of the Hindu Mahasabha, the rival Hindu communal organisation. A feeling of separatism, distrust and even positive ill-will grew up between the two communities which led to inter-communal riots, which in turn aggravated the inimical relations—a veritable vicious circle. Proportionate distribution of the loaves and fishes of office, on the political side, and the questions of the Hindus playing music before mosques and Mahomedans killing cows, on the religious side, constituted the points of difference. Suspicion was in the air and communal disturbances were of frequent occurrence. It was in this state of affairs that Mr Jinnah and a few Mahomedans met at Delhi early in the year and offered in the name of the Muslim community to surrender its right to separate electorates in any future scheme of representative government, provided certain seats were reserved for the minority community and Sind was constituted a separate province and reforms were introduced in the N. W. F. Provinces and Baluchistan. There was considerable opposition to this both on the part of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. In spite of this and several other paper schemes and compromises and attempts at communal unity, riots continued to break out and heads to be broken.

The domestic affairs of the League were equally confusing. Sir Mahomed Shafi, who was elected to preside over the 1927 session, agreed to retire in favour of H. H. the Aga Khan. The latter provisionally accepted the presidency but on arrival in India declined it. Meanwhile the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms had been set up with no Indians on it and a section of the Mahomedans led by Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Jinnah was for boycotting the Commission, while an influential section, following Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, advocated co-operation. The boycotters thought that, if the session of the League was held at Lahore, the stronghold of Sir Mahomed Shafi the decision might go against them. A meeting of the League Council was, therefore, called by the Secretary—who, by the way, had resigned before calling the meeting—to select the venue of the session and the president. Amid the protests of those who favoured Lahore the Council decided to hold the session at Calcutta. Sir Mahomed refused to abide by the decision with the result that Mr. Jinnah and his supporters, including Sir Ali Imam, Sir Abdur Rahim and others, held their own session at Calcutta under the presidency of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub passed a resolution boycotting the Commission, adopted the Congress resolution as the basis of inter-communal unity and finally disowned the Punjab branch of the League for the "offence" of refusing to abide by a decision which was held to be "ultra vires." Simultaneously with the Calcutta session, the All-India Muslim League met at Lahore, in keeping with the original decision of the League Council Sir Mahomed Shafi presiding. It was decided to co-operate with the Commission, the Congress formula of communal peace was rejected because it did not properly represent Hindu opinion and agreement to give up separate electorates was made conditional upon the Hindus undertaking to accept their conditions regarding Sind etc. Since the disaffiliation of the Punjab—which was a re-enactment of an exactly similar episode ten years ago—a move is on foot to form a Punjab Provincial League which may be acceptable to the Jinnah League.

The Khilafat Committee.

The Central Khilafat Committee owed its origin to the reticence shown by the All-India Congress Committee in 1920 to the question of the Khilafat and Non-co-operation. Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali started this organisation with a view to educative propaganda throughout the country and, if possible, to capture the Congress. The object of the Committee was stated to be the righting of the Khilafat "wrongs." As a result of intensive propaganda mainly led by Mr. Gandhi himself, prominent Indian publicists supported the view that the Indian Moslems being deeply [illegible] over the [illegible] n of the Ho y [illegible] of Islam, had a right to expect the [illegible] in [illegible] their rights Soon after, the Madras Khilafat Conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Shaukat Ali unfolded a programme of progressive non co operation and appealed to the country for support. The Khilafat Committee, with the huge funds at its disposal, was able to draft in a large number of delegates to the Calcutta special Congress in 1920 when the non-co operation programme was accepted by that body with two more objects added to it, namely, the obtaining of Swaraj and the righting of the Punjab wrongs.

With the deposition o[illegible] the Khalifa by the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the Moslem [illegible] the [illegible] ttee [illegible] have been [illegible] y [illegible] y the Com

m tee ent a d p tat n Ne o ne ne a d settle the dispute between the warring elements. Though the Government of India were willing to permit a deputation of the Committee to Turkey, the Turkish Government did not quite like the idea which had consequently to be abandoned.

The 1925 session of the Khilafat Conference was rendered lively by Mr Hazrat Mohani whose speech strongly criticising Sultan Ibn [illegible] The resolu- [illegible] r the Pre- [illegible] ondemned [illegible] League's [illegible] at if the Turks went to war on the latter issue the Conference would deem it its duty to help them

Since then one heard little about the public activities of the Committee, although many of its domestic quarrels engaged the attention of the public. Funds, however, continued to be collected for the "activities" of the Committee which could hardly be specified. Things dragged on until the latter half of 1927, when the leaders found the Khilafat organisation a useful tool for purposes of their propaganda for boycotting the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. The visit to India of the King and Queen of Afghanistan lent some importance to the Khilafat Committee which took a leading part in welcoming Their Majesties. Flushed with the enthusiasm which characterised their p An la o by t w y after the removal of the Khalifa from his e a t d position was proclaimed "King of Islam"—the Khilafatists proceeded to Madras to attend the All-India Khilafat Conference. Held, as it was in the Congress camp, it bore visible traces of the extremist influence of the bigger political body Indeed the professional politicians so arranged things that the Khilafat organisation, professing to speak in the name of the Mussulmans of India,—and that at a time when the All-India Muslim League itself was rent asunder by a schism—resolved to boycott the Simon Commission. The hollowness of its claim to voice the opinion of the community was proved by the first words of the President of the session, Moulvi Mahomed Shafi, M.L.A., who pleaded for keeping the Khilafat Committees "alive" Mr. Mahomed Ali urged the need of reviving the Khilafat activities, namely, "the religious social, political, educational and economic uplift of the community and the safe-guarding of the interests of Islam throughout the world The Conference welcomed the Afghan King's suggestion to form an Asiatic League, advocated the revival of the Khilafat movement, approved of the efforts made to establish Hindu-Muslim unity and, above all, questioned Britain's right to settle India's destiny and decided to boycott the Reforms Commission Thus ended the neatly stage-managed one-day session of the Conference.

The Indian Legislature.

The Annual Delhi session of the Indian Legislature in 1927 commenced in the new Council House on 19 January, H. E. the Viceroy having on the preceding day opened that fine pile of new buildings. The first business was the swearing in of members after the recent general election and the next the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. V. J Patel, who had been returned unopposed by the Gujarat constituency in which his home is situated, was re-elected to the chair and Maulvi Mahomed Yakub was elected Vice-President in succession to Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, who had not been returned to the new House.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered an inaugural address in the Assembly Chamber on 24th January. Lord Irwin informed the Legislature [illegible] a brigade of [illegible] to Shanghai, [illegible] ndia had in [illegible] with convention [illegible] ted to this step before a decision to adopt it was taken by His Majesty's Government. His Excellency specially dwelt in his address with the Indian constitutional problem. He said he was not infrequently told that the British problem in India was psychological and that many of its difficulties would disappear if once India could be convinced that the British people were sincere in their professed intention of giving India responsible self-government To carry such conviction to those who remained unconvinced was, His Excellency recognised, a very difficult task, but he told the Assembly that the very instincts of the British left them no alternative but to open to India the path in which they had themselves been pioneers and along which they had led and were still leading their people wherever the British flag was flown. He also pointed out that the British people had pledged before the world their intention to carry out the promises contained in the historical [illegible] t of August, 1917 The Viceroy

reiterated that the restraints placed upon the Bengal political detenus had no relation with the question of constitutional advance, for the maintenance of law and order was the inalienable duty of every Government, however constituted. The detenus were kept under restraint in order to prevent terrorist outrages and would be released the moment Government were satisfied that their release would not defeat this object.

The Viceroy specially referred to the charge of insincerity based on the method of approach which the British Parliament had adopted towards the problem of Indian constitutional development and declared that Parliament was not inspired by any selfish desire to retain power but by a genuine belief that the circumstances of history had laid upon it the duty of guiding and assisting India and by a sense that it would be definitely defaulting on these obligations if it surrendered its charge before it was satisfied that it could safely be entrusted to other hands. "When Parliament invites India to co-operate in the working of the Reformed Constitution it does not invite any Indian party, as it was authoritatively stated the other day, to lay aside for the time being its demand for swaraj; it does not desire that any part or individual should forego the freest and fullest right of criticism and constitutional opposition to any action that Government may take but it does invite Indian political parties to show whether or not the ultimate structure which Parliament is seeking to erect is one suitable to Indian conditions and Indian needs. If it sees any large section of Indian opinion, however vocal in its desire to further the cause of Indian self-government, steadily adhering to the determination to do nothing but obstruct the machinery with which India has been entrusted, Parliament is more likely to see in this evidence that the application of Western constitutional practice to India may be mistaken than proof of the wisdom of the immediate surrender to India of all its own responsibility." Refusal to play the game because the players did not like the rules would have little effect on Parliament's mind, which would on the other hand certainly be influenced if it found legislatures exercising responsibilities, albeit limited, in a spirit of service and tacitly assuming always that their real responsibility was greater than that expressed in the statute.

The question of **political detenus** has been taken up in the Assembly before His Excellency's address because one detenu, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, had been elected to the House while a prisoner under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Act which was passed to replace the Bengal Ordinance, under which a large number of Bengal politicians were placed under restraint by Lord Reading. Pundit Motilal Nehru, as leader of the Congress party, who were present in strength, moved the adjournment of the House on 21 January to call attention to what he termed Government's refusal to allow a regularly elected member to take his seat. He pointed out that detention under the Bengal Act or the Regulation III of 1818 was not a disqualification for election and he asked what would happen if such an incident as he was referring to [illegible] in England.

The Home Member showed that the Indian Legislature had not the same code of powers, privileges and immunities as the legislatures in some other parts of the British Empire and a strong and influential committee which had considered the point concluded that such possibly ultimate provisions would at the present time be premature, while the Legislature itself only a year ago passed a Bill to regulate such questions and specifically and only exempted "members of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act of 1919 from liability to serve as jurors or assessors and from arrest and detention in prison under civil process at the time of meeting of such body or of such committee thereof and during the fourteen days before and after such meeting or sitting." The Home Member referred to the incarceration of Messrs. Dillon, Parnell and others under the Protection of Prisoners and Property Act, 1881, and said it had never been contended that that was a breach of the privilege of the House of Commons. The Congress party pressed the matter to a division and with the help of the parties on the inner left and in the left centre secured a majority of 16.

The general question of political detenus was raised on 3rd February by a Congress member's resolution for the repeal of Regulation III of 1818 and similar enactment and for the release of detenus on amnesty. Pundit Motilal Nehru moved an amendment demanding that all detenus be released or brought to trial. The Home Member reminded the House that such an amnesty as now demanded was given in 1920 with the result that there was a recrudescence of revolutionary crime. He showed how crime of the kind had continued and increased until the passing of the Bengal ordinance of 25th October 1924, since when revolutionary crime had practically ceased, though the recent discovery of bombs in Calcutta showed that it was only scotched and not killed. He quoted H. E. the Viceroy's recent statement to the House on the subject and reiterated it as an expression of Government's policy. The debate was continued at considerable length and with some wild speeches, one speaker declaring that if he had the power he would stir up every young man to become a revolutionary conspirator and the amendment was finally carried by a majority of 13.

Movements of and efforts to move, the adjournment of the House developed into a habit. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, gave notice of such a motion to call attention to the despatch of troops to China, a step which had come under much criticism. The President ruled it in order, but the Governor-General disallowed it under the Rule which prohibits discussions affecting relations with any foreign State. On 2nd February an attempt to move the adjournment on the ground that the non-publication of the Fiji Committee's report was an urgent matter was ruled out by the President because the report was three years old. On 8th February a motion of the kind criticising the Government's ordering of business for the session was carried by 7 votes. On 6th February [illegible] [illegible] the B. N. R. strike at Kharagpur was talked out.

The main items of **legislative business** during the session were four in number, namely, a new steel Protection Bill, a Bill providing for the maintenance of the rupee ratio at 18d gold, the railway budget and the general budget. The current bounty-cum-tariff protection of the Indian steel industry being due to expire on 31st March 1927, Government instituted a timely inquiry by the Tariff Board with a view to the settlement of future protective measures and the Board reported before the Delhi session began recommending a new system of protection for a period of seven years from 1st April 1927, the protection to be by means of increased ... duties rather than by the continuation of ... be too costly to ... luced a new Bill ... mendations and ... at the end of the ... oteworthy feature for present purposes was its differentiation between Standard and Non-Standard steel, which in effect is the same as differentiation between British and non-British steel, British steel, being Standard and non-British non-Standard. The political party members inveighed against this differentiation on the ground, as they alleged, that it constituted an effort to give British steel makers' preference, an allegation which Government plainly denied. The Select Committee introduced into the Bill a new provision enabling Government to increase but not to reduce the duties on British steel, so as to ensure the continuance of effective protection, and the Congress party, leading the attack against what was called preference to Britain, moved to refer the Bill back to Committee. The effort was defeated in the division lobby after two days' debate and after another two days' debate was carried without amendment.

The annual **Railway Budget** showed that the final figures for the year 1925-26 were better than expected but that the revised estimates of the financial results of 1926-27 were disappointing, since there had been an appreciable decrease in earnings from passenger traffic and a still larger decrease in earnings from goods traffic. This latter falling off was due to severe floods in Burma and elsewhere to partial failure of the Punjab cotton crop and to the late movement of cotton in Bombay and elsewhere. Hence, instead of the originally estimated net surplus of 371 lakhs rupees the surplus now expected was 594 lakhs. The figures made reductions of fares and freights impossible. A memorandum circulated with this budget showed that if the Bill for fixing the rupee ratio at 18d were amended so as to reduce the rupee to 16d the net railway receipt would be reduced by 8½ crores per annum and that the reduction in 1927-28 would exceed 3 crores and convert the estimated surplus of 162 lakhs into a deficit of 150 lakhs. The main criticism of the budget was political, namely in support of the demand for the appointment of Indians as members of the Railway Board. The Government reply was that the Board members are technical experts and that there are yet no Indians of the superior railway staff sufficiently knowledgeable and experienced for appointment. A bad feature of the debates was the efforts of the political parties to support their Indianisation demand by contentions that the Board as at present constituted was guilty of gross mismanagement, but the attack was a grotesque misfire because its main allegation was in regard to a statement by the Chief Commissioner that at one period of the current year there was a surplus of 30,000 wagons. The critics fastened on to this as an example of unbusinesslike extravagance, though the word surplus is a technical expression concerning the day-by-day reserve of rolling stock and in the present case it only meant that on a certain day the traffic returns showed that owing to the slackness of trade noted in the financial statistics wagons to the number mentioned were unemployed. The House carried by 59 votes to 52 a motion to cut the Railway Board vote on the ground of these surplus wagons.

The General Budget for the ensuing financial year was presented to both Houses of the Legislature on 28 February and for the fourth year in succession showed a surplus, the amount of the surplus this time being 370 lakhs rupees, a balance which would if the rupee were reduced to 16d be converted into a deficit of 158 lakhs. The report on the Ways and Means position was gratifying. It enabled Government to calculate on financing their entire capital programme, involving an expenditure of 27 crores rupees, and also that of the Provincial Governments and to redeem maturing debt with under 10 crores of new money, which it was hoped would be forthcoming on favourable terms. Government were further able to calculate on the avoidance of external borrowing as had been the case since 1923. The Finance Member proposed various changes in the import tariff which at a cost of 6 lakhs loss in revenue would considerably ease the movement of trade, and thereafter concentrated the bulk of the surplus to reduction of Provincial Contributions. These were accordingly wiped out in perpetuity except as regards 181 lakhs and that amount, Sir Basil Blackett said, should be remitted for the ensuing year by the utilisation of part of the surplus revealed by the final figures of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1926-27.

The particular ground for criticism of Government which the political parties in the Assembly found in the Budget scheme lay in the interaction of the ratio question and the Budget upon one another. As the Budget stood or fell with the 18d. ratio, the advocates of 16d. condemned Government for placing the Legislature on the horns of a dilemma by making it choose between the remission of Provincial Contributions and the lowering of the rupee. The Budget was finally passed in the form in which it was presented subject only to comparatively minor amendments.

The voting of demands for grants was as usual made the occasion for a debate on the general constitutional question. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, a new comer in the Assembly and a Responsive ... of the demand ... ng expenses of ... Council. The debate which followed served to emphasize the political communal differences existing between Hindu and Muslim and otherwise concerned the inconveniences of the existing constitution rather than steps which could usefully be taken

to improve it. There was from the unofficial benches much criticism of the extent to which the Executive Government could disregard the majority votes of the Assembly and of the sense of irresponsibility which this could be held to stimulate on the unofficial side of the House. The Home Member, Sir A. P. Muddiman, in his reply specially dealt with the latter complaint and said: "No constitution and no country can be run where the Legislature is in permanent conflict with the Executive—something has got to break somewhere and that is the justification and the real justification for the existence of these residuary powers. And that brings me on to the further point, which is that the more you force on a Government constituted as we are the exercise of these residuary powers conferred on that Government the more you weaken yourselves and the more you weaken us........ You make the exercise of residuary powers a thing which you yourselves regard as a very small matter and, what is worse, you deprive the Government which exercises them of their corresponding sense of the gravity of exercising those powers in the ordinary course of administration." The Jayakar motion was carried by a majority of 9 votes.

The Assembly, on the Finance Bill, carried by 50 to 48 a Swarajist motion to reduce the **Salt Tax** by half. This would have upset the whole Budget scheme. The Council of State restored the Bill to its original condition and the Assembly concurred in the amendment by 52 to 41. The Assembly divided equally on the Budget proposal to abolish the export duty on hides and the President gave his casting vote in favour of the maintenance of the status quo.

The Rupee Ratio Bill came on for effective debate and vote during the negotiation of the Finance Bill. Its main provision was to fix the rupee at a ratio equivalent to 8.47512 grains gold, that is the equivalent of 18*d*. to the rupee, and the efforts to reduce the ratio to the equivalent of 16*d*. gold produced a keener fight than any on the Budget. The leaders of the movement for the depreciation of the rupee were Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Victor Sassoon, the former following in this respect his dissent from the majority of the Royal Commission on whose recommendations the Bill was based and Sir Victor being the founder and leader of the Indian Currency League formed for the prime purpose of compelling Government to reduce the rupee level. The critical vote resulted in a victory for Government by 68 votes to 65, the largest division lists ever recorded in the history of the Assembly. Other divisions were forced by the same opponents of the Bill, but the Government majority increased as they proceeded.

There was a noteworthy debate representing keen interest on the part of unofficial members of the Nationalist Party on the development of civil aviation in India and the session witnessed the passing or advancement of a quantity of official legislation of other than first rate general interest. The Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill, implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Currency for the institution of an Indian Reserve Bank, was introduced and referred to Select Committee.

Private members' resolutions were interesting for the passing of a demand for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India, so as to avoid appeals to the Privy Council—though this was only carried by a majority of one vote, for the considerable volume of opinion which they revealed in favour of the redistribution of provincial boundaries so as to give more homogeneous provinces and for the insistence of the Council of State on tightening of film censorship so as to provide better protection of the morals of the people. The parties on the left of the Assembly desired to move a resolution reiterating their demand for the immediate grant of full r[illegible] were [illegible] and t[illegible] important unofficial resolution passed by the Council of State was for the appointment of an inquiry into road development throughout India and to this Government assented. Another moved in the Council of State by Sir Sankaran Nair recom[illegible] further constitut[illegible] settlement of the [illegible] of common electorates. This met with strong Muslim opposition and was thrown out. With it went a Muslim amendment insisting on communal electorates as a *sine qua non* of further progress.

[illegible] autumn session [illegible] was the passage [illegible] of the Cotton [illegible]isions were for the free admission of imports of mill stores and machinery, a tariff amendment estimated to cost the central exchequer a loss of 84 lakhs of Customs revenue per year, and the imposition of a new discriminating duty on yarn imports so as to assist Indian spinning mills in face of [illegible] H. E. [illegible] than [illegible] and Muslim communal leaders to compose their differences and offering to assist them with his personal help if representations inviting him so to do were addressed to him. The communal leaders had already summoned a conference on the problem for the following few days and were unprepared to let the initiative pass out of their hands. Advantage was therefore not taken of His Excellency's offer. (The unofficial conference failed.)

Racing.

Calcutta.

Indian Grand National. Distance about 3 miles.—

Mr. J. Mein Austin's More Sanity (10st. 11lbs.), Capt. Leetham 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's Honolulu (10st. 5lbs.), Mr. Mitchell Jones 2
Lt.-Col. Fraser Hunter's Tostan (9st. 5lbs.), Seastream 3
Mr. H. Birkmyre's Pretender (9st. carried 9st. 2lbs.), Elliott 4

Won by three lengths; ten lengths; fifteen lengths. Time.—6 mins. 19 secs.

New Year Plate. Distance 6 furlongs—

H. H. the Aga Khan's Dariai II (8st. 12lbs.), A. C. Walker 1
Mr. A. Curlender's Corhali (7st. 11lbs.), Rosen 2
Mr M. Yoonu's Ballina Breeze (8st. 3lbs.), Hulme 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Fille D'Or (9st. 1lb.), O'Brien 4

Won by three-quarter length; a head, one and a half lengths Time.—1 min 13 3-5 secs

Cooch Behar Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs—

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's Critical (7st. 4lbs.), J. Brown 1
Mr. Bandally Mahomed's Jan (7st. 4lbs.), Mariand 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Pensacola (8st. 2lbs.), Dobie 3
Mr. Eve's Katerfelto (7st 6lbs.), Rosen .. 4

Won by one length; two and a quarter lengths. Time.—2 mins. 20 4-5 secs.

Carmichael Cup. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Aborigine (6st. 10lbs), Archibald 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Green Finch (8st. 10lbs), Stokes.. 2
H. H. the Aga Khan's Quincy (9st 6lbs) A. C. Walker 3
Mr. Pannick's; Keep It Dark (8st. 3lbs), L. Brown 4

Won by 1 length; $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths; $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 6 2-5 secs.

The Governor's Cup. Distance $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—

Mr. C. Howarth's Bonnie Lad (8st. 1lb.), Hutchins 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Minority (7st. 3lbs.), Stokes 2
Mr. Bundally Mahomed's Jan (7st 7lbs.), A. D. Walker 3
Mr. Pannick's Keep It Dark (8st. 4lbs.), L. Brown 4

Won by 2 lengths; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths; 1 length. Time.—3 mins. 1 sec.

Macpherson Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—

Haji Sir Ismail Sait's Critical (7st 13lbs.), J. Brown 1
Mr. Pannick's Keep It Dark (8st. 3lbs.), L. Brown 2
Mr Bundally Mahomed's Jan (7st. 9lbs.), A. Dwacker 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dark Orient (7st 9lbs), Dobie 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length; $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—2 mins. 33 1-5 secs

Beresford Cup. Distance $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.—

Mr. B. E. G. Eddi's Spring Running (7st. 7lbs.), Parker 1
Mr. H. Dees' Snowdrift (8st 10. lbs.), Ponce.. 2
Messrs. Edmonston's and Muer's Mandarin (8st. 1lb.), Hutchings 3
Mr. Pannick's French Bean (9st.), L. Brown .. 4

Won by a neck; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—3 mins. 2 2-5 secs.

Burdwan Cup. Distance about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Mr. E. Dee's Blacktoi (10st 7lbs), Elliott . 1
Mr H. G. Gregson's Stronsay (10st 3lbs.), Venall 2
Mr. E. Dee's Snowdrift (11st 3lbs.), Jackson 3
Capt. W. I. Lutham's More Sanity (10st 7lbs.), Owner 4

Won by 2 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—3 min, 28 2-5 secs.

Mayfowl Cup. Distance 1 mile —

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dark Orient (7st 12lbs.), A. C. Walker 1

Mr. P. B. Avasia's L S. D. (8st 9lbs.), Herbert 1

Miss M. Prophit's Golden Trace (7st 11lbs.), Balfour 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Affable (9st 4lbs.), Forbes 4

Won by 1 length ; 1½ lengths ; 1½ lengths. Time —1 min 41 secs.

The Viceroy's Cup. Distance 1¾ miles.—

Mr. A. A. Bowie's Nightjar (9st 3lbs.), Balfour 1

Mr. Kelso's Ventose (9st 3lbs.), Howell .. 2

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Domestic Bond (9st 3lbs.), Sibbritt 3

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Cap-a-Pie (9st 3lbs.), Hutchins 4

Won by a neck ; 1½ head. Time.—3mins. 6secs.

Merchant's Cup. Distance 1½ miles —

Mr. Eve's Pride of Priestown (8st.), Ritchie 1

Mr. H. K. Dey's True Grit (7st 13 lbs.), .. 2

Mr. C. N. Donetti's Scot (8st 12lbs.), Sibbritt 3

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Ox Trot (9st), Riley .. 4

Won by 5 lengths ; 3 lengths ; neck. Time— 2 mins 38 secs.

Monsoon Cup. Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.—

Mr. E. Dee's Snowdrift (9st. 1lb.), Northmore. 1

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's Spivis (7st 7lbs.) Alford 2

Mr. E. J. Gubbay's Gadget (9st.), Meekings .. 3

Mr. B. E. G. Eddis' Spring Running .. 4

Won by ¾ length; 1½ lengths ; a head. Time— 2 mins. 28 2-5 secs.

Final Plate. (Div I) Distance about 5 furlongs—

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's Jabbstraw (8st. 6lbs.), Meekings 1

Capt. Hastings and Mr. Graham's Glen Dessary (7st. 12lbs.), Ringstead 2

Sir R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. D. De M. Kellock's Green Sprite (8st. 6lbs.), Rosen .. 3

Mr. E. Dees' Lussker (9st. 3lbs), Northmore 4

Won by 1 length [illegible] length [illegible] lengths Time 1 min. 4 [illegible]-5 secs.

Bombay.

The Windsor Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Ulster All (8st 7lbs.), Bowley and Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's Moss (8st.), J. W. Brace .. .. .. } Dead Heat 1

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Brimstone (8st. 10lbs.), S. J. Meekings . .. 3

Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Stone Marten (8st. 12lbs.), Clarke .. . 4

Dead heat; neck, neck. Time —1 min 35 secs.

The Epsom Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Stone Marten (9st. 1lb.), Clarke 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Brimstone (9st. 2lbs.), S. J. Meekings 2

Mr. Marquis' Husky (7st. 10lbs.), A. Beshman 3

Mr. Vivian's Eltonian (9st.), Burn .. . 4

Won by ½ length; ¾ length; ½ length Time—1 min 12 3-5 secs.

The Rajpipla Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's Moss (8st. 7lbs), Barnett 1

Mr. Eve's The Count (7st 9lbs), C. Hoyt . 2

Mr. P. B. Avasia's L.S.D. (8st. 3lbs.) A. T. Harrison 3

Mr. Pannick's Keep It Dark (7st. 9lbs carried 7st. 13lbs), Brown .. . 4

Won by a neck ; a head ; a short head Time.—1 min. 37 3-5 secs.

The Grand Western Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. Pannick's Keep It Dark (8st. 2lbs.) L. Brown 1

Mr. Kelso's Ventose (8st. 4lbs.), Clarke .. 2

Mr. Pannick's Harvest Star (7st. 7lbs), C. Hoyt 3

H. H. the Aga Khan's Quincy (9st. 4lbs) Easton 4

Won by neck , ¾ length ; ½ length. Time— 2 mins 6 1-5 secs.

The Gough Memorial Plate. (Div. I). Distance 7 furlongs.—

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Salome (7st. 9lbs.), R. Stokes 1

Mrs. J. A. Rayneau's Amara (8st. 10lbs.) Howell 2

Mr. F. A. Banaji's Ferdinand (8st. 9lbs.) S J Meekings 3

Mr A M [illegible] s Rehearsal (8st 3lbs. Bowley 4

Vo b h 6 s 1} engt
Time—1 min. 3-6 secs.

The Innovation Mate. Distance 7 furlongs.—
Mr. P. B. Avasia's L.S.D. (7st. 11lbs.), A. T. Harrison 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Madame Seguin (8st. 12lbs.), Archibald 2
Mr. Pannick's Hunting Moin (7st. 9lbs.), McQuade 3
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Ulster Ally (8st. 12lbs.), Bowley 4
Won by ½ length; head; ¾ length. Time.—1 min. 24 3-5 secs.

The Tom Le Mesurier Plate (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. Marks' Kummeruzzaman (8st. 7lbs.), A. C. Walker 1
Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's Sanatogen (8st. 6lbs.), S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. Heath's Mayiah (7st. 9lbs.), Clarke . 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amin (8st. 12lbs.), J. W. Brace 4
Won by head; 2 lengths; short head. Time.—1 min. 19 4-5 secs.

The Importers' Plate. Distance about 1¼ miles.—
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Candle Hill (9st.), Burn 1
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's Tycho (8st. 8lbs.), Archibald 2
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove (8st. 2lbs.), C. Hoyt .. 3
Mr. Eve's Katerfelto (8st. 5lbs.), Ritchie . 4
Won by neck, 5 lengths; 2½ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 40 secs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Quincey (9st. 8lbs.), A. C. Walker 1
Mr. Kelso's Ventose (9st. 1lb.), Townsend .. 2
Mr. Eve's Red Hawk (9st. 7lbs.), Ritchie .. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sajjan (9st.), Herbert 4
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths; 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 6 secs.

Mr. Eve's Pekin (8st. 9lbs.), C. Hoyt 1
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Red Flag (7st. 11lbs.), Herbert 2
Mr. F. A. Banaji's Ferdinand (8st. 7lbs.), S. J. Meekings 3
Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's Noorulmulk (8st. 9lbs.), Barne 4
Won by short head; short head; neck. Time. 1 min. 20 3-5 secs.

The Bombay City Plate. Distance ⅞ miles
Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's Moss (8st. 8lbs.), Barnett 1
H. H. Aga Khan's Frater (9st.), A. C. Walker 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Melesigenes (9st. 7lbs.), Townsend 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Cap-a-Pie (9st. 12lbs.), Bowley 4
Won by neck, neck; 4 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 5 4-5 secs.

The Fort Plate (Div. I). Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Lembas (7st. 13lbs.), S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. Heath's Jovial (7st. 9lbs.), Clarke .. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's Tristan (8st. 7lbs.), A. C. Walker 3
Mr. Eve's Pride of Priestown (8st. 12lbs.), J. Collins 4
Won by 1½ lengths, head; 1 length. Time.—1 min. 39 secs.

The Fort Plate (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's True Grace (8st. 13lbs.). S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Pom Pom (9st.), T. Bonee 2
Mr. Eve's The Typhoon (9st.), J. W. Brace .. 3
Mr. Heath's Riverine (8st. 13lbs.), Clarke .. 4
Won by neck, ½ length; ½ length. Time—1 min. 39 secs.

The Dealers' Plate. Distance 1 mile.—Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Hilaluzzaman (8st. 6lbs.), McQuade 1
Mr. Heath's Mansoor Beg (9st. 3lbs.), Clarke. 2
Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush (9st. 8lbs.), T. Hill. 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Jodi (9st. 7lbs.), Burn 4
Won by 3 lengths; neck; ¾ length. Time.—1 min. 48 secs.

The Turf Club Cup. Distance 1⅝ miles—
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Tiger King (8st. 5 lbs.), W. G. Thompson.. 1
Mr. Hussein Tamavi's Dilawar (9st. 6lbs.), Barnett 2
Mr. Heath's Mansoor Beg (9st. 7lbs.), T. Hill 3
Mr. Eve's Khuddil (8st. 1lb.), J. W. Brace.. 4
Won by head; 1 length; ¾ length. Time—3 mins. 31 3-5 secs.

The Byculla Club Cup. Distance 1¾ miles —
Mr. M. Dhalla's Fun of the Fayre (7st. 0lbs.), Howell 1

Mr C. N. Wadia's Coed Canlas (7st. 11lbs.), F. Black 2
Mr Bundally Mahomed's Jan (7st 11lbs.), A. T. Harrison 3
Mr G. E D. Langley's Candle Hill (8st. 7lbs), Burn 4

Won by 3 lengths; neck; 2½ lengths. Time—3 mins. 36 secs.

The C. N. Wadia Cup. Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.—

Mr Kelso's Ventose (9st. 1lb), Townsend. 1
Mr C. N. Wadia's Cap-a-Pie (9st .10lbs.), Bowley 2
H H. Aga Khan's Quincy (9st. 8lbs.), J. W. Brace 3
H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sajjan (8st. 12lbs.), Herbert 4

Won by 2½ lengths; 3 lengths; 6 lengths. Time—2 mins. 48 secs.

The Colaba Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

H H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Gift O' The Glen (7st. 6lbs.), Townsend 1
Messrs. M.H. Ahmedbhoy and A.J. Calcuttawalla's Murmansk (7st. 12lbs.), Burn .. 2
Mr T. M. Thaddeus' Woodstock II (8st. 12lbs.), Archibald 3
Mr Marquis' Starboard (8st, 12lbs.), Howell 4

Won by 5 lengths: neck; neck. Time 1 min. 38 3-5 secs.

The Irwin Cup. Distance 1½ miles.

H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (7st 5lbs.), H. McQuade 1
H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sham Soonder (7st 5lbs.), Herbert 2
Mr Rainey's Belan (7st 8lbs), F. Black .. 3
Mr H. M. Mahomed's Hilaluzzaman (10st 2lbs.), Easton 4

Won by ½ length, head, 1 length. Time.—2mins. 20 2-5secs.

Mr Eve's Portsoy (8st 12lbs.), Herbert .. 1
Mr V. Rosenthal's Wooer (9st 2lbs.), Townsend 2
Mr M. C. Patel's Heera Mahal (8st 8lbs.), Barnett 3
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Vesington Planet (8st 6lbs.) Burn 4

Won by 1½ lengths ½ lengths [illegible] length. Time.—1 min. 12 4-5 secs.

Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Gold Cup.—Distance 7 furlongs—

Mr. M. C Patel's Restoration (7st. 11 lbs carried 8st.) Barnett 1
Mr. Ormonde's Vesington Planet (7st 3lbs carried 7st. 6 lbs.) S Black .. 2
Mr M C. Patel's Heera Mahal (7st. 13 lbs) A. C. Walker 3
Mr. Eve's Penetrate (7st. 1lb.) Japheth 4

Won by 2 lengths: 1½ lengths, ½ length Time—1 min. 26 2-5 secs

The Aga Khan's Cup. Distance 1¼ miles—

Mr. M. Dhalla's Fun of the Fayre (7st. 13lbs Howell 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dark Orient (7st. 10lbs carried 7st. 11 lbs) T. Hill .. 2
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Trajanus (8st. 2lbs) Burn 3
Mr. Kelso's Ventose (9st. 6 lbs) Townsend 4

Won by head; ½ length, head. Time—2 mins 4 4-5 secs.

Poona.

The Dealers' New Plate. Distance 1¼ miles—

Mr T. D. Sheth's Savage (8st.), Barnett, ... 1
Mr. E. H. Ghazala's Rubdan (9st. 3lbs) Easton .. .. .. - . 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam (8st), Morris 3
Mr. N. Ardeshir and Aga Cumberally's Saifulzaman (8st), H. McQuade .. 4

Won by a head; one and a half lengths; three quarter length. Time—2 mins. 26 1-5 secs

The Trial Plate. Distance 1 mile—

Mr. M. C. Patel's Moss (9st 1lb), Barnett 1
Mr. R. H. Gaghaan's Wild Argosy (8st. 3lbs) Bowley 2
H. H. the Aga Khan's Darial II (8st. (13lbs) A. C. Walker 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Madame Seguin 9st 2lbs.), Riley 4

Won. by head, head; neck. Time—1 mins 43 1-5 secs.

The Poona Arab Derby. Distance 1½ miles—

Mr. M. Najmuddin's Humorous (7st. 11 lbs) Burn 1
Mr M. C. Patel's Amar (8st. 7lbs) Barnett 2
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Roman(8st.),Morris 3
H A B. Taba's White Cross 8st. T Hill 4

Won by a neck two lengths three lengths 2 mins 56 2-5 secs.

The St. Leger Plate. Distance R.C. and Dist.—

H. H. the Aga Khan's Astre D'Or (7st. 11lbs.) A. C. Walker 1

Messrs. *Heath* and W. Bird's Tristan (7st 4lbs, Harding. 2

Mr. J. N DeSouza's My Realm (7st. 2lbs.), Townsend 3

Mr. Eve's Fordney (9st. 4lbs.), Brace .. 4

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths., 5 lengths. Time —2 mins. 57 1-5 secs.

The Governor's Cup Distance R. C. and Dist.—

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arabian Star (7st.), Rankin 1

H. H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (7st.), Ashwood 2

Mr H. M. Mahomed's Hilaluzzaman (9st. 3lbs.) H. McQuade 3

Mr. Heath's SilverThrush (8st.6lbs.),Hardinge 4

Won by five lengths; one length; one and a half lengths. Time—3 mins. 9 secs.

The Western India Stakes. Distance 1¼ miles—

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Candle Hill (7st. 9lbs.), Burn 1

H. H. the Aga Khan's Darial II(9st.), Walker 2

Mr Eve's Fordney (8st. 6lbs.), Brace .. 3

Mr. M. C. Patel's Moss (9st. 5lbs.), Barnett .. 4

Won by one length; a neck; half a length. Time—2 mins. 16 3-5 secs.

The Newmarket Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr J. C. Galstaun's Golden Quest (8st. 5lbs.), Spackman 1

Mr C. N. Wadia's Leinster Wonder (8st. 6lbs.), Morris 2

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Madame Seguin (8st 12lbs.), Riley 3

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Woodstock II (8st. 6lbs., Bowley 4

Won by a head; neck; 7 lengths. Time 1. min. 15-3-5 secs.

The Atlantic Stakes Distance 1¼ miles—

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Coed Canlas (8st. 12lbs.), Morris 1

H. H. the Aga Khan's Darial II (9st. 5lbs.), A. C. Walker 2

Mr. M. C. Patel's Moss (9st. 5lbs.), Barnett .. 3

Mr. Eve's Hotstuff (7st. 13lbs.), Ritchie .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths; head. 4 lengths Time—2 mins. 16 4-5 secs.

The Aga Shamshudin Plate, Distance 7 furlongs—

Mr Eve's Portsoy (7st., 11lbs.), C. Hoyt .. 1

Mr R. H. Gahagan's Woodstock II (8st. 7lbs.) Bowley

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Ulster Ally (8st. 8lbs.), Morris 3

Messrs. N. Begmahomed and H. Ismail's French Briar (8st.), Ashwood 4

Won by half length; 1½ lengths; 2 lengths. Time—1 min. 32 4-5 secs.

The Turf Club Cup. Distance 1⅛ miles—

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Anwar (7st.),Wright.. 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Rarity, (8st. 10lbs.) Townsend 2

Mr. M. C. Patel's Kadir Hajaz (7st. 10lbs.), Clarke 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (7st. 1lb.), Ashwood 4

Won by 3 lengths; 1 length 2½ lengths Time—2 mins. 50 secs.

The Poona Cesarewitch. Distance 2¼ miles—

Mr. Eve's Aldergrove (8st. 5lbs.)C. Hoyt .. 1

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Crab Apple (7st. 10lbs.), Howell 2

Mr. C. Howarth's Bonnie Lad (9st. 10lbs.), Hutchins 3

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Dickybird (6st. 7lbs.), Japeth 4

Won by ¾ length; 1½ lengths; neck. Time-1 min—22 2-5 secs.

Bangalore.

Desaraj Urs Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs. G. Essaji and Bird's Our Laddie (8st. 3lbs), H. Black 1

Mr. E.C. Kent's Osbourne(8st.), E. J. Howell 2

Mr. G.H Essaji's Zara (9st. 3lbs.), A.Clarke 3

Won by ¾ lengths; 1 length. Time 1 min. 56 1-5 secs.

Bangalore Cup—Distance 1½ miles.—

Capt. Sir Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Recompense (7st. 13lbs), S. Black 1

Major J. A. Shorten and Mr. Johnstone's Sea Chariot (9st. 3lbs.), Barnett.. .. 2

Mr. J. P. Mackenzie's Harleian (7st, 9lbs), E. J. Howell 3

Won by ¾ length; 2½ lengths. Time—2 mins. 25 4-5 secs.

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1¼ miles—

Messrs. Akbar Ali and Sheth Umathrai's Lucky Star 9st. Akbar Ali 1

Mr. F. M. Xavier's Luxmi Prasad II (7st. 11lbs.), Thompson 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bhagawazenda II (7st. 11lbs.), B. Rankin 3

Won by 1 length; head. Time—2 min. 43 secs.

Southern India Cup. Distance about 7 furlongs —
Messrs. G. Essaji and W. Bird's Our Laddie (8st.), H. Black 1
Mr. J. J. Murphy's Drummer Boy (10st.) J. T. Harding 2
Mr. G. Essaji's Zara (9st. 8lbs.), A. Clarke .. 3

Won by 1¼ lengths: 1½ lengths. Time—1 min. 40 3-5 secs.

Yuvaraja of Mysore's Cup. Distance about 1 mile —

Mr. J. P. Mackenzie's Queen's Dream (9st. 3 lbs.), T. Burn 1
Mr. Roscoe's Cornerman (8st 6lbs.), Reynolds 2
Capt. Sir Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Redcockade (9st.), S. Black 3
Won by 1½ lengths; 1½ length. Time—1 min. 55 1-5 secs.

Gaunt Cup. Distance 1 mile—
Mr. Suleman Mahallah's Timurling (8st. 10lbs.), T. Burn 1
Mr. Elias H. Ghazala's Mijrin (9st. 12lbs.), H. McQuade 2
Mr. A. R. Khadir's Balkees (7st.) B. Rankin 3
Won by 2½ lengths; 2½ lengths. Time—2 min. 5 2-5 secs. ..

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. W. Leslie's Arran Rose (8st. 10lbs), G. Hutchins 1
The Raja of Bobbili's Minthill (7st. 10lbs.), J. Flynn 2
Mr. S. F. P. Pearson's Lady Marigold (8st. 7lbs.) J. McQuade 3
Won by 2½ lengths; 1½ length. Time—1 min. 23 secs

Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Adour (7st. 13lbs.), A. Clarke 1
Messrs. A. J. Shorten and A. H. Johnson's Sea Chariot (9st 8lbs), Barrnett.. .. 2
Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Recompense (7st. 13lbs), S. Black 3
Won by 3 lengths ½ lengths 1 length 1 min. 56 2-5 secs.

Apollo Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. Akbar Ali's Ahyida (8st, 7lbs.), H Walker.
Maharajah of Kolhapur's Mabrook (8st. 1lb.) T. Burn .. ..
Messrs. G. H. Essaji and W. Bird's Halfa (7st. 3lbs.), Rankin . .. 3
Won by 3 lengths; neck between second and third. Time—2 mins. 46 3-5 secs.

Ootacamund.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1¼ miles —
Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Red Cockade (7st. 3lbs.), S. Black . .. 1
Mr. McElligott and Major Gould's Cylvern (8st. 12lbs.), J. McQuade .. . 2
Mr. Vankata Narayana Rao's Floral Dance (7st. 10lbs.), C. Hoyt 3
Mr. J. J. Murphy's Brave Queen (8st. 4lbs.) Harding 4
Won by ¾ length; 1½ lengths, second and third; 6 lengths, third and fourth. Time—2 mins. 15 3-4 secs.

Poona Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hawad (8st.) Stokes 1
Mr. Goculdas's Solidity, Rankin .. 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shahzaman 3
Time—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.

Deomar Cup. Distance 7 furlongs —
Mr. F. M. Xavier's Samarmad (7st. 12lbs.) C. Hoyt 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (8st. 10lbs.), Rylands 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Harrier (7st. 10lbs.) Stokes 3
Mr. Anwar Ali's Beg's Blackberry (7st.) Shaukat Ali 4
Won by a short head; 1½ lengths, second and third; 2 lengths, third and fourth. Time—1 min. 42 sec.

Vendayar Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—
Messrs. Pogose and Bose's Prosperous (8st.) Rylands 1
Mr. Gegg's Gallopeur Olivier (7st. 3lbs.), car 7st. 5lbs.), C. Hoyt 2
Messrs. Maurice and Wright's Bachante (7st. 3lbs.), S. Black 3
Mr. J. J. Murphy's Pomar (8st.) Harding 4
Won by 1½ lengths engths. min. 33 secs.

Sivagan Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shirtaj (8st. 9lbs.), Stokes 1

Mr E.C. Kent's Osbourne (7st. 8lbs.), Howell 2

Captain F. M. Kirwan's Lilac (9st. 7lbs.), J. Mcquade 3

Won by a neck; 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 18 1-5 secs.

Rawalpindi.

The Wills Gold Flake Chase. Distance.—

Capt. Newill's Little Rover (12st. 7lbs.), Owner 1

Capt. Newill s Sammy (10st. 9lbs.), Capt. Cox 2

Mr. Weber's Prim (12st 7lbs.), Mr. Freer .. 3

Capt. Birne's The Lure (10st. 8lbs.), Owner. 4

Won by 2½ lengths; neck; distance. Time —5 24 4-5 secs.

Rawalpindi Gold Cup. Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Major Exham's Brenock (8st. 4lbs.), Bona.. 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Lady Avidity (8st. 3lbs.), Fownes 2

Col Punch and Mr. Thompson's La Mienne (8st 4lbs.), Roxburgh 3

Major White's Dynasty (8st.11lbs.), Aldridge 4

Won by a head; ½ length; ½ length. Time.—1 min. 32 secs.

Patron's Cup. Distance 1 mile—

Major Vanrenen's Prince Michael (10st. 12lbs.) Riley 1

Major Davies' Rambler (7st. 12lbs.), Balfour 2

Mrs. Thorne Poole's Perception (9st. 10lbs.), Jones 3

Col. Mathew's Yankee Love (8st. 2lbs.), Corkill 4

Won by a head; ½ length; ½ length, Time.—1 min. 47 3-5 secs.

The Eve Cup. Distance about 5 furlongs.—

Mr. Bahadur Khan's Come Along (20 yards) Miss Wadia 1

Capt. Beatty's Eve (65 yards) Mrs. Beatty 2

Mr. Aziz Ahmed Shah's Munsi (70 yards) Mrs. Dunlop 3

Won by a short head; 5 lengths. Time—1 min 12 secs.

Renala Cup. Distance about 2½ miles—

Capt. Marrott's Radiograph (10st. 10lbs.), Capt. Newill 1

Col. McCudden's Queen's Bay (10st. 10lbs.), Owner 2

Won by distance. Time.—5 mins. 20 secs.

The Northern Cup. Distance about 1 mile.—

Capt.———Young Tara (7st. 13lbs.), Balfour 1

Mr. Bhargava's Sicab (9st. 5lbs.), Riley.. 2

Mr. Gheba's Hizam Minnwa (9st. 9lbs.), Edwards 3

Capt. Kerr's Kohinoor (9st. 4lbs.), Aldridge 4

Won by 1½ lengths; ½ length; ½ length. Time.—1 min 56 2-5 secs.

Eve Cup. Distance 4 furlongs—

Captain Beatty's Eve (45 yards) Mrs. Beatty 1

Mrs McCreath's Leila (28 yards) Mrs. Deas 2

Mrs. Feroze Khan's Come Along (23 yards) Miss Wadia 3

Won by a short head; 2 lengths. Time—57 secs.

Secunderabad.

Fakhr-ul-Mulk Cup Distance 1 mile—

Messrs. S. A. Ally and Murtaza's Black Rock (7st.), H. McQuade 1

Mrs. Harrison's Polianthes (8st. 11 lbs.), W. Ashwood 2

Mr. S.M. Hussain's Footstep (7st.), E. Fownes 3

Won by 6 lengths; 4 lengths. Time—2 mins. 1 3-5 secs.

Tomaine Cup. Distance 5 furlongs—

Nawab M. M Ali Khan's Lucy Carmer (9st. 12lbs), W.G. Thompson 1

Lt.-Col. J. S. Mowat's Maline (8st. 11lbs.), Mr. F. Roberts 2

Col. Comdt. H. R. Headlam's Trafina (7st.), W. Ashwood .. .. 3.

Won by 16 lengths; 6 lengths. Time—1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

Quetta.

Baleli Stakes. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Capt. Frank H. Richard's One Guinea (9st. 9lbs.), Capt. Bernard 1

Sir W. S. J. Wilson's and Mr. M. Dowson's Battle Call (8st. 10lbs.), E. Roxburgh .. 2

H. H. the Khan of Kelat's Golden Helm (9st. 4lbs.), E. Fownes and Swift Lady (9st. 4lbs.) Feroze Khan } Dead heat 3

Won by 3 lengths; a head; dead heat, min. 15

'radesmen's Cup. Distance 6 furlongs —

H H. the Khan of Kelat's Nigel (7st. 4lbs.), R. Bona 1

Major H. Exham's Brenock (9st.), E. Roxburgh 2

Mrs. G. Dudley Matthew's Myrtle-Berry (10st.), Bernard 3

Major K G. Bittleston's Donna " Q " (7st.), Tymon 4

Won by 3 lengths; 6 lengths; 2 lengths. Time —1min. 16 secs.

Robat Stakes. Distance 5 furlongs.—

H H. the Khan of Kelat's Poli (9st 7lbs), Capt. Bernard 1

Mir Mehrab Khan's Scattercash (7st.), J Tymon 2

H H. the Khan of Kelat's Shams (8st. 10lbs.), Mr. H. Vyse 3

Nawab Sir Shams Shah's Marwarid (8st.), Feroze Khan 4

Won by ½ length; 12 lengths; 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 5 3-5 secs.

'ishin Chase. Distance about 2 miles over the steeplechase course.—

Mr N. Carbutt's Ajax (11st.), Mr. H. C. Phillips 1

Mr J. R. Wilson's Pruneface (9st.), Mr. Vyse 2

Won by 6 lengths. Time.— 4 mins. 27 secs.

Mysore.

Royal Calcutta Turf Club Cup. Distance about 7 furlongs —

Raja of Parlakimidi's Roitoi (7st.), H Black. 1

Mr Pogose's Cill Gobann (11st), Rylands.. 2

Mr Mackenizie's Harlem (7st. 11lbs), Flynn. 3

Won by a neck; two lengths. Time.—1 min. 31 secs.

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr Progose's Catchup (7st. 5lbs.), Rylands.. 1

Mr W. Hayhoe's Not Long (8st. 1lb.), Barnett 2

Nawabzada Abdulkarim Khan's Elkie (7st. 13lbs), Harding 3

Won by 2½ lengths; neck. Time.—2 mins. 14 secs.

hushtary Cup. Distance about 6 furlongs.—

Mr Elias Gazala's Hamoud (8st.), H. McQuade -- -- -- -- -- 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's ... st. 13lbs. Clarke 2

Messrs. Shaffee and Kazrani's Mahfouz (8st 3lbs.), Howell .. .. ..

Messrs. Fatha and Wachas's Red Lips (7st 11lbs.), Rankin .. .. ..

Won by 3½ lengths, head; ½ length. Time — 1min. 23⅕ secs.

Col. Desaraj Urs Memorial Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Messrs. Pogose and Bose's Prosperous (8st 10lbs.), Rylands .. .. ..

Messrs. Maurice and Wright's Bacchante (8st. 4lbs.), S. Black .. ..

Rajah of Bobbili's Sortance (7st. 2lbs) Rankin .. ..

Won by a neck, 2 lengths.

Yuvaraja of Mysore's Cup. Distance about 1 mile.—

Mr. E. C. Kent's Osbourne (8st. 2lbs) Howell .. ..

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shewanti (7st) Stokes .. ..

Mr. J. J. Murphy's Drummer Boy (9st 12lbs.), Harding .. .. ..

Won by 1½ lengths, neck. Time—1 min 47 secs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Cup. Distance about 1½ miles.—

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Adour (7st. carried 7st. 4lbs.), Stokes .. .. ..

Raja of Parlakimedi's Roitoi (7st. 9lbs) H Black .. ..

Mr. Roscoe's Prince Wahed (7st. 13lbs), Barnett .. ..

Maharaja of Mysore's Purser (9st. 1lb), T. Hill .. ..

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. Time —2mins. 10secs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's Cup. Distance about 1¼ miles.—

Mr. Venkatanarayan Rao's Mameluke (7st 11lbs.), H. Black and .. } Dead heat
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mabrook (7st. 8lbs.), Stokes .. .. .. }

Mr. S. H. Mashal's Cherio (8st. 9lbs) H McQuade .. .. ..

Won by a short head; 1½ lengths, second third; 2 lengths, third and fourth. Time —1 min. 42 secs.

Sirdar Lakshmikantharaj Urs Cup. Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Mr. Sulieman Mahalla's Taimurlung (8st 10lbs), Burn 1

Mr. Elias Gazala's Mijrin (10st. 4lbs), H McQuade 2

Mr V ... (8st. 1 lbs. H. Black

Ma..ara,a o k iap Du b 8 0 b , Stokes 4

Won by a head; ¾ length; neck. Time—1min. ⅗ 3-secs.

Rajkumar's Cup. Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Mr. J. J. Murphy's Primer (8st. 10lbs.), Hardings 1

Mr. Rossco's Cornerman (8st. 15lbs.), Reynold 2

Mr. Pogose's Catchup (8st. 2lbs.), Howell .. 3

Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths. Time.—1min. 30 2-5secs.

Kolhapur.

Turf Club Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Swanshot (7st 3lbs.), S. Black 1

Nawab Mir Mahdi Alikhan Bahadur's San Fay (6st 12lbs.) Japeth 2

Mr. R. B. Dawson's Kilaloo (7st. 13lbs.), Burn 3

Won by 1½ length; 1½ length. Time—1 min 43 1-5 secs.

Shri Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hazal (8st 8lbs.), Burn 1

Mr. S. H. Mashal's Cheerio (8st 4lbs.), C. Hoyt 2

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (7st 12lbs.), Stokes .. 3

Aga Cumberally's Terror (7st. 3lbs.), Hill .. 4

Won by three-quarter length; a neck; half a length. Time.—2mins. 24 secs.

Maharajah Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. R. B. Dawson's Kilaloo (7st. 12lbs.), Burn 1

Nawab Mir Mahdi Alikhan Bahadur's San Fay (7st), Ashwood 2

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Swanshot (8st. 8lbs.), Black 3

Mr. R. Bence's Peculiar (8st.) M. Hoyt .. 4

Won by one and a quarter lengths; six ... five lengths. Time ... mins ... 0 3-5 secs.

S S Ak a a eb Ma araj Cup Dista 1¼ miles.—

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prayag (7st. 6lbs. carried 7st. 8lbs.) Clarke .. 1

Mr. Kamte's Medina (7st. 9lbs. carried 7st. 10lbs.) Howell 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shewanti (7st 11lbs.) Herbert 3

Won by neck, 1 length. Time.—2 mins 17 secs.

Meerut.

B. N. Bhargava Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

F. Lts. J. J. Clarke and Q. W. Gore's Cock Robin (8st. 6 lbs.) Roxburgh 1

Messrs. Macmohan and R. L. Kapoor's Grey-cotton (9st. 12lbs) Bond 2

Lt.-Col. A. G. Puech and Mr. J. Thompson's Arabian Knight (9st. 1lb.) Fownes .. 3

Mr. S. Gurbakh Singh's Ayala (7st. 4 lbs. carried 7st. 6 lbs.) Corkhill 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 2½ lengths. Time—2 mins. 21 2-5 secs.

Governor's-General's Cup. Distance 1¼ miles—

A cup value £50 presented by His Excellency the Viceroy and Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, Rs. 500 to the third

Col. R. Hildyards Reflection (9st. 4lbs.) Bond 1

Mr. S. Woodward's The Knut (9st. 10lbs.) Captain Bernard 2

Major F. Davie's Rambler (8st. 6lbs.) Roxburg 3

Mrs. Thornepool's Perception (9st. 4lbs) Bond 4

Won by 1½ length: 3 lengths; ¾ length. Time—2 mins. 13 4-5 sec.

Governor's Cup. Distance about two miles—

Capt. Turner's Llyn Eigian (10st. 10lbs.) Capt. Atherton 1

Mr. Weber's Prim (12st. 10lbs.) Owner .. 2

Mr. Adye's Johore (11st. 3lbs.) Mr. Patterson Knight 3

Capt. Newill's Little Rover (11st 10lbs). Owner 4

Won by 15 lengths; 20 lengths, a distance.

Madras.

Venkatagiri Cup. Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr. T. M. Goculdas's China (7st. 9lbs. carried 7st. 10lbs. Beasley 1

Mr Kasajee s 7st. 12lbs H. Black

Mr A. Hoyt's Baktavar (9st. 2lbs), Akey .. 3
H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Durbar (7st. 11lbs), Hoyt 4
Won by 1 length. head, 1 length. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

Ceylon Cup Distance 1 mile —
Sir Ismail Sait's Ardfern (9st 2lbs), Babajan 1
Raja of Bobbili's Minthill (7st. 13lbs), Donnelly 2
Mr McElligot's and Major Guild's Cylvern (9st. 3lbs.), S. Black 3
Mr Galstaun's Sharp Warrior (8st. 5lbs.), Harrison 4
Won by ½ length 1¾ lengths, 1½ lengths. Time—1min. 45 1-5 secs.

Governor's Cup. Distance racecourse.—
Mr Murphy's Brave Colleen (7st 5lbs), H Black 1
Sir Ismail Sait's Ardfern (7st. 11lbs), Brown 2
Mr Khairaz's Slovakia (8st. 9lbs), Burgess 3
Sir Wilson's and Dawson's Battle Call (7st. 2lbs), Robertson 4
Won by 1¾ length; short head; 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 41 secs.

Kirlampudi Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—
Mr Nicoll's Nicaragua (8st. 2lbs), Brown .. 1
Mr Murphy's Platinum (8st), Harding .. 2
Yuvaraja of Mysore's Brandonia (8st. 7lbs), Babajan 3
Mr Galstaun's Dinnette's Daughter (7st. 7lbs), Robertson 4
Won by a neck; a head, and a neck. Time.—1 min. 2secs.

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Messrs. Essajee and Bird's Naughty Girl (7st). H. Black 1
Mr Chenai's Legal Fender (7st 8lbs), Robertson 2
Mr Mahomed's Postern (10st.) Burgess .. 3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Osbourne (7st. carried 7st. 7lbs.), Harding 4
Won by three-quarter length; half a length; half a length. Time.—1 min. 45 secs.

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr Khairaz's Kurdistan (7st. 8lbs), S. Black. 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rami (8st. 9lbs), Harrison 2
Mr Venkatanarayana Rao's Mameluke (8st 5lbs Babajan 3
Mr. Bam s Hoojas 8st.) 4

Won by a head; three-quarter length two and a half lengths. Time.—1 min 52 2 5 secs.

Deomar Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr. Khairaz's Kurdistan (8st. 2lbs) S Black .. ..
Mr Venkatanarayana Rao's Mameluke (8st. 7lbs.), Babajan .. ..
Mr. Kadir's Balkees (7st. 7lbs.), Robertson
Mr Essajee's Sagob (7st. 11lbs), Harding
Won by 1½ length, 1 length, ½ length Time-1 min. 52 2-5 secs.

Jetprole Cup. Distance 1½ miles —
Sir Darcy Lindsay's Righteous (71st. 2lbs) Harding .. . .
Nawabzada Abdul Kareem Khan's Elkie (7st. 12lbs), Brown .. .. ..
Mr. McElligot and Major Guild's Cylvern (9st. 12lbs.), Harrison .. ..
Lt.-Col. White's Rock (7st. 11lbs), McPherson .. ..
Won by a neck; 1½ length; ¾ length. Time-2 mins. 39 secs.

Cochin Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—
Mr. Xavier's Laxmi Prasad II, (7st. 13lbs), Robertson .. ..
H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Durbar (8st. 1lb.), McPherson .. ..
Mr. Kadir's Balkees (7st, 12lbs), Hoyt
Mr. Venkatanarayana Rao's Mameluke (9st.) Burgess .. .. ..
Won by a neck, ¼ length, ¾ length, Time not taken.

Merchant's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —
H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Poet's Dream (8st, 2lbs,), Beasley .
Mr. Khairaz's Toss up (8st. 2lbs.), S. Black
Sir Wilson and Dowson's Battle Call (7st 3lbs), Robertson .. .. ..
Buy Hy's Burham Beeches (8st. 8lbs), Harding .. ..
Won by 1 length, ¾ length and ½ length Time—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

Venkatagiri Cup. Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr. J. K. Irani's Doldol (8st 8lbs.), Burgess
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Benares (8st 7lbs), Harrison .. ..
Mr. Ardeshir's Red Flag (9st 3lbs), Raymond .. ..
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Sannam (8st 10lbs), Barber .. .. ..
Won by a head ½ short head. 1min. 21secs.

H. Maharani Regent's Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr J. J. Murphy's Last Word (8st 13lbs.), Harding 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hobbs (9st.), Clarke 2

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Indian Imp (8st 3lbs.), Duckenfield 3

Haji Sir Ismail Sait's Peg Anthony (7st 3lbs.) Barber 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, short head. Time—1min. 16 secs.

Ruffin Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Indian Imp (8st.), Siely 1

Mrs Maconochie and Mrs. Cruden's Birkenhead (8st 3lbs.), Burgess 2

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hobbs (9st 1lb.), Clarke 3

Mr Murphy's Merrilegs (7st 12lbs) Walker .. 4

Won by 1 length, short head, head. Time—1min. 16secs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Cup. Distance 1 mile —

Mr Coleman's Quick Silver (8st 13lbs.), S Black 1

Mr Kelso's Vari (8st 11lbs.), Harrison .. 2

Mr Syed Rashid's Josimos (7st 6lbs, car. 7st 11lbs.), Burgess 3

Won by neck, neck, neck. Time— 1min. 55secs.

Stewards Cup. Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Poet's Dream (8st 9lbs.), Buckfield 1

Haji Sir Ismail Sait's Flintham (7st 13lbs.) Siely 2

Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Recompense (8st 3lbs.), S Black 3

Mr Hearson's Lady Marigold (7st 1lb.), Burgess 4

Won by ¾ length, neck. Time—1min. 16 1 5secs.

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja of Mysore's Sible (10st.), Hill .. 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prayag (7st 9lbs.), Clarke 2

Mr Pogose' Jayakumar (7st 1lb.), Brownlee 3

Major Kirwan's Lilac (8st 7lbs.), Burgess .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths. Time— 1min. 18 3-5secs.

Lucknow.

Fownes Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Major T. Burridge's Work of Art (7st. 5lbs. carried 7st. 7lbs.), Mariand 1

Capt. T. F. Arnold's Gretna Green (9st. 1lb.), Roxburgh 2

M Born and Holmes Johnston's Royalist 8st 6lbs.) H 3

Mr. Kashicharan's Rare Sport (8st. 13lbs.), H. Walker 4

Won by 2 lengths; 1½ lengths; 1 length Time —2 mins. 20 1-5 secs

Civil Service Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. J. Mein Austin's T. A. B. (8st. 11lbs.), Parker 1

Mr H. G. Gregson's Louvarissa (8st. 5lbs. carried 8st. 6lbs.), O'Brien .. 2

Mrs J Mein Austin's Thundering Legion (8st. 6 lbs.), Cooper 3

Capt. R. George and M. Cox's Head First (7st. 12 lbs.), Aldridge 4

Won by 1 length; 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths Time —1 min. 27 3-5 secs.

Harcourt Butler Cup. Distance 5 furlongs —

Mr. J. K. Bose's Black Mist (9st. 13lbs.), Hutchins 1

Major Vanrenen's Prince Michael (9st. 12lbs.) Riley 2

Lt.-Col. Conder and Capt. M. Cox's Golden Realm (9st.) Aldridge 3

Lt.-Col. Mathew's Yankee Love (7st. carried 7st. 4 lbs.), Fownes 4

Won by ¾ length; ½ length; and head. Time—1 min 3 4-5 secs.

Pragnarain Bhargava Cup. Distance 1¼ mile.—

Mr. R. H. Muir's Mulberry (9st. 5lbs.) R. Barnett 1

Mr B. N. Bhargava's Cachalong (9st. 3 lbs.) Purtoosing 2

Mr. J. D. Scott's Cowry (9st. 12lbs.) Balfour 3

Won by 1½ lengths and ½ length. Time not taken.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.—

Capt. T. J. Egan's Dayspring (8st. 4lbs) H. Walker 1

Mrs. C. Dam Kellock's Mandarin (9st. 12lbs) Balfour 2

Mr. Titwillow's Queen's Bounty (7st. 2lbs) Japheth 3

Mr H K Dey's Rosmeen (8st. 12lbs) Ringstead 4

Won by a short head; 1½ length; 1 length Time—2 mins. 2 1-3 secs

Army Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Capt. J. A. Lizlewood's Joe D (11st. 12lbs) Capt. Atherton 1

Capts. R. George and M. Cox's Middleton (9st. 12lbs) Capt. Cox 2

Major S. O'Donnell's Fillet (11st.) Capt Wasborough Jones 3

Mr. Rosco's Whitsun (9st. 7lbs.) Capt Newill 4

Won by 1 length 1 length 1 length. Time 1 min 38 [illegible] secs

Arab Cup. Distance 1½ miles —

Raja Sripal Singh's Sicab (9st. 6lbs.) Purtoosingh 1

Mr. F. O Roberts and A. J. Holmes' Cock Robin (9st. 12lbs) Roxburgh 2

Capt. W. H. Keir's Kohinoor (8st. 13lbs) Aldridge 3

Mrs A. J. Burns' Tamaran (8s.t 10lbs) W. G. Thompson 4

Won by 1 length; 3 lengths, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min, 34 3-5 secs.

Lahore.

Shalimar Cup. Distance: 7 furlongs —

Majors D. W. Bruce and C. Newton Davis's Lantern (8st. 1lb.), E. Fownes .. 1

Captain W. H. Kerr's Jaunt (7st. 13lbs.), Roxburgh 2

Mr. L. B. Ward's Revue (9st. 9lbs.), J. Flynn 3

Major C. M. Stewart's Earmark (9st 12lbs.), Alford 4

Won by ½ length, ¾ length, 1 length Time.—1 min. 30 2-5 secs

The C. and M. C. Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Capt K. Hatch's Irrigate (8st. 9lbs.), Roxburg 1

Mr. J Morroch Bernard's Ma Honey (8st. 10lbs.), Tymon 2

Lt.-Col G. Conder's Dawn of Freedom (8st. 10lbs.), Aldridge 3

Mr. Rossco's Whitsun (8st. 12lbs.), Bona . 4

Won by ¾ length, ½ length, neck. Time.—1 min. 18 4-5 secs.

The Woodward Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Col. Comdt. H. A. Thomkinson's Invincible (8st. 11lbs), Ram Chandra 1

Capt. J. Garrett's Mutloob (7st, 8lbs), E. Fownes 2

Mr S. Darbar Singh's Ayala (7st, 2lbs), Bona 3

F.-Lt. Clarke and F.-O. Gore's Cock Robin (8 st. 9 lbs.), L Jones 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length Time.—1 min. 57 secs.

The Punjab Commission Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. C M. Stewart's Winston (7st.) 1

Mr. K. Lindsay Smith's Clear Sky (7st. 7lbs), E. Fownes 2

Mr. Man Mohan's Capheaton (9st. 1lb.), Aldridge 3

Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 6 lengths. Time—2 mins. 15 2-5 secs.

The Merchants' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Major D. Vaarenen and Mr G. Wecht Dart's Balkan Princess (8st) Bond 1

Mr. Titwillow's Red Devil (9st, 3lbs), Roxburgh 2

Mrs. R. Carpentier's Pamphylia (10st, 9lbs), J. Flynn 3

Captain C. West's Coritapa (7st, 3lbs) Tymon.. 4

Won by 1 length, ½ length, head. Time not taken.

Service Chase. Distance 2 miles.—

Capts. M. Cox and E. P. Creagh's Langary Gate (9st 12lbs.), Capt. Wandsborough Jones 1

Capt. W. M. Newills, Sammy (9st.), Owner 2

Mr. J. F. Adye's Jahore (10st 4lbs.), Mr Tudor 3

Won by 8 lengths. 4 lengths, 12 lengths Time —4 mins. 20 4-5 secs

N. W. Railway Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. B. N. Bhargava's Nobbler (7st), Purtoo Singh 1

Capt J. A. Aizlewood's Joe D (9st 10lbs.) Aldridge 2

Capt. C B Farrar's Poor Box (9st 7lbs.) Barrett 3

Capt. J. M. Bernard's Web of Fate (8st 6lbs.), Owner 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. Time —1 min. 45 secs.

Mamdot Cup. Distance round the course.—

Capt. W. H. Kerr's Kohinoor (9st.), Aldridge 1

Raja Sripal Singh's Sicab (9st 12 lbs.), Purtoo Singh 2

Mr. A. J. Burn's Hudson (8st 1lb.), W. G. Thompson 3

Won by 4 lengths, 4 lengths. Time.—3 mins. 33 1-5 secs.

Jammu Cup Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. Sydney Smith's Philomel, Barrett 1

H. H. Khan of Kelat's Peerless (8st 10lbs.), Capt. Bernard 2

Capt. J. J. Chunes Mahaboob (7st 4lbs), Bona 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths. Time.—1min. 51 2-5secs.

The Punjab Cup.—

Major R. D. Vanrenen's Prince Michael (9st 8lbs.), Barrett 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Ingonaire (9st 4lbs.), E. Fownes 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Star Shell (9st 11lbs.), H. Walker 3

Won by 12 lengths, 20 lengths. Time.—3mins. 21 secs

Civil Service Cup. Distance 1½ miles, over 8 flights of hurdles.

Lt.-Col. W B. White's Chinese White (11st. 13lbs.), Mr. Wansborough Jones 1

Mr. H. N. Weber's Jaunt (9st 5lbs.), Capt. W. M. Hewell 2

Mr. Rossco's Archies Fancy (12st), Mr Weber 3

Won by 2 lengths; 5 lengths; 8 lengths. Time.—4mins.

Patiala Cup. Distance 5 furlongs :—

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Milord (8st 5lbs.), H. Walker 1

Mr. J. G. Moorugh Bernard's Hushabye (9st 12lbs.), Capt. Bernard 2

H. H. the Maharaja Adhiraj of Patiala's Garib (9st 4lbs) (——) 3

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length. Time.—1min. 5 1-5secs.

Darjeeling.

"Statesman" Cup (Div. I). Distance 3½ laps.—

Mrs. Dyer's Little Wonder (7st. 3lbs.) .. 1

Mr. Omrao Mian's Namgyal Wangdi (8st 12lbs.),.. 2

Mr. Sonam's Kingstown (7st. 2lbs.) .. 3

Time.—2mins. 17 secs.

"Statesman" Cup (Div. II.) Distance 3½ laps —

Mr. Omrao Mia's Tiger (8st) 1

Mr. Dowa, Norbu's Yandup (8st. 9lbs.) .. 2

H E. the Governor's Staff's Grey Friar (7st. 8lbs.) 3

Time.—1min. 5 secs.

Governor's Cup. Distance 4 laps.—

Mr. E. G. Kingsley's Gilpin (8st, 3lbs.) .. 1

Dr J. C. Dyer's Gynaste (8st. 1lb.) .. 2

Mr S. W. Ladenla's Longbu II (8st. 7lbs.) . 3

Time.—2mins. 38secs.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 3½ laps.—

Mr. S. W. Ladenla's Kongbu II (8st. 9lbs.) . 1

Mr. E. J. Kingsley's Puck (8st. 11lbs) .. 2

Dr. J. M. C. Dyer's Gyantse (8st. 10lbs.) .. 3

Time.—2mins. 19secs.

Lebong Stakes. Distance 3½ laps.—

Mr Pemdorji's (10st. 1lb.) 1

Mr. Phutendu's Gay Gangtok (7st. 6lbs.) .. 2

Mr. Topgay Sirdar's Lingdo (8st.) 3

Time.—2mins. 26 secs.

Ceylon.

Club Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's Johnclanchy (9st. 5lbs.) Spackman 1

Mr. Annandale's Cloughane (9st. 7lbs.), White 2

Mr. Annandale's Nightjar (9st. 7lbs.), Harrison 3

Won by a neck; 5 lengths Time.— 31 1-5 secs.

Closenberg Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. W Mrajapake's Inquestion (8st 1lb.), Marrs 1

Mr. A. E De Silva's Barclays (8st 5lbs), Corkhill 2

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Consort (9st.), Hill 3

Won by a head, short head. Time—2mins. 12 1-5 secs.

Ceylon Turf Club. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. A. E. De Silva's Louvello (9st.), Corkhill 1

Mr. D. C. Senanayake's Wont-be-long (8st 13lbs.), J. Flynn 2

Mr. W. B Bartlet's Venzelt (8st 11lbs.), A. Tharrison 3

Won by a neck, neck. Time.—1min. 47 4-5secs.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr A. E. De Silva's Pippia (6st. 13lbs.), Corkhill 1

Mr. Douglas's Crafty Bits (8st 1lb.), J. Flynn 2

Mr Fred Abeyesundere's Mrs. Murphy (6st 9lbs.), Blackburn 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—2mins. 6-4-5 secs. record for course

ATHLETICS.

Bengal Olympics—

Half Mile :—1. B N. Ghosh, 2. V. D. Khadilkuar, 3. A. R. Mookerjee. Time—2 mins. 11 2-5 secs

100 Yards :—1. R. Burns, 2. J. Anthony, 3. J. Russell Time—10 2-5 secs.

Putting 15 lbs. shot :—1. L. C. Tapsell, 2. A. Leughran, 3. H. E. R. Tilsley. 34 ft. 7 in

One mile :—1. B. N. Ghosh, 2 A R. Mookerjee, 3. Himadri Dutt. Time—5 mins. 15 4-5 secs.

220 Yards L. R. J S Hall 3. A N. Mukerjee. Time—22 3-0 secs.

Long Jump :—1. C. E. Morganstern, 2. S. K. Ray, 3. P. K. Chaterjee. 20 ft. 8¾ ins.

440 Yards :—1. J. S. Hall, 2. B. N. Ghosh. Time—54 mins. 1-10 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles :—1. W. Needham, 2. B. K. Dutt. Time—not taken owing to Tapsell having come first but disqualified for knocking down 3 hurdles.

Running Hope-skip and jump :—1. F. W. Needham, 2. C. E. Morganstren 38 ft. 2¼ in.

High Jump :—1. F W. Needham. 2. Abu Yusaf 5 ft 0½ in

Relay Race.—St. Xavier's, then the Indian *Athletic Camp.*

Calcutta; North Staffords annual sports—

Team Events—

100 Yards—Sgt. Steele (H. Q.) 10 secs.

220 Yards.—L.-Cpl Owen (C. Coy.), Time—23 3-5 secs.

440 Yards.—Pt. Davenport (D. Coy) Time—56 3-5 secs.

Half mile.—Drummer Irwine (B. Coy.). Time—2 mins, 17 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles—Drummer Jelfs (H. Q.)

One mile.—Cpl. Shaw (C. Coy.).

High Jump.—L.-Cpl. Moffatt (H. Q.).

Putting the Shot.—Pte. Hancock (B. Coy).

Long Jump.—Bdsm. Brook (H. Q.).

Inter Company Relay Race.—C. Coy. (H Q)

Tug-of-War catch weights—D. Coy.

Individual Events—

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Pte. Hancock 100 yds.

High Jump.—L.-Cpl Moffatt, 5 ft. 12 ins.

Long Jump.—Pte. Deaville, 19 ft. ½ in.

Putting the Shot—Pte. Hancock, 34 ft. 3 ins.

One mile.—Pte. Lovett.

220 Yards (Indians)—Baker Khan

220 Yards (Sergeants)—Sgt. Steele, 26 secs.

220 Yards (Boys)—Boy Harrison.

220 Yards.—Pte Chorlton.

Veterans' Race—C. S. M Keat.

100 Yards.—Pte. Chorlton.

Half mile.—Pte. Chorlton.

Hurdles.—Drummer Jelfs.

One mile.—Pte. Shaw.

Quarter mile.—Pte. Chorlton.

Platoon Relay Race.—No. 12 Platoon.

Cycles Race.—Pte. Griffiths.

Open Relay Race—Xaverians.

Band Race.—Bdsm. Wilkinson (K. S. L. I.).

Officers' Race.—Major Stoney.

Calcutta: All India Olympics—

Five Miles—1. D. B. Chavan (Bombay), Shaikh Dawood (Madras). 3 *Gurbacha* (Punjab). Time—27 mins, 49 1-5 secs. 2.

Bombay Olympics—

Ten Miles Modified Marathon—

1 D. B. Chawan (Karachi) Time—60 mins. 5 secs.

2. Gunner Stevens (R. A. Kirkee) Time—61 mins. 5 secs.

3. Pte. South Staffs min. 30 secs.

4 D. R. Master (Bombay) Time—62 mins 41 secs.

5. P. Pte. Ridgeway (South Staffs) Time—63 mins. 45 secs.

6 S L. Telgoo (Kirkee) Time—63 mins 50 secs.

100 Yards.—1. R. A. Sneddon, 2. M. Pinto, 3 P. A. D'Avoine. Time—10 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdle.—1. P. A. D'Avoine, 2. R. A. Sneddon, 3. G. D Punewalla. Time—17 seconds.

880 Yards—1. L Golightly. 2 R. K. Deshpande, 3. Frederick Jesudian. Time—2 mins. 15 seconds.

220 Yards.—1. M Pinto, 2. M Powell. 3 C. W. Oliver. Time—24 seconds.

Half Mile Cycle Race.—1. M. Gerard, 2 M. J Master, 3. A. Shellim. Time—1 min 24 2-5 seconds

Five Miles—1. M C. Srinivas, 2. D B. Chawan 3. Shivlal Pardeshi, 4. C. Ridgeway. Time—29 minutes 34 seconds.

High Jump—1. P. B. Katrecha, 2. H. H Engineer, 3. Gunner Gunpat Singh 5 ft 3 ins.

Putting the Shot—1. J. A. Scott, 2 G. S Richards, 3. P. A. D'Avoine. 37 ft. 8 ins.

Long Jump—1. P. B. Katrecha, 2. P. A D'Avoine. Length 19 ft. 10 ins.

440 Yards—1. P. A. D'Avoine. 2. M. Pinto 3. G. D. Punewala. Time—56 1-5 secs.

Two Miles Cycle Race 1. M. J. Master. 2 A. Shellim, 3. G. A. Damle. Time—6 mins 10 1-5 secs.

One Mile—1. D.B. Chavan. 2. R.K. Desphande 3. L.-Cpl. G. King. Time—5 mins. 10 2-5 secs.

One Mile Relay Race—1. Y. M. C. A. Central Branch, Bombay, 2. B. B and C. I. District Traffic Superintendent's Team, Bombay.

Cup Winners—

Championship Cup—P. A. D'Avoine. 14 points.

Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Challenge Cup. (10 miles Marathon)—D. B Chavan.

McKinnon McKenzie Challenge Cup (100 Yards)—R. A. Sneddon.

Donald Munro Challenge Cup (Boys 16 and under)—C. Aberquerque.

B. B. and C. I. Challenge Cup (120 yards hurdles).—P. A. D'Avoine.

McGrath Challenge Cup (Half mile cycle race)—M. Gerard.

Mazagon Challenge Cup (440 yards).—P. A D'Avoine.

Rosenthal Challenge Cup (One mile)—D. B. Chavan.

Inter Collegiate Sports.—

00 Yards D G Sullivan St. Xavier's J A. D Acta St. Xavier's 3 Mano Wilson) Time. secs.

S P D G Sul an S Xa 2 F. J. Fernandez (St Xavier's); 3. S. K Mote (Sydenham). 29 ft. 9 in.

Half Mile :—1 L. D'Souza (St. Xavier's); 2 I. Solomon (Elphinstone); 3. Hira Singh (Elphinstone). Time —2 mins. 23 secs.

Two Miles Cycles :—1. A. Shellim (Wilson); 2 M. J. Master (St. Xavier's), 3. D. R. Billimoria (St. Xavier's) Time.—6 mins. 9 3-5 secs.

Throwing the Cricket Ball :—1. E. Shaw (Sydenham); 2. N. C. Bhesadia (St. Xavier's); 3. W. Green (St. Xavier's). Distance 101 yards 1 ft. 3 ins.

440 Yards :—1. D. G Sullivan (St. Xavier's); 2. J. A. D'Costa (St. Xavier's); 3 L. J. D'Souza (St Xavier's). Time.—59 secs.

Long Jump.—1. J T Fereira (St. Xavier's), 2 L. M. D'Avoine (Grant Medical); 3 N. C Bhesadia (St. Xavier's). 17 ft. 6 ins.

120 Yards Hurdles :—1 S. N. Shirodkar (St. Xavier's); 2. J. T. Fereira (St. Xavier's); 3. J. A. D'Costa (St Xavier's). Time.—18 secs.

High Jump.—1. S. N. Shirokdar (St. Xavier's); 2. F. X. Fernandez (St Xavier's); 3. R. K Limbuvala (Elphinstone. 5 ft. 2 ins.

220 Yards.—1. J. A. D'Costa (St Xavier's); 2. D. G. Sullivan (St. Xavier's); 3. L. J D'Souza (St. Xavier's). Time.—25 1-5 secs.

One Mile —1. S. M Joshi (Grant Medical); 2 Hira Singh (Elphinstone); 3. D. G Sullivan (St Xavier's). Time.—5 mins. 45 secs.

Ladies' Relay :—1. Wilson College; 2. St. Xavier's.

Relay Races :—1. St. Xavier's; 2. Wilson. Time.—4 mins. 25 secs.

Individual Championship.—D. G. Sullivan; (St. Xavier's).

Champion College.—St. Xavier's.

nbay Colleges Championships.—

he following are the results in the various events :—

(1) 100 Yards.—1. Saldanha; 2 Solomon, 3 Fahey. Time.—10½ seconds.

(2) Putting the Shot.—1. Rocha Fernandez. 2. Saldanha, 3. Nanavathy. Distance: 25 feet, 1 inch.

(3) 880 Yards.—1 D'Mello; 2. Parakh; 3 D'Souza. Time.—2 mins. 22 3-5secs

(4) Two miles Cycle Race —1. Master; 2. Shellim; 3. Shroff Time.—6 mins. 6 2-5 secs.

(5) 440 Yards.—1. Solomon; 2. Saldanha, 3. Fahey. Time.—56 1-5secs.

6) Long Jump Ball 3 ... 1 ft 8½ inches.

1 0 Hu d es 1 D C sta 2 L n buvalla; 3. Solomon. Time —19 2-5 secs.

(8) 75 Yards, Ladies.—1. Miss Dinshaw 2. Miss Dubash; 3. Miss Benjamin Time.—10 3-5secs.

(9) High Jump.—1. Rocha Fernandez 2 Limbuvala. Height. 5ft. 5 inches

(10) 220 Yards.—1. Saldanha; 2. Solomon; 3 Fahey. Time.—23 1-5 secs

(11) One Mile.—1. Basrur; 2. D'Mello 3. Abhyankar. Time.—5 mins. 23secs

(12) Relay Race (Ladies 4×76 yards)—1. Wilson College; 2. St. Xavier's College; 3. Elphinstone College.

(13) Relay Race (Men's One Mile)—1 Royal Institute of Science; 2. St Xavier's College; 3. Willson College

Sir Dorab Tata Champion College Cup—St. Xavier's College.

Bombay Gymkhana Meeting :—

100 Yards, Challenge Cup. 1. R. G. Hopkins; 2. L. H. Hodgson; 3. C. H Hardcastle. Time—10 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles. 1. R. G. Hopkins 2. L. H. Hodgson; 3. S. W. K. Crawford. Time—19 secs.

100 Yards Open: 1. A. D'Avoine 2 M. Pinto; 3. M. Powell. Time—10 4-5 secs.

Tug-of-War: Soccer beat Rugger by 2 pulls to 1.

One Mile Relay Race. Open: 1. South Staffords "A"; 2 South Staffords "B"; 3. B. B. & C. I. Railway. Time—3 mins. 56 secs.

440 Yards. Open; 1. A D'Avoine 2 W. Willis; 3. L.-Cpl. Bowman. Time—53 2-5 secs.

220 Yards Handicap: 1. R. G. Hopkins 2. C. H. Hardcastle; 3. C. W. H P Waud.

One Mile. Open: 1. Cpl. Golightly 2 Cpl. Hart; 3. Pte. Brough and Nambiar, dead heat. Time 4 mins. 49 4-5 secs

Long Jump: 1. L. H. Hodgson, 20 ft. 1 in 2. R. G. Hopkins, 18 ft. 6 ins., 3 S W. K. Crawford, 17 ft. 9 ins.

Putting the Shot: 1. P. T. Harrison 30 ft. 2 ins.; 2. C. W. Pr Waud, 30 ft. 1in in. 3. S. W. K. Crawford, 29 ft. 11½ ins

High Jump: L. H. Hodgson, 5 ft. 1 in.

Madras: Cross Country Race—

Madras Regiment beat 3-19th Hyderabad Regiment.

Lahore: Punjab Olympics—

100 Yards (First heat)—1. G. W. Lal, 2. Bdr Beadle. 3. L. N. Nadir Ali. Time—10 1-5 secs; (second heat):—1. Abdul Hamid, 2. F. W. Whitter. Time—10 3-5 secs

Discus Throw Wundar Singh. Distance 67 ft. ½ inch.

Running High Jump:—1 L. D. Robin. 2. Mohd. Yusuf and L. N Nadir Ali. Height: 5 ft. 3 inches.

220 Yards: Final —1. G. W. Lal, 2. Abdul Hamid, 3. F. W. Whitter. Time.—23 secs.

Javelin Throw:—L. N. Nadir Ali, Distance 107 ft. 10¼ inches.

Walking.

Calcutta.—

50 miles Walking Race. (Burdwan to Chandranagore) the first three were —

S. N. Mukerjee (Saraswat Samiti) 11 hours 2 minutes, Karana Kumar Bose (Calcutta City College) 11 hours 22 minutes, M. H. Chalmers (Unattached Lucknow) 12 hours, 11 minutes.

Bombay.—

Zoroastrian Physical Culture League—10 Miles Walking Race. 1. D. R. Master, 1 hr 28 mins. 54 secs.; 2. K. D. Chinoy, 1 hr. 33 mins. 29 1-5 secs., 3. H. S. Marker, 1 hr. 41 mins. 3 secs: 4. M. R Wadia, 1 hr. 41 mins. 32 secs.; 5. N. J. Shroff, 1 hr. 51 mins. 46 secs.

Ten Miles Walking Race—

1. B. C. Chakravarty. Time—1 hour 38 mins. 2, 15 secs.
2. M. R. Aiyer. Time—1 hour 40 mins. 1 sec.
3. Corporal W. Rawlings. Time—1 hour 31 mins. secs.
4. P. G. Maitra. Time—1 hour 41 mins 45 secs.
5. R. G. Nair. Time—1 hour 42 mins. 21 secs.
6. K D. Chinoy. Time—1 hour 42 mins 48 secs.

5 Miles Walking Race:

The following were the first six to finish —

1. D. R. Master, Time 47 mins. 3 secs.; 2. M. R. Aiyar, Time 47 mins 33 secs.; 3 K. D. Chinoy, Time 47 mins. 39 secs 4. W. Rawlings, Time 47 mins. 41 secs 5. N. Daroowalla; 6. M. R. Wadia.

Running.

Bombay.—

10 miles.—Running Race. The first six men home were:—

1. M. C. Srinivas, 59 minutes, 48 seconds 2. W. Elliot, 63 minutes, 51 2-5 seconds 3. D. R. Master, 65 minutes, 47 seconds 4. D. K. Nambiar, 66 minutes, 5[illegible] seconds, 5. S. E. Engineer, 67 minutes 27 seconds, 6. D. H. Narathe, 67 minutes 57 seconds.

RACQUETS.

Rawalpindi: Northern India Tournament.—

Open Doubles—Sismey and Newton beat Birnie and Blake 15-5, 15-0, 15-5, 15-1.

Handicap Singles—Johnstone (scratch) beat Rendell (plus 2), 15-11, 7-15 10-15, 15-5, 15-11.

Handicap Doubles.—Littledale and Johnstone (+5) beat Frizelle and Winsloe (+2), 15-11, 15-7, 15-5, 15 5.

Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.—

Representative Pairs:—Tonbridge (H. F. Milne and J. G. Milne) beat R. E. (G. E. H. Hawke, and Col. A. R. Winsloe) 9-15, 15-7, 15-9, 5-15 15-2, 15-1.

Open Singles:—R. J. O. Meyer beat J. G. Milne, 15-4, 15-4, 18-15.

Open Doubles:—R. J. O. Meyer and R. Richardson Gardener beat H. F. and J. G Milne, 15-9, 17-14, 10-15, 15-6, 13-18, 5-6.

Jubbulpore—

Col. Winsloe beat J. L. Spencer by 3 games to nil.

Open Doubles: Final—J. L. Spencer and Captain A. J. Harris beat J. C Hudson and Y D. L. Talbot by 4 games to 2 (15-6, 15-2 15-7, 16-18, 16-17, 15-6).

Representative Pairs: Final.—R. E. (Captain A. J. Harris and Colonel A. R. Winsloe) beat Clifton (J. C. Hudson and J. L. Spencer) by 4 games to nil. (15-6, 18-16, 15-8 15-4).

POLO.

Extra Polo Tournament, Calcutta—

Royal Scots Greys	6 goals
H E. Governor's Staff	4 goals

Carmichael Polo Tournament, Calcutta—

H E. The Governor's Team	5 goals
Calcutta Reds	3 goals

Cawnpore Challenge Cup—

A. S. O. Brijendra (Bharatpur). Lancers	5 goals
4th H	1 goal

New Delhi Radha Mohan Handicap Tournament—

Royal Scot's Greys	6 goals
Barins	4½ goals

Lahore: Indian Cavalry Tourney—

21st C. I. Horse	9 goals
11th P. A. V. O. Cavalry	3 goals

Lucknow: Lucknow Spring Tournament—

Royal Scots Greys	3½ goals
4 h	Nil.

Lucknow Autumn Tournament.—

Royal Dragoons Cup.—

Sorbos .. .. 6 goals

Fantasis .. .. *Nil.*

Meerut—

6th Lancers, "A" .. .. 2½ goals

6th Lancers, "B" .. .. 2 goals

Meerut Autumn Tournament.—

Royal Deccan Horse .. .. ..11 goals

20th Lancers .. .. 5 goals

Regimental Tournament—

Central India Horse .. .. .. 6 goals

Parbin's Horse . . .. 0 goal

Subaltern's Tournament—Meerut

4-7th Dragoons .. .. .. 8 goals

4th Hussars .. .. 1 goal

Ootacamund : Mysore Cup.—

Bobbili Team .. .. .. 7 goals

Mysore Gymkhana . . 3½ goals

Simla : Viceroy's Staff Cup.—

2nd Patiala Lancers .. .. 5 goals

The Casters .. .. .. 4 goals

Simla : Beresford Cup —

Viceroy's Staff .. . 6 goals

2nd Patiala Lancers .. . 3 goals

Simla American Handicap Tournament.—

"B" Team, 3 wins and 16½goals.

"C" Team, 2 wins and 14 goals.

"D" Team, 2 wins and 12 goals.

"E" Team, 2 wins and 10 goals.

"A" Team, 1 win and 9 goals.

Mysore : Birthday Tournament.—

Bobbili .. .. 3 goals

Madras Sappers and Miners .. 2 goals

Naini Tal : Payagpur Tournament.—

U. P. District .. .. .. 1 goal

Dinlikhet Dues .. .. .. *Nil.*

Subsidiary Tournament.

M A T.C. .. .. 7 goals

Magpies .. .. 2 goals.

Quetta American Tournament.—

14th Field Brigade, R. A... .. 3 goals.

K. E. O. Cavalry Z Team.. .. *Nil.*

Rawalpindi.—

Rawalpindi Tradesmen's Cup.—

5-6th Dragoons .. .. 6½ goals.

12th Cavalry "A" Team .. 2 goals.

Subsidiary Tournament.—

Hurricanes .. .. .. 6 goals

Rawalpindi Headquarters .. 2½ goals.

Kathiawar Tournament —

Bhavnagar .. .. 5 goals

Junagadh .. . . 3 goals

Allahabad : Wallace Challenge Cup.—

Indore Army Team . .. .. 8 goals.

Allahabad Gymkhana .. .. 3 goals.

Jubbulpore.—

Lancers 'A' .. .. 4 goals.

Equitation School .. .. .. 1 goal.

Secunderabad Chinoy Cup.—

9th Q R. Lancers 'B' .. .. 4 goals

2nd Hyderabad Imperial Lancers 'A' 3 goals

FOOTBALL.

Calcutta : Annual Soccer International.—

England .. . . *Nil.*

Scotland .. .. *Nil.*

I F A. Shield, Calcutta—

Sherwood Foresters .. .. .. 3 goals

Calcutta . .. . *Nil.*

Charity International, Calcutta—

Europeans .. .. 2 goals

Indians .. .. *Nil.*

Calcutta—

Calcutta League.

North Staffords.

Bombay : Charity Matches.—

South Staffords . .. .. 3 goals.

Mohan Bagan . .. .. *Nil.*

Cheshires .. .. 1 goal.

Bagan 1 goal.

Harwood League, Bombay—

First Division : 1. Cheshires 2. South Staffords.

Second Division : 1. Attached Section 2. City Police.

Bombay : Rovers Cup.—

Cheshires, ... 4 goals.

Lancashire Fusiliers .. .. 1 goal.

Bombay : Gossage Cup.—

Bombay Gymkhana .. .. .. 2 goals.

Derby Club .. .. 1 goal.

Poona Group Young Soldiers' Tournament, Poona—Royal West Kents . .. 8 goals

Middlesex .. .. *Nil.*

Southern Command Championship, Poona.—

South Staffords (Bombay) .. .. 2 goals

Middlesex Ahm) *Nil.*

Durand Cup, Simla.—

York and Lancs .. .. .. 2 goals
E. I. Railway .. .. Nil.

Deolali : Inter-Company Tournament.—

" C " Company .. .. 4 goals
H. Q. Wing .. .. .. Nil.

Cawnpore . Northern India Challenge Cup —

Essex Regt .. .. 3 goals,
Worcestershire Regt. .. .. 2 goal.s

Ajmere : Datia Shield Tournament.—

Loco Works .. .. .. 3 goals.
Carriage Works .. .. .. 2 goals.

Lahore European Trades Cup. Tournament, Lahore—

K. O. Y. Light Infantry .. .. 3 goals.
Black Watch .. .. 1 goal.

Sessons Army T...y, Banga....

Highland Light Infantry 'C' Coy. . 4 goals
Royal Tank Corps .. .. .. 2 goals

Alexander Shield, Jamshedpur.—

Coke Ovens .. .. 3 goals
J. Y. M. A. .. .. Nil.

Tutwiler Cup, Jamshedpur.—

Electrical Sporting .. .. .. 2 goals
Sporting Union, Calcutta .. .. Nil.

Lucknow Challenge Shield, Lucknow.—

4th Queen's Own Hussars .. .. 2 goals
Bhowanipur Club, Calcutta .. .. 1 goal

Poona District Young Soldiers' Tournament, Secunderabad—

Gordon Highlanders .. .. .. 3 goals
Royal West Kents .. .. .. 1 goal.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. Team Matches in India.

Calcutta.—

All India XI 146 and 269, M. C. C. 233 and 185 for 6.

M. C. C. 222 for 2. (declared), Anglo-Indians and Indians 103

Rangoon.—

All Burma 144 and 137, M. C. C. 276 and 7 for 0 wkt.

Bombay.—

Byculla Club 167, Bombay Gymkhana 245.

All India Cricket Tournament, Gwalior :—

Aligarh XI 202 and 233, Nagpur XI 190 and 38.

Madras.—

Indians 238, M. C. C. 344.

Europeans 201 for 9 wkts., M. C. C. 155 for 8 wkts.

M. C. C. 361 and 233 for 7 wkts., Combined Madras 256 and 127.

Europeans 410 and 187, Indians 456 and 115 for 5 wkts.

Colombo.—

Ceylon Europeans 154 and 194 for 4 wkts., M. C. C. 419.

Ceylonese 165 and 190 for 8 wkts., M. C. C. 483 for 8 wkts.

Ceylon.—

M. C. C. 431 for 8 wkts., All Ceylon 105 and 235

Ceylon : (Dikoya).—

M. C. C. 223 and 74 for 1 wkt., Upcountry 166

Aligarh—

Aligarh XI 64 and 97 M. C. C. 157

New Delhi—

M. C. C. 223 for 4 wkts. (declared), Delhi and district 92 for 9 wkts.

M. C. C. 369 for 9 wkts. (declared), Northern India 185 and 260 for 1 wkt.

Patiala—

Patiala 303 for 4 wkts., M. C. C. 252 for 9 wkts.

Jubbulpore : C P Quadrangular Tournament—

Europeans 389 and 211 for 5 wkts. (declared) Hindus 180 and 244 for 9 wkts.

Calcutta—

The Rest, 210 for 5 wkts., Lords Schools, 158.

Calcutta C. C. 143, H. E. the Governor's XI. 146.

Madras C. C. 182 for 9 wkts. Bhowanipore 45

Mohan Bagan, 169 for 18 wkts. Madras C. C 177 for 6 wkts.

Madras C. C. 277 for 3 wkts. (declared) Ballygunge 110.

Madras C. C. 190 for 8 wkts. (declared) 133 for 4 wkts.

Madras C. C. 141. Dalhousie C. C. 49.

Madras C. C. 239 for 6 wkts. (declared) Calcutta C. C. 135 for 5 wkts.

Aryans 150 for 6 wkts. (declared) Madras C. C. 42 for 8 wkts.

Delhi All India Tournament.—

Hamida C. C. Bhopal : 401 and 64 for 0 wkts Prince Pratap Singh Gymkhana, 183 and 280.

Bombay Quadrangular Tournament —

Mahomedans, 59 and 437, Europeans 217 and 280 for 6 wkts.

Bombay Gymkhana 248, Persian Club 232.

Bombay : Harris Shield.—

Wilson High School, 104 : Aryan Educational Society High School, 31 and 35.

Sind Pertangular Tournament.—

Europeans 208 and 352 for 9 wkts. Hindus 214 and 269 for 9 wkts.

Karachi—
Karachi Gymkhana, 274 for 7 wkts., Roya lAir Force, 122.

Secundrabad—
Nawab Bahram-ud-Dowlah's Challenge Cup.

Rashid Chenai XI. 134 and 192. Hyderabad C C. 218 and 110 for 6 wkts.

Deccan Quadrangular.—

Mahomedans 330. Parsis 98 and 174.

Lahore—
Punjab and N. W. F Provinces: 253 and 228 for 8 wkts. (declared.), Free Foresters, 321 and 165 for 3 wkts.

Ajmere : Alwar Cup—

Ali Rajpur XI, 329, Mehsana' XI, 115 109.

Poona—

H E. The Governor's XI 182; Byculla Club XI, 194 for 4 wkts

Cheshire Regiment Inter-Company Tourney·

H. Q. Wing, 94 and 63 for 0 wkt, B Company 70 and 28.

Secunderabad Gymkhana, 440 for 8 wkts Poona Gymkhana, 200 and 171.

Poona Gymkhana, 104 ; Byculla Club 78.

Ahmedabad—

Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay), 66 and 129 Ahmedabad, 67 and 61.

Quetta—

Baluchistan, 149 ; Karachi, 249 for 5 wkts.

GOLF.

Calcutta.

Handicap Bogey Competition —

Bett beat C. Williamson by 1 up against bogey.

Amateur Golf Championship of India—

W. C. Houston beat G. Downie by 2 and 1.

Hardinge Cup—1 P. Walker, 2 K. R. Miller,

Penang Medal—

J. B. Harvey ..73

E. C. Braine ..77

H. D McGregor. ..79

LADIES' MONTHLY COMPETITION.

Mrs. T. F. Johnson ..71

Mrs Hutchinson ..75

Mrs. *May* 75

Mrs. Lendrum ..77

CHALLENGE SILVER BOWL HANDICAP:—

E. E. Coward ..70

A. L. Hosie ..77

R. B. Laird ..78

LADIES' SWEEP STAKE COMPETITION.

Mrs. Reid Kay ..73

Mrs. J. R. Miller ..73

DIV. II.

Mrs Stanley ..70 (Winner)

Mrs Gibson ..74

Asia Cup.—

T. B. Timperley 91 (—18) 73

G W. Grant 90 (—15) 75.

A Paton 90 15

Amateur Golf Championship :—

J Anderson beat C V. Hingston by 1 up.

Stevenson Challenge Bowl.—

Mrs J. L. Ruthven (handicap 16) 140.

Mrs J. W. Coe Donald (16) 142.

Tallygunge Mixed Foursomes —

Major and Mrs. W. R. P. Henry beat Mr. and Mrs. Kay by 3 and 2.

Lord Reading Medal—

W. C. Houston beat G. D. Forrester by 2 up.

Challenge Silver Bowl—

C de M Kellock and C. I Roddick beat H R Hickie and S. A. Roberts by 1 up.

Jodhpur Club Indian Daily News Cup, Calcutta: C. R. A. Goatly.

Gaul Bowl—

E. A. Hartley beat M. Webb by 2 and 1.

Merchants Cup—

Jardine, Skinner and Co. beat Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. by 2 strokes.

Bombay.

Banker's and Merchants' Cup.—

1. Messrs. Gill & Coy., Ltd. 222.
2. The Imperial Bank of India " A " Team 224.
3. Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie Coy.'s " A " 234.
4. M S Ba ow & oy 235

Mahableshwar.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE vs. SECRETARIAT.

Browne beat Staveley-Hill 4 and 3.

Monteath beat Lyon 2 and 1.

Willes tied with Major Vaux, all square.

Martin lost to H. E. the Governor 2 and 1.

LADIES vs. MEN

Mrs Hatch beat Wiles 4 and 3.

Mrs Thomas beat Crump 2 up and the bye

Miss Wiles tied with H. E the Governor, all square.

Mrs. Gould tied with Staveley-Hill, all square

Mrs. Fitzherbert lost to Browne 3 and 1 and the bye.

Mrs. Dove lost to Hatch, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Aitken lost to Monteath 7 and 5.

His Excellency the Governor beat Staveley Hill, 7 and 6.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson beat Lt.-Col. Thomas on the nineteenth green.

Major Vaux beat Martin on the eighteenth by a short putt.

Dennis Browne beat Capt. Wilkinson on the eighteenth, one up.

Monteith beat Simmons 5 and 4.

The Hon. Justice Crump beat Capt. Stevanir 3 up and 2.

The handicaps were Brown (—6), Capt. Wilkinson (—14), Major Vaux (—6), Martin (—12), Capt. Staveley Hill (—16), H. E. the Governor (—16), Montieth (—7), Simmons (—20), the Hon. Justice Crump (—8), Stevani (—16). The Hon. Mr. Hotson and Col Thomas played level, being (—16).

Gulmarg.

Duncan Vase Competition —

Flight-Lieut. Davidson (9) beat Major Colin Campbell (2) by 5 up and 3.

Civil Challenge Cup.—Sardar Prithipal Singh (Handicap 8) beat Capt. Conville (Handicap 17) by 3 up and 2.

Nedons Cup—Major and Mrs. Leslie Smith beat Miss N Frizelle and Capt. Paterson by 7 up and 6.

Ladies' Foursomes—Mrs. Wace and Mrs. Williamson beat Miss. Mackinnon and Mrs. Malet

Army Scratch Foursomes.—

Major Kennedy and Major Griffith beat Colonel Harton and Captain MacDonald by 2 up and 1.

Ladies' Amateur Championship of the lower course.

Miss M. Harding beat Mrs. Davidson.

Men's Amateur Championship of the lower links.

J. G. Scott beat Major C. N. Buist.

Ajmere.

Rajputana Open Tournament—

Wingate beat Capt Bacon by 4 and 3.

Panchgani.

Major Cook's Challenge Cup (18 holes, stroke handicap). 1 Mr. C. McCaskie (Scr.) 87. 2 Mr. S. A. Irani (100—12=88).

The Rowan Cup for Ladies, (11 holes, stroke handicap).—1. Mrs. Walker (61—1=60) 2. Mrs Brodie (70—6=64).

Mixed Foursomes, Club Prize, (11 holes stroke handicap) 1. Mrs. Brodie and Major Walker (61—10=51) 2 Mrs. Walker and Capt. Brodie (58—3=55).

Driving Competition Distance and Direction. 1st Lady: Mrs. Brodie, 1st Gentleman: Mr. Kanga.

Approaching and Putting. The Willingdon Cup: 1 Mr. McCaskie, 2 Mrs. Walker.

Nasik.

Challenge Shield, Nasik—Captain W. M. Reed (Bolaram) beat N. G. Irvine (Bombay) by 1 up.

Captain's Cup—Dooris (Nasik) beat Herbertson (Bombay).

Men's Consolation Cup—Griffith (Poona).

Peace Cup—N. S. Golder (Bombay) beat Turton (Bombay).

Long Driving Competition—R. S. Paton (Bombay) 246 yards.

Ladies' Open Competition—Miss Owen.

Men's Foursomes—

Cunningham and Thow beat Kidson and Clayton by 2 and 1.

Ladies' Foursomes—Mrs Andrews and Mrs. Herbertson beat Mrs. Clayton and Miss Nepean by 2 up and 1.

Bombay Bangle—Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Bailey.

Advani Cup (Best aggregate score in the 3 Medal Competitions) Rev. H. R. Scott (Surat) 243.

President's Cup —Thow (Bombay).

Bombay Gymkhana Cup—

Col. J. L. Lunham (Dharwar) 73 Walker (Dharwar) 77.

WRESTLING.

Bombay.

Presidency Olympic Tournament—

Flyweight.—C. G. Godambe beat R. Dadaji in 57 secs

T. G. Chawan w.o. N. Mucadam for third prize the latter having an injured shoulder.

Bantamweights.—Sakaram Krishnaji beat D. F. Hathiram in 47 secs.

S. V. Damle beat N. R. Mehta in 2 mins. 31 secs. for third prize.

Featherweights.—S. B. Patil beat G. R. Jadev on points after fifteen minutes wrestling.

R. M. Jogleker beat B. Chowdari in 28 secs. for third prize.

Lightweights.—M K. Kelkar beat Mahomud Hasanshah in 1 min 47 secs.

Middleweights:—Sergeant J. Goulter (27th Battery, Royal Artillery) beat Sayed M Kazi in 1 min. 6 secs.

Kolhapur.

Gunga beat Gama.

YACHTING.

Bombay.

Bombay—Naini Tal Inter Club Race.—

1. Naini Tal Yacht Club.
2. Bombay Yacht Club.

Inter Club Invitation Race :—

1. Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
2. Naini Tal Yacht Club.
3. Royal Connaught Boat Club.

Race Round Elephanta :—

"A" CLASS

Varuna 6h. 29m. 32m. Mr. Gulliland.

Kelpie 6h. 33m. 0s. Mr. Durkin.

Fiona 6h. 33m. 12s. Mr. MacIvor.

SEA BIRDS.

Gaivota 6h. 28m. 21s. Mr. Carron.

Skua 6h. 36m. 6s. Mr. McGovan.

Sea Gull 6h. 36m. 29s. Mr. Lane

Kittiwake 6h. 37m. 36s. Mr. Burford.

"TOMTITS."

Blue Bird 6h 35m. 56s. Mr. Shand.

Bunty 6h. 35m. 58s. Mr. Gregson.

Connie 6h. 39m. 38s. Mr. Rasmussen.

Olga 6h. 41m. 38s. Mr. Noel Paton.

Annual Regatta.—

Handicap Class: The President's Cup. Distance 10·8 miles. 1. Bint, 2. Cingalee, 3. Sheila.

Seabird Class: Gordon Bennett Lysistrata Cup. Distance 9 5 miles.—

1st Loon (Mr. C. N. Rich). 2nd Phalarope (Mr. E. M. Lane). 3rd Osprey (Mr. J. MacGregor). 4th Gaivota (J Mr. Carron).

Tom Tit Class: Gordon Bennett Tom Tit Cup—

1st Bunty (Mr. T. S. Gregson) 2nd Curlew (Mr. C. Rose). 3rd Wendy (Mr. MacGregor).

Handicap Class.: H. E. the Governor's Silver Salver Disstance 18 28 miles—

1st Mink (Mr. Seymour Williams and Mr. G E Bennett

2nd Bint (Mr. H C B). 3rd Sheila (Major Watson and Mr. B. J. Whitby).

Seabird Class. Cup presented by (Mr. C. C. Gulliland. Distance 9 miles.

1st Osprey (Mr. J.M acGregor), 2nd Loon (Mr C. N. Rich). 3rd Penguin (Mr. Kingsmill and Mr. Barret). 4th Phalarope (Mr. E . M. Lane).

Handicap Race for Tom-Tits: Cup presented by Sir Amberson Marten. Distance 10·5 miles.

1st Wendy (Mr. MacGregor). 2nd Connie (Mr Rasmussen).

Poona.

Col. Delap Handicap Cup:

Capt. Bailey beat W. I. C. Trench by 3 mins. 51 secs.

Sir Harold Walker Scratch Cup:—

Col. Delap beat Major Geary by 4 mins. 24 secs.

POONA BEAT BOMBAY.

1. Yellowhammer (Poona) 1 hour, 19 minutes, 15 seconds.
2. Bluejay (Poona) 1 hour, 34 minutes.
3. Redstart (Bombay) 1 hour, 37 minutes.
4. Coot (Bombay) 1 hour, 38 minutes, 10 seconds.
5. Greenshank (Bombay) 1 hour, 38 minutes, 11 seconds.

Osprey Disqualified.

Royal Connaught Boat Club (Poona) 32 points.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club(Bombay) 29 points.

Bhopal.

Obaidullah Trophy.—

1. "Nanshaba" (H. H. the Maharaja of Bhopal) 2. "Readbreast."

Commodore's Cup—

1. "Nanshaba" (Mrs. Rowan) 2. "Curlew" (Bombay).

Corinthian Cup—1. "Curlew" (Bombay) 2. "Nanshaba."

Visitors Cup—1. "Nanshaba" 2 "Redbreast" Poona).

BOXING.

Calcutta.

Bantamweight Championship of India—

Joe Attridge and Young Firpo drew in a fifteen round contest.

Military Tournament—

Open Welterweight · Dvr. Nash (R. H. A.) beat Pte Mathews (Dorsets) on points.

Open Bantamweight: Bdsmn. Davidson (R. S. Greys) beat Pte Brady (Dorsets) on points.

Novices Welterweight: Dvr. Anderson beat Tpr. Urquat (R. S. Greys) on points.

L.-Cpl. Hurd (R. S. Greys) beat Pte. Beecham (Dorsets) on points.

Tpr Diemer (R. S. Greys) beat Pte. Leach (E. D Signals) on points.

Tpr. Whalley (R. S. Greys) beat Sad/Cpl. Lee (R. S. Greys) on points.

Special Contest.—Tpr. Pharmetter (R. S. Greys) received the verdict Pte. Butler (Dorsets) being disqualified.

Middleweight: Tpr. Cameron (R. S. Greys) knocked out Pte. Baker (Dorsets) in the first round.

Novice Featherweight · Bds. Farmer (Dorsets) beat Tpr. Kelly (R. S. Greys) on points.

Presidency and Assam Team and Individual Championships :—Finals.

2nd Prince of Wales Volunteers Champions:

Team Events.—

Featherweights :—Cpl. Coley (P. W. Vol.) beat Pte. Slatterly (Shropshires) on points in a five round bout.

Welterweights :—Pte. Phillips (Shropshires) beat Pte. Tomkinson (P. of W.) on points, and Pte. Dogan (P. of W.) had a walk-over from L.-C. Lyons (P. of W)

Middleweights :—Pte. Bagnall (P. of W.) beat Pte. Seath (9th Armoured Cars), the referee stopping the fight. Pte. Mander (P. of W.) k. o. Gnr Hoare (15th Med. Bty.).

Light Heavyweights :—Gnr. Baker (15th M. Bty.) beat Cpl. McGuirk (P of W) in a fine bout.

Heavyweights :—Pte. Leight (North Staff) k. o. Pte. Lodge (P. of W)

Individual Events.—

Boys under 18.—Boy Chaney (15th Med. Bty.) k. o. Boy Butt (Stafford.)

Flyweights :—Drummer Boult (Staffs) beat Pte. McCarthey.

Bantamweights :—L.-C. Evans (P. of W) beat L.-C. Munro (P. of W.)

Featherweights.—Cpl. Coley (P. of W.) k.o. Pte. Turner (Staffs).

Lightweights :—Cpl. Rimmer (Shrops) beat Pte. Roberts (P of W the referee stopping the fight.

Welterweights :—Pte. Phillips (Shrops) k.o Pte. Logan (P. of W.)

Middleweights :—Bagnal (P. of W.) beat Mander (P. of W.)

Light Heavyweights :—Pte. Caley (Shrops) k. o. Gnr. Baker (15th Med. Bty.)

Four Round Special :—Pte. Fished beat Pte Martin.

Rifleman Carnduff (British Army Bantam Weight Champion) beat Edgar Brighte on points over 15 rounds.

Billimoria beat Sargent on points.

Dixie Kid and Al Rivers drew over 15 rounds

O. Driscall beat Billimoria on points.

East India Amateur Championships —

Flyweight :—L-Cpl. Boult beat Le Roy on points.

Bantamweight :—M. V. Gregory, Armenian College, beat S. T. Mackertich, Armenian College, on points

Featherweight :—Orton beat Dmr. Jacobs on points

Lightweight :—Findly k.o. B. David in the third round.

Welterweight: Cpl. Shaw beat Wilson on points.

Middleweight: Carr beat A. J. Sarkies on points.

Light Heavyweight :—Pte. Leigh beat G Ogilvie on points.

Gunboat Jack beat Seaman Nobby Hall on points in a fifteen round contest.

Pte. Parish beat Edgar Brighte, the latter retiring in the fourteenth round.

Bombay.

Gunboat Jack beat Milton Kubes on points

Driver Coultass beat R. Oomrigar on points.

Gunner Raine beat Baltazar, the latter being disqualified in the fourth round.

Driver Coultass beat Pat O'Hearn.

Edgar Brighte beat F. C. Billimoria on points

Centauree Quina Belt and Lightweight Championship of Western India.

Fali Merchant beat Jack D'Souza on points.

Gunner Melvin K. O. Stoker Sheppard.

Milton Kubes beat Al Rivers on points over ten rounds.

Mody Belt.—

F. C Billimoria K. O. Saddler Coultas in the fourth round.

Digger Pugh (Australia) beat Edgar Brighte, the latter being disqualified in the third round.

—— Tourney

Bombay beat Poona.

tullen an Carnduff beat R. Ocmugar. the latter being disqualified in the seventh round.

Jack D'Souza knock out Pte. Mills in the third round.

Fiddler Coultas beat H. Cutler, the latter retiring in the second round.

Tali Merchant beat Pte. West on points.

Gunner Melvin beat Sergeant Palmer on points.

Jack D'Souza beat Corporal Higgins, the latter retiring after the fifth round.

Poona.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Tournament Belt Contests.—

Featherweight Belt Contest.—Pte. Hazelmore beat Pte. Metzner on points.

Heavyweight Belt Contest.—L.-Cpl. Anderson beat Pte. Skeet, the latter retiring in the first round with a damaged thumb.

Special 3-Round Contest—Pte. Gammell beat Cpl. Stone on points.

Poona District Military Tournament.—

Flyweight, Final.—Pte. Brown beat Pte. Metzner on points.

Bantamweight, Final.—Pte. Cook, (Middles.) beat Tpr. McNeil (9th Lancers) on points.

Featherweight—Pte. Harding (Loyals) w. o. Dr. Lindgren (R.A.)

Lightwight, Final.—L.-Cpl. Howlett beat Pte. Cook after a gruelling encounter.

Welterweight, Final.—Pte. Gammell beat Pte. Wedge, the latter being disqualified in the third round.

Middleweight, Final.—L.-Bom. McDonald (R. H. A.) beat Tpr. Lloyd (9th Lancers) on points.

Light Heavyweight, Final—C. Q. M. S. Heath (R. W. K.) k.o. Gnr. Tinkler (R.A.) in the second round.

Heavyweight—Gnr. Lee. (R.A.) beat Sgt. Collins (9th Lancers) on points after an extra round.

Nagpur.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles and Wiltshires Tournament:

FINALS.

Lightweights, N.V.R.—G. Slaney beat W. McCue.

Cadets, Bantams, N.V.R.—A. Stacey beat A. Orpwood.

Bantams, British units.—Pte. Bailey (Wilts) beat Pte. Slade (Wilts).

Bantams, N.V.R.—J. Robinson beat D. Scott.

Welters, N.V.R.—Bastion beat Banerji.

Middles, British units.—Pte. Twinch (Wilts) beat Pte. Smith (Wilts).

Cadets, Feathers, N.V.R.—P. Rebeiro beat C. George.

Welters, British units. Pte. Moore (Wilts) beat Lce-Corpl. Phippen.

Belgaum

Battling Madurai beat George Arlikutti on points.

George Arlikutti beat Quiran on points.

George Arlikutti beat Battling Madurai in a return contest.

Bangalore.

Arthur Suares k. o. Kid Charlie in the fifth round.

Fireman Jarvis (Jalarpet) beat Battling Madurai, the latter retiring after the third round.

Rawalpindi.

The Rawalpindi District, Team and Individual Championships:—

1. East Surrey Regiment—21 points
2. Royal Sussex Regiment—17 points
3. King's Own Regiment—17 points
4. Royal Corps of Signals—16 points

Heavyweight Team Final:—Pte. Munday (Surrey Regiment) k. o. Pte. McKay (King's Own) in the first round.

Officers' Lightweight Individual Final:—Lt. Halsey (Sussex Regt.) beat Lt. Stevens (Sussex Regiment) on points.

Featherweight Individual Final:—Drummer Bowles (Surrey Regt.) beat Pte. Holcombe (Surrey Regt.) in the 2nd round.

Middleweight Individual Final:—Signalman Gray (Signals) beat Pte. Probleits (Surrey Regt.) on points.

Welterweight Individual Final.—Gunner Smith (Royal Artillery) beat Pte. Leake (Sussex Regt.) on points.

Lightweight Individual Final:—Pte. Leavey (Sussex Regt.) beat Sergt. Choules (Surrey Regt.) on points.

Flyweight Individual Final:—Pte. Dawson (Surrey Regt.) beat Pte. Sayers (Sussex Regt.) on points.

Bantamweight Individual Final:—Simpson (Surrey Regiment k. o. Gunner Murray (R. A.) in the first round.

Light Heavyweight Individual Final: —Corporal Helliwood (King's Own) k. o. Pte. McCleane (King's Own) in the second round.

Jubbulpore.

Hampshires Tournament:—

Lightweight—Cpl. Dawes, A Coy., beat Pte. Hebditch, C. Coy., on points.

Welterweight.—Pte. Hughes, C. Coy beat Pte Wake, A Coy., on points.

Featherweight—Pte. Collins A Coy k. o. Pte. Panther C Coy in 1st

Welterweight.—Pte. Holmes, A Coy., K. o. Cpl. Anzulucca, C Coy., in third round.

Lightweight.—L. C. Gardner, C Coy., beat Pte. Stutchbury, A Coy., on points after an extra round.

Middleweight.—L-Sgt. Hale, A Coy., beat Pte. Watkins, C Coy., on points.

Featherweight.—Pte. Lamb, A Coy., lost to Pte. Budden, C. Coy., on points.

Catchweight.—L. C. Barrett, A Coy., K. o Pte Richards, C Coy., in third round.

Bantamweight.—L. C. Guerin, C. Coy., beat Pte. Abbott, A Coy., on points.

Welterweight.—Pte. Jury, A Coy., k.o. Pte. Tolfrey, C Coy., in first round.

Lightweight.—Cpl. McGahan, A Coy., k. o. Pte. Pleace, C Coy., in first round.

Middleweight.—Pte Davies, C Coy., beat L. C. Atkins, A Coy., the referee stopping the fight.

Featherweight.—Pte Bishop., C Coy., beat Pte. Thompson, A Coy., on points.

Middleweight.—Pte. Farey, C Coy., beat Pte. Jayes, A Coy., on points.

Featherweight.—L C. Heighes, A Coy., beat Pte. Harvey, C Coy., on points

Welterweight.—Pte. Cook, A Coy., k. o. Pte. Harrison, C Coy., in first round.

Bantamweight.—L. C. Burgess, C. Coy., beat Pte. Harris, A Coy., on points after an extra round.

Lightweight.—Pte Venny, A Coy., k. o Pte. Cranham, C Coy., in second round.

Welterweight.—Cpl. Savager, A Coy., k. o. Pte. Horwell, C Coy., in first round.

SOUTHERN COMMAND TOURNAMENT—

Individual Championships.—

Flyweight.—Pte. Brown (Middlesex) beat L.-Bdr. Jones (15th Bd. R. A.) by a narrow margin of points.

Middleweight.—Bdr. McDonald (1st Bn. R. H. A.) beat Pte. White (Hampshires) after a good fight on points.

Bantamweight.—Pte. Cook (Middlesex) won on points from L.-C. Guerin (Hampshires) who damaged his wrist.

Welterweight.—Pte. Gammel (R. W. K.) beat Rfn. Mactier (R. U. R.) on points.

Featherweights.—Cpl. McKnight (R. U. R.) beat L.-C.Huckfield (Hampshires) on points

Lightweights.—Bdm. Farrelly (Hampshires) won on points from Fus. Balshaw (Lancs. Fus.)

Special A. F. I. Contest (four rounds).—Cadet Jackson (Nagpur Rifles) beat Cadet Rocque (Nagpur Rifles) on points, although Rocque shook his man badly in the first round.

Special Middleweight (four rounds).—Dr Rhymer (21st Field Bdr. R. A.) knocked out Pte. Cook

Sp[illegible]al F[illegible]yw[illegible]gh[illegible] [illegible]u[illegible] [illegible]ound[illegible] P[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Loyals) beat Pte Moore (R. U. R.) on points.

Special Featherweight (four rounds).—Pte Smith (Staffs) won on points from Gnr Howe (14th Heavy Bd. R. A.) after having been cautioned twice for fouling.

Special Middleweight (four rounds.)—Pte Fitzerald (Hampshires) beat Dr. Gough (21st Field Bd. R. A.) on points.

Special Heavyweight.—Pte. Huggins (Hampshires, 12st. 2 lbs.) knocked out Sgt Bugler Bendy (H. L. I. 13st. 6lbs.) Huggins started off with his usual rushes and gave Bendy terrible punishment in the first round. The second and third rounds were savagely fought.

TEAM FINALS:—

Heavy-weights:—Pte Huggins (Hampshires) knocked out Pte Counsell (Lancs) in the first round.

Light Heavy-weights.—Pte. Ireland (Hampshires) beat Pte. Conolly (Lancs) on points after a good scrap.

Middle-weights.—Pte. White (Hampshires) knocked out L.-C. Barkhouse (Lancs) in the second round.

Welter-weights.—Pte. Holmes (Hampshires) knocked out Pte. Barry (Lancs) in the second round.

Pte Styles.—(Hampshires) beat Pte. Walsh (Lancs) on points.

Light-weights.—L.-C Dixon (Lancs) won on points from Bdm. Farrelly (Hampshires)

Feather-weights.—L. C. Huckfield (Hampshires) beat Pte. Harding (Lancs) on points.

Bantamweights.—L. C. Guerin (Hampshires) beat Pte. Forshaw, (Lancs) on points

SOUTHERN COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP AND WESCHE DART CUP.
1st Batt. Hampshire Regiment.

Aga Khan Cup.—1st Batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Public Schools Tournament.—

M. Shields won the Heavyweight Championship of India, F. Jackson, the Middleweight Championship of India, E. Gracious (welterweight) prize for special contest, and L. Otter (fly weight) prize for special contest. They also carried off the cup for the 2nd aggregate number of points for the whole of India. The following are the points obtained by the different schools and colleges that competed—St Fidelis' School, Mussoorie, 120; Christ Church B. M. S. Jubbulpore, 75; St. George's Mussoorie, 0: Mount Abu, 0: Royal Military College Dehra Dun, 0.

Madras.

Kid Charlie knocked out Yardlie in the second.

Mussoorie.

Public Schools Competition—Finals—

Flyweight: P. Monier (St. Fidelis' High School) beat Jaswant Singh (R. I. M. College) on points.

Featherweight. M. Robbins (St. Fidelis' High School) beat M. Larking (St. George's College) on points.

Lightweight: F. Jack (Christ Church Boys' High School) beat E. Cullan (St. George's College) on points.

Welterweight: C. Barnett (St. Fidelis' High School) beat Yudister (R. I M. College) on points.

Middleweight: W. Aitkins (St. Fidelis' High School) beat A. Mingall (the latter was disqualified in the second round for holding and leaning after repeated warnings).

Heavyweight. M. Shields (Christ Church Boys' High School) beat P. Robbins (St. Fidelis' High School) on points.

Army Competition—

Fslr Higgins (1st Royal Fusiliers) beat Pte. Beaumont (1st Worcesters) on points.

Individual Finals—

Flyweight: Lce.-Cpl. Guerin (1st Hampshires) beat Fslr. Jenkins (2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers) on points.

Bantamweight: Lce.-Cpl. Alexander (2nd Royal Regt.) on points.

Featherweight: Cpl. McKnight (2nd Royal Ulster Rifles) beat Saddler Cpl. Jones (4th Q. O Hussars) on points.

Lightweight · Pte. Benfield (52nd Light Infy) knocked out Flsr. Cross (2nd-5th Fusiliers) in the first round.

Welterweight: Pte. Holmes (1st Hampshires) beat Fslr. Murphy (2nd-5th Fusiliers) on points.

Middleweight. Sglmn. Gray (Royal Corps of Signals) knocked out Lce-Cpl. McMillan (2nd Royal Ulster Rifles) in the first round

Light Heavyweight: Pte. Higgins (1stHempshires) knocked out Drmmr. Hayton (2nd-5th Fusiliers) in the first round.

Heavyweight: Fslr. Byman (2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers) knocked out Pte. Swallow (2nd Sherwood Foresters) in the first round.

Quetta.

Gunboat Jack beat Farrier Berwick on points

Lance-Cpl. Craig beat Al Rivers on points.

PIG STICKING.

Muttra.

Muttra Cup.—

Muttra Tent Club and Royal Artillery Training Centre, six kills in eight runs, equal first.

Runners-up: Scots Greys B and the Calcutta Tent Club, five kills in eight runs.

Bhavnagar.

Guzerat Cup.—

Capt. Catto beat A. Kirke Smith.

Salman Cup:—

Capt. Catto and Lieut. Rayubha Drew.

TENNIS.

Dalhousie Club Tournament, Calcutta.—

Oakshott beat Woodward, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Duvar Challenge Shield.—

Serampore India Jute (G. Lisk and J. Arthur) beat Bharneshwar Argus (F. B. Cooper and J Clynes). 6-0, 7-5

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships, Calcutta.—

Mixed Doubles—Meyer and Miss Graham beat Veda and Mrs. B. Nill, 11-9, 6-4.

Men's Singles.—E. V. Bobb beat Raghubir Dayal. 9-7, 8-6, 6-2.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament, Bombay.—

Men's Singles.—Raja Iyer beat Rangaswami. 3 6, 6-3, 6-3.

Men's Doubles.—Gole and Vartak beat Raja Iyer and the Prince of Limbdi, 5-7, 6-4, 15-13

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Wright and Pitt beat Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer. 6-4, 6-4.

Ladies' Singles. Mrs. R. Row beat Miss Stobbing. 6-3 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles—Miss Chase and Mrs. Prophet beat Mrs. Race and Miss Talyarkhan. 6 4, 7-5.

Western India Tournament, Bombay.—

Men's Doubles: Final.—England and Chesney beat Tomanaga and Taku, 6-2, 6-4

Ladies' Doubles: Final—Mrs. Covell and Mrs Lucas beat Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Wright. 6-3, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles: Semi-Final.—Tomanaga and Miss Evans beat Pitt and Mrs. Wright. 6 3, 9-7.

Men's Singles:—a. m. Pitt beat Raja Iyer.

Bombay Gymkhana Tournament, Bombay.—

Mixed Doubles—Mr and Mrs Lilley—(3/6) beat Pitt and Mrs. Wright (—30 3/6), 7—5) 7—5.

Veterans' Doubles.—Brough and Annett (Scr.) beat Totts and Williams (—1 6 6—0 6—2.

Y M. C. A T [illegible] t, Bombay

Men's Singles.—Mr. E. Shaw, winner; Mr. T. Baker, runner-up.

Men's Doubles.—Messrs. E. Shaw and A. D'Avoine, winners; Messrs. Rockley and Barday, runners-up.

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. Gallaher, winner; Miss Race, runner-up.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Gallaher and Mr. Barday, winners; Miss Brown and Mr. T. Baker, runners-up.

Club Road Recreation Club Tournament, Bombay.—

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. L. Race (—40) beat Mrs. A. M. Gallaghar (—½30), (6—2), (6—2).

Ladie' Doubles.—Mrs. L. Race and Miss M. Brown (—½40) beat Mrs. A. R. Acott and Miss E. Sutton (—30), (4—6), (6—2), (6—4).

Men's Singles.—O. Sutton (—40) beat T. Baker (—½ 40), (6—2), (6—2).

Men's Doubles.—O. Sutton and A. R. Acott (—30) beat C. Cunningham and C. Barday (—30), (5—7), (6—4), (6—3).

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. C. H. Malone and C. Cunningham (—½30) beat Miss M. Brown and C. Barday (—½30), (6—2), (6—4).

Poona and Kirkee Military Tournament, Poona.—

Men's Doubles: Final.—Massey and Phillips beat Morley and Payne. 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles: Final.—Miss Browne and V. Laxton beat Mr. and Mrs. Browne, 6-1, 12-10.

Inter Gym Tennis, Poona.—

Deccan Gymkhana, 60 games.

Poona Gymkhana, 57 games.

American Tournament, Mahableshwar:—

The totals were:—

BATCH A.

Mrs. Gould and Martin, 19—8, 11.

Miss Wiles and Thomas, 11—1, 10.

Miss Wild and Hatch, 8—0, 8.

Mrs. Hatch and Hill, 14—6, 8.

Mrs. Aitken and Wiles, 18—14, 4.

BATCH B.

Mrs. Hill and Mirams, 17—2, 15.

Miss Grant and Staveley-Hill, 19—5, 14.

Mrs. Martin and Simmons, 11—0, 11.

Miss Hodgson and Wilkinson, 16—10, 6.

Miss Fradgley and Turner, 7—4, 3.

In the Final.—

Mrs. Hill and Mirams (scr) beat Mrs. Gould and Martin (—30). 5—7, 6—4, 5—4.

Mahableshwar.—

Handicap Singles.—D. M. Khatau beat K. B. Afyulpurkar.

Handicap Doubles. [illegible] N. Shah and K. B. Afyulpurkar beat B. C. Mehta and M. P. Amin.

Handicap Singles (under 18): Final.—C. M. Patwardhan beat V. M. D. Thakersey.

Handicap Doubles (under 18): Final.—R. M. Khatau and B. C. Mehta beat V. M. D. Thakersey and Jaysing Bhogwandas.

Open Singles: Final.—R. M. Khatau beat W. N. Shah.

Open Doubles: Final.—The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta and D. M. Khatau beat L. M. Khatau and K. M. D. Thakersey.

Rawalpindi Club Tournament, Rawalpindi.—

Men's Singles (Open): Final.—Forman beat Arnott. 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—8, 10—8.

Mixed Doubles (Handicap). Final.—Mrs. Meares and Black (+15) beat Mrs. Richard and Montague Bates (—3/6) 6—1, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles (Open): Finals.—Mrs. Young beat Mrs. Churcher. 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles (Open).—Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Molesworth beat Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Martin, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Regimental Doubles (Open).—Steward and Gompertz (I. A. S. C.) beat Urmson and Churcher (I. A. S. C.), 6—4, 6—4.

Championship Tournament, Karachi.—

Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, presented the prizes to the winners after an amusing speech. The proceedings closed with three cheers for the Commissioner.

The results were:—

Ladies Singles.—Mrs. Turner beat Mrs. Demetriadis 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Marshall and E. A. Rokeby beat Mrs. Cuerden and H. Cuerden 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—R. S. Hiranandani beat V. R. Shivdasani. 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—R. S. Hiranandani and D. W. Bhojwani beat J. M. Dinshaw and J. S. Dinshaw. 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Simla Open Championships, Simla.—

Men's Singles: Final.—Jagat Mohan Lal beat Raghubirdayal 6—0, 10—8, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles: Final.—Mrs. Shepherd and Jagat Mohan Lal beat Miss Mackenna and Smith. 7—5, 6—1.

Ladies' Singles: Final.—Mrs. Harcourt beat Mrs. Shepherd (holder) 6—3, 2—6, 8—6.

Men's Doubles: Final.—Jagat Mohan Lal and Raghbir Dayal beat Scott and Smith 6—1, 6—4.

Mussoorie.—

Ladies' Doubles: Final.—Mrs. Gough and Mrs. Hunt beat Mrs. Vane Percy and Mrs. [illegible] 6—4, 8—6, 6—1.

nnagar.—

Men's Open Singles.—Digby beat Heaney, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Heaney (—15.3) beat Man (—'4). 6—4, 6—2.

Ladies' Open Singles.—Miss Chambers beat Mrs. Hughes. 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Ladies' Handicap Doubles.—Mrs. Seven Oaks and Miss Blaber (—.3) beat Miss Parbury and Miss Chambers (—.1). 4-6, 6—2, 8—6.

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Spencer and Mrs. Stroven (—15) beat Heaney and Miss Sheridan (—15.4). 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Harrison Club Tournament, Coonoor.—

Men's Open Doubles. Final.—A. P. Dall and Rev Brother Bonnes beat Hewitt and Roland Hill. 4—6, 6—2, 3—4, 8—6.

Men s Handicap Doubles: Final.—Rev. H. Edmunds and Ricketts (—15.3) beat Major Tolson and Major Slingsby (+15) 8—6, 6—3.

Ladies' Open Singles: Final.—Miss A. Butler beat Miss B. Downing (of Coonoor). 6—1, 6—3.

Open Mixed Doubles: Final.—Mrs. A Butler and Hewitt beat Miss Downing and Weld Downing. 6—2, 6—4.

Men s Handicap Singles: Finals.—Capt. Neale (scr.) beat Arnold Thomas. (—15). 6—0, 9—7.

Cooch Behar Cup: Mixed Handicap Doubles: Final.—Miss Downing and Weld Downing (+3) beat Mrs. G. S. Butler and Butler of Cordite Factory (—15.3). 6—2, 6—1.

Coonoor.—

Men s Open Doubles: Final—Devasagayam and Viswanathan beat Dr Subarayan and Balagopalan. 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Men s Handicap Singles: Final.—Col. Couchman (—15) beat C. Brito (—15). 6—3, 6—2.

Rajputana Tournament, Mount Abu.—

Ladies' Handicap Singles: Finals.—Miss Dunne beat Mrs. Wightwick. 6—0, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles Handicap: Finals.—Miss Webb and Amar Singh beat Miss Mayne and David. 0—6, 15—13, 6—2.

Men's Handicap Singles: Finals.—Ghanshyam sinhji beat Hancock. 12—10, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

Men's Handicap Doubles: Finals.—Mr. Reynolds and Field beat Yuvraj of Limbdi and R. S. Raja Iyer. 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4

Murree.—

Men's Handicap Singles: Finals. Mockler (—40) beat Seaver (scr). 6—0, 6—2.

Ladies' Handicap Singles: Finals.—Mrs. Nadin (—30) beat Miss Lane-Brown (—30), 4—6, 6—3, 7—4.

Men's Handicap Doubles: Finals.—Hatch and Whittall (—30) beat General Macmullen and Thompson (—30), 6—1, 2—6, 7—5

Ladies' Handicap Doubles: Finals.—Mrs Brander and Mrs. Turner (—30) beat Mrs Scott and Mrs. Churcher (—40), 0—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Handicap Doubles: Finals—Mrs. Harold and Seaver (scr.) beat Mrs. Graham and Mockler (—40), 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

SOUTH INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS, Madras.—

Men s Singles.—Balagopal beat Singaravelu 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Rachappa and R. S. Chandrasekharan beat K Brammanand Rao and N. Venkatrao, 5—7, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Ian Fraser and A R. Wilson beat Mrs. Hall and T. G. Singaravelu, 9—11, 6—0, 6—1.

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. Mullen beat Mrs. Pullen, 6—3, 6—4.

HOCKEY.

Leighton Cup, Calcutta.—

Xaverians	2 goals.
Customs	1 goal.

Lakshmibilas Cup. Calcutta.—

Mohamedan Sporting	1 goal.
Bhowanipore	*Nil.*

Jepsen Cup, Bombay.—

Byculla Hockey Club	2 goals.
Crusaders	*Nil.*

Aga Khan Charity Cup, Bombay.—

G I P. Jubbulpore	6 goals.
Times of India "	*Nil.*

Aga Khan Cup, Bombay.—

Christ Church Old Boys', Jubbulpore	1 goal
Ajmere	*Nil*

District Tournament, Bombay.—

1-11th Sikhs, Mhow	5 goals
10-5th Mahratta Light Infantry ..	1 goal

Shamba Shield: (Indian Units), Bombay.—

"B" Coy., 3-16th Punjab Regt. ..	2 goals
"D" Coy., 3-16th Punjab Regt. ..	1 goal

Cummings Cup, Bombay.—

11th Battery, B. B. R. A.	3 goals
Bombay Battalion, A. F. I.	*Nil*

Kirkee Islam Hockey Tourney, Poona.—
Bombay Young Men's Club .. 4 goals
Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners 2 goals.

Cheshires Inter-Platoon Tournament, Poona.—
Signal Platoon .. .. .. 4 goals.
No. 10 Platoon .. .. .. 1 goal.

Poona Aga Khan Tournament, Poona.—
Poona Rifles A. F. I. .. .. 7 goals
Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt. *Nil.*

Poona Group British Military Tournament.—
Middlesex Regt. .. .. .. 1 goal.
22nd Cheshire Regt. .. .. *Nil.*

P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Tourney, Poona.—
Ammunition Factory, Kirkee .. 1 goal.
Poona Police .. .. *Nil.*

Poona District Tournament, Poona.—
Loyal Regiment .. .. .. 2 goals
Middlesex .. .. *Nil.*

Union Jack War Memorial Tourney Karachi.—
Sherwood Foresters, "A" Company .. 1 goal.
Sherwood Foresters, "B" Company .. *Nil.*

Buchanan Tournament Lahore.—
N. W. Railway Regt... .. .. 2 goals.
Chiefs' College .. .. .. *Nil.*

Punjab Rifles Cup. Lahore—
Government College "A" .. .. 3 goals.
Punjab Police .. .. . 1 goal.

Hadow Shield, Lahore—
N. W. Railway Apprentices .. 6 goals.
St. Anthony's School .. .. 1 goal.

Madrasi Military Service Memorial Nagpur.
City Sports, Betul .. .. .. 1 goal
Naya Bazaar Club, Kamptee .. *Nil*

Billimoria Cup. Panchgani—
Parsee High School .. .. .. 2 goals
Boys' High School .. .. . 1 goal

All India Tournament, New Delhi.—
Ghaziabad Sports Club .. .. 2 goals
Nondescripts .. .. 0 goal

Bunwarilal Tournament, Lucknow.—
Lucknow University .. .. .. 2 goals
E. I. R. Cawnpore .. .. .. *Nil.*

Scindia Trophy, Gwalior.—
Agra Telegraph .. .. .. 1 goal
Jubbulpore Battalion .. .. *Nil*

Bangalore —Madras District Indian Army Tournament—
Madras Pioneers .. .. ..3 goal
Madras Sappers and Miners .. .. 1 goal

Murree—
Punjab Rifles .. .. 1 goal
Lawrence School .. .. .. *Nil*

Lintatt Shield, Murree—
Royal Army Service Corps .. .. 1 goal
Seaforth Highlanders .. .. .. *Nil*

Purga Cup Tournament, Secunderabad—
N. G. S. Railway "A" .. .. 2 goals
Trajans .. .. 1 goal

Willingdon Cup, Madras—
Telegraph Recreation Club .. .. 3 goals
Young Men's Indian Association .. 1 goal

ROWING.

Bombay.

Challenge Fours.—1. Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, (R. L. Bishop, Bow, D S. Gibb, E. M. Blake, H. Wolferstan, Stroke, and Capt. D. F. Brown, Cox) 2, Bombay Gymkhana (D. Dawson, Bow, C. L. Slater, F. A. Richardson, A W. Percy, Stroke and H. A. Moore, Cox).

Challenge Pairs.—Bombay Gymkhana, F. A. Richarson, D. Dawson and H A Moore, Cox, beat Poona, the latter breaking an oar.

Junior Pairs.—Cock and Cockram beat Bruce and de la Mare.

Senior Sculls.—H. A. Moore beat W. G. Taylor.

Double Sculls.—Tweed and Percy beat Elgee and Slater.

Club Fours.—1. Taylor's Crew beat Hobart-Hampton's Crew.

Poona.

Rosherville Regatta.—

Novices Fours ½ Mile: Final: Army Signal School "A" ... of Elven (Bow ... Cruin, Butcher, Buchanan (Stroke) and Hooper (Cox), beat Army Signal School B' consisting of Beckett (Bow), Bartholomew Keogh, Tryscott (Stroke) and Cuerdon (Cox). Won easily. Time—3 mins. 29 secs

Sailing Race (1)Bluejay with Rice and Gaskell (2) Yellowhammer with Bailey and Harty (3) Redstart with Geary and Kennedy

Senior Sculls: Final: ¾ mile. Lister beat Groves. Won by 4 lengths. Time—5 mins. 15 secs.

Gretna Green Race: (1) Miss Hay and Groves, 2 Mrs. White and Cousins. Mr. and Mrs Walters.

Challenge Eights Final: 1 mile. Royal Engineers beat Army Signal School. The crews were: R. E. Clements (Bow), Horsfield, Reed, Brown, Bishop, Philbrick Blake, Wolferstan (Stroke) and Bickley (Cox). Army Signal School: Keane (Bow) Crum, Churchill, Gelson, Lewis, Carey, Rushton, Block (Stroke) and Hooper (Cox). Won by ½ length. Time—6 mins. 53 secs

Relay Race: Final (1) Royal Engineers, (2) Royal Tank Corps.

BADMINTON.

Friends' Association Tournament, Tardeo.—

Pinto Villa Team, Dadar, beat Friends' Association Team. 21—10; 21—12.

SWIMMING.

Calcutta.

23 miles Bhatpara to Kumartuli Ghat.—

The first four competitors were Mr Jnan Chandra Chatterji Hatkhola Club) 1; Mr. Pulin Ghos[illegible] Abani Bhusan [illegible] Mr. Sukumar [illegible] United Club) 4. Time [illegible] hrs. [illegible] mins.

Calcutta Water Polo.—

Calcutta	4 goals.
Rangoon	2 goals.

All India 30 Mile Race.—

1. Jnan Chander Chatterji (Hatkhola City College) 5 hrs. 55 mins.
2. Birendra Nath Pal (National Swimming Association) 6 hrs. 12 mins.
3. Monoranjan Bose (Ananda Sporting Club) 6 hrs. 30 mins.
4. Dulal Chander Mullick (Shashaneswar Sporting Club).
5. Dhirendra Nath Das (Shashaneswar S. C.)
6. Sudhir Kumar Ghosh (Aheritolla S. C.)

Poona

Relay Race, 600 yds.—

Kirkee.—B Brewin, 1 min. 10 sec.; O' Brien, 1 min. 18 secs.; Taylor, 1 min. 22 secs; Van Ingen, 1 min. 29 secs.; H. Brewin, 1 min. 27 secs; Passfield, 1 min. 3 1-5 secs: Total 7 mins. 40 1-5 secs.

Poona.—Fisher, 1 min. 12 secs.; Jacques, 1 min. 25 secs.; Blatchley, 1 min. 30 secs. Baker, 1 min. 25 secs.; MacKenzie, 1 min. 25 secs.; Alexander, 1. min. 13 secs. Total 8 mins. 10 secs.

Men's Race—(Kirkee). R. Brewin. 37 sec. O'Brien, 37 secs; Taylor, 40 secs.; Passfield, 32 secs. (Poona) McKenzie, 38 secs.; Jacques, 40 secs., Baker, 41; 4-5 secs.; Fisher, 38 secs.

Mixed Race—(Kirkee.); R Brewin, 41 secs.; Miss Ockleford, 44 secs. Miss Rhodes, 40 secs.; Van Ingen, 45 secs.; Passfield, 38 secs.; Miss Emery, 30 secs. (Poona): McKenzie, 44 secs.: Miss P. Taylor, 40 secs.: Mrs. Chatfield, 45 secs; Baker, 45 secs.; Fisher, 46 secs.; Miss M. Taylor, 39 secs.

Ordnance Club beat A. F. I. Club.—

Ordnance Boat Club: Miss Rhodes, 30 1-5 secs; Miss Okleford, 30 secs; O'Brein, 25 secs., Brewin. 24 4-5 secs.

A. F. I. Club: Miss M. Taylor, 34 secs.; Miss V. Taylor, 32 seconds; McKenzie, 26 3-5 secs.; Taylor, 30 secs.

Relay Race—I. A. S. C. beat Indian Corps of Clerks.

BILLIARDS.

Dubash Tournament, Poona.—

72nd Battery, R. A. ..	.. 1,360 points.
27th Battery, R. A. ..	.. 1,279 points.

Lahore Gymkhana Tournament, Lahore.—

Lt.-Col. J. Graham (—200) beat W. N. P. Jenkyn(—10) by 250 to 240.

RUGBY.

Calcutta Tourney.—

Gloucesters	3 points.
P. W. Volunteers	*Nil.*

Calcutta International—

Scotland	.. 8 points.
England	.. *Nil.*

Eduljee Cup, Jubbulpore—

28th Field Brigade Jubbulpore	.. 9 goals.
The Wiltshires, Kamptee ..	.. *Nil.*

Mhow Station Tournament—

24th Field Battery, R.A. ..	.. 8 points.
H. Q. Wing, West Yorks ..	.. *Nil.*

Poona—

Bombay	..52 points.
Poona	.. *Nil.*

Poona Gymkhana Tournament—

Bombay Gymkhana	. 27 points.
Cheshires	.. 5 points.

Bombay—

Scotland	.. 5 points.
England	.. 3 points.

All India Rugby Cup, Bombay—

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (1 try).	3 points.
Calcutta	*Nil.*

West Cup Tornament, Allahabad—

South Wales Borderers ..	.. 3 points.
Cawnpore	Nil.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Meerut.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE WINNING UNITS.

Brooke Bond Cup.—1. 2nd Bn., The Seaforth *Highlanders* (913), 2. 2nd Bn , The Royal Ulster Rifles (881); 3. 1st Bn., The Hampshire Regiment (764).

Roupell Cup.—1. No. 15 Platoon, 2nd Bn., The *Seaforth Highlanders* (237); 2. *No 3 Platoon*, 1st Bn., The Hampshire Regiment (234); 3. No. 15 Platoon, 1st Bn , The Rifle Brigade (212).

Aggregate Match.—1. 4-10th *Baluch* Regiment, (DCO), (6,811); 2. 1-4th Hazara Pioneers, (6 493): 3. 1-10th Baluch Regiment, (DCO) (5,184).

88th Carnatic Infantry Gold Cup.—1. 4-10th Baluch Regiment, (DCO), (1,914), 2 1-4th Hazara Pioneers, (1,879), 3. 2-15th Punjab Regiment, (1,471).

Rawlinson Shield.—1. H Q. Wing 1-4th Hazara Pioneers, (1,337); 2. "A" Company, 4-10th Baluch Regiment, (DCO), (1,186); 3 "D" Company, 4-6th Rajputana Rifles (Outram's), (1,153); 4 Escort to the British Envoy, Nepal, (1,079).

Luckock Cup.—1. "A" Company, 4-10th Baluch Regiment, (DCO), (1,672); 2. H. Q. Wing, 1-4th Hazara Pioneers, (1,451); 3. "A" Company, 5-7th Rajput Regiment, (1,348).

Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup.—1. 12 *Platoon*, 4-6th Rajputana Rifles (Outram's), (817); 2 3 *Platoon*, 4-10th *Baluch* Regiment, (DCO), (716); 3. 5 Platoon, 1-4th Hazara Pioneers, (665).

Pr[illegible] 4 Platoon, [illegible] 1 *Platoon*, [illegible] 5 Platoon. [illegible]

O'Moore Creagh Cup.—1. 4th Troop, "A" Sqdn., 17th QVO Poona Horse, (133); 2. 4th Troop, "A" Sqdn. 13th DCO Lancers, (117); 3. 4th Troop, "A" Sqdn, 11th PAVO Cavalry FF, (103).

Mother Country Cup.—1. 4-6th Rajputana Rifles, (DCO), (418); 2. No. 2 Team, 1-13th F. F. Rifles (*Coke's*), (406), 3. *No*. 1 Team, 1-15th F. F. Rifle's (Coke's), (403)

Francis Memorial Cup.—1. 4-16th Punjab *Regiment (Bhopal)*, (756); 2. 3-11th Sikh Regiment (Rattray's Sikhs), (732); 3. 1-4th Hazara Pioneers, (696)

Training Battalions Cup—1. 10-13th Frontier Force Rifles, (883); 2. 10-10th *Baluch* Regiment, (821); 3. 10-2nd Punjab Regiment (812.)

Gurkha Cup.—1. 10-11th *Sikh* Regiment, (489) 2 1-4th Hazara Pioneers, (482), 3. 10-17th Dogra Regiment, (468).

A. F. I. *Cup*.—1. Cawnpore Auxiliary Force (988), 2 1st Bn., Madras and *Southern* Mahratta Railway Rifles, (793); 3. Lucknow *Auxiliary Force*, (775).

Reading Cup—1. "B" *Company*, The Simla Rifles, A F.I, (726); 2. "B" Company 2nd B. B. and C. I. *Railway* Regiment, (649) 3. "A" Company, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Rifles, (624).

B. P. R. A Cup.—1 No 5 Platoon Dehra Dun Contingent, A.F.I., (279); 2 *No*. 7 M.G C Lucknow Auxiliary Force, (274), 3. No. 1 *Battery*, R. A., Lucknow Auxiliary Force (269).

Simla Rifles' Cup.—1. "B" Company, Nilgiri Malabar Battalion, A.F I , (289); 2. "A" Company, 2nd B. B and C I. *Railway* Regiment, (219); 3 "B" Company, Dehra Dun *Contingent*, A.F I , (207).

Nanpara Cup.—1. No. 7. M.G.C. Lucknow Auxiliary Force (272); 2. V. G. Section Dehra Dun Contingent, A F I., (236); 3 Nos. 1 and 2 1 *Mr Patrols*, *Dehra Dun* Contingent, A.F I., (199).

Military Advisors Cup.—1. 4th M. B. Gwalior *Battalion*, (1,873); 2. *Bikaner Ganga* Risala (1,818); 3. 1st Jayaji Gwalior Lancers (1,119)

Scindia Cup.—1. "B" Company, 3rd M S.O Gwalior Infantry, (1,070); 2. "B" Company Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner (944); 3 "A" Company, 3rd *Kashmir Rifles*, (897).

The King's Medal.—Sergt. B. Cartwright.

Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., O.B.E., Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. *b.* 15 October 1881. *m.* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt. Commissioner in the Punjab. *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. [illegible] 909; Supdt. of [illegible] Head of the [illegible] Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University; Lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1915, Chief Minister, 1920 Received Coronation Darbar Medal (1911); Khan Bahadur (1915), O.B.E. (1918); C.I.E. (1923). *Address*: Kapurthala.

ABDUL KARIM, MAULAVI, B.A., Government pensioner and Member, Council of State. *b* 20 Aug. 1863. *m.* Ayesha Khatun of Calcutta. *Educ*: Sylhet and Calcutta. Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madraseh; Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan education for about 15 years; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years. *Publications*: History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; Students' History of India; The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali, Hints on [illegible] Method of Teaching in [illegible] Education in Bengal (English). *Address*: Peace Cottage, Morhabadi, Ranchi.

ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SREEMAT SWAMI, PH. D. (New York); President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta. Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author. *b.* Oct 2 1866. *Educ*: Calcutta University. Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda. Went to London, in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta). In 1897 went to New York, U. S. A. and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational Institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada. Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has been President since and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling. *Publications*: Reincarnation; Spiritual Unfoldment; Philosophy of Work; How to be a Yogi; Divine Heritage of Man, Self Knowledge; (Atma Jnan) India and her People Gospel of Ramakrishna; Sayings of Ramakrishna; Human Affection and Divine Love; Great Saviours of the World and a number of pamphlets *Address*. 40, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

ACHARYA, M K., B.A., L T., M.L.A., Public Worker and Journalist. *b.* 1876, *m* Rukmani Ammal, [illegible] Madras Christian [illegible] Master. [illegible] Standard", 1910; independent political worker since 1917. *Publications*: Portraits from Indian Classics, A Hand-Book of Morals, "Kumuda" a drama, "Dasaratha" a tragedy, "Shri-Krishna Karnamrita," The Basic Blunder in the reconstruction of Indian Chronology by Orientalists, Cultural Swaraj, elected as a Member to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Chinglepet *cum* S. Arcot Non-Mahomedan Constituency in 1923, a prominent Member of the Swaraj Party and the Congress. *Address*: 46, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras, E.

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1919); President, Hyderabad Educational Society. *b.* 12 October 1868. *m.* Margaret Annesley, *d.* of the late Rev. Charles Voysey *Educ.*: The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892; Practised in Karachi 1892-1904, Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, 1904; Acted as District Judge, Hyderabad 1905, Permanent District Judge, 1911. Served in Thana, Surat. District Judge, Broach 1917-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924 *Address*: No. 6, Bungalow, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.

AFSUR-UL-MULK, AFSUR-UD-DOWLA, AFSUR JUNG, MIRZA MAHOMED ALI BEG NAWAB, Lieut.-Col.; K.C.I.E. (1908), C.I.E., (1897); M. V. O. (1906); A.D.C to Nizam of Hyderabad; Chief Commander, H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Force 1916; *b.* Aurangabad (Deccan); *o. s.* of late Mirza Vilayet Ali Beg. *Educ.*: Aurangabad Rissaldar, Hyderabad Contingent; Commander, Golconda Brigade, since 1885; Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, since 1893 (both of these he raised); Commander, Regular Troops, since 1897, Chief Commander since 1916, served in the Afghan War, 1879-1880, Black Mountain Expedition, 1888; China Expedition, 1900; received title of Afsur Jung, 1884; and of Afsur Dowla, 1895; raised to Afsur-ul-Mulk, 1903; Hon. Col., 20th Royal Deccan Horse; on Staff, Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade, Indian Expeditionary Force, Egypt 1915; on Staff, Indian Cavalry Corps and A.D.C. to Sir John French, France, 1915-16 Appointed Major-General H. E. H. the Nizam's Regular Troops in 1927. *Address*: Rahut Munzil, Hyderabad (Deccan).

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH G.C.I.E. (1902); G.C.S.I. (1911); G.C.V O (1923); K.C.I.E. (1898); LL.D., Hon. Camb *b.* 1875; Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War *Publication*: India in Transition. *Address* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A., Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, and Member, Legis. Assembly. *b.* 16th Feb. 1878. *m.* sister o Lala Banwari Lal Gupta, B. A., LL. B., Vakil, High Court (Muttra). *Educ.:* Agra College, B. S. M. London. Moved resolution in Legislative Assembly *re* Indian Governors, Chief Justices, etc. 27-9-1921 at Simla and Bill to remove inequalities between Vakils and Barristers. Was *Director, Moradabad Spinning* and Weaving Mills for 10 yrs., and of Babrala Cotton Gin and Press Co., Ltd., for 6 years; original member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce; Secry., U. P. Hindu Sabha. Elected Member of the Royal Society for encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce, and of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, in 1909. President Agarval Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting). *Publications:* an *Article re* use of aircraft during war in "Legitimite de la Guerre Aerienne," "Proposed legislation for protection of Cows and improvement of Cattle in India." and Hindu Home and Temple in London. *Address:* 83, George Town, Allahabad.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur (1923). *b.* 1874, eldest *s.* of *Aga Akbar Shah*; *g.s.* of *H. H. the First* Aga Khan *m. e. d.* of Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897). *Educ.* English and Persian. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad 1918; Hon. Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan 1900; President, Poona Suburban Municipality 1923); Chairman, School Board, Poona Suburban Municipality 1927; Founder and President, Servants of Islam Society, Poona 1926; Founder and President, Faiz, Ul Islam Club, Poona, 1925; Vice-President, Faiz-ul-Islam Anjuman, Poona, 1925; Vice President, Maharashtra Relief Fund for Gujerat *and Kathiawar Flood Fund, Poona 1927*, Director, Queen's Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee 1923; Member of Committee, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Poona, 1926; Hon. Secretary, Lloyd Polo Club Poona, 1923, Member of Commiteee Released Prisoners, Aid Society, Poona, 1927. *Address:* 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

AHMAD, DR. ZIA-UDDIN, C.I.E., M.A., Ph. D., D.Sc., M.L.C., Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh. *b.* 1878. *Educ.:* Aligarh, Trin. Coll., Cambridge, (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar), Gottingen (Ph. D.) and Allahabad (D.Sc.), Member of Calcutta University Commn.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor. *Address:* Muslim University, Aligarh.

AHMED HUSSAIN SIR, NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHUR, M.A., B.L., C.S.I. (1911), Nawab (1917); K.C.I.E., (1920); Minister-in-*Waiting on H. E. H. the Nizam* and Chief Secretary to H. E. H.'s Government. *b.* 11 Aug. 1863. *m.* Fatima, Lady Amin Jung. *Educ.* Christian College and *Presidency* College, Madras, Governor's Scholar; High Court Vakil, 1890; Deputy Collr. and Magte., 1890-92 Asst. Secretary to the Nizam, 1893 P to Nizam, 895 Ch of to Nizam's [illegible] 1896 Minister-in-Waiting on Nizam since 191 *Publications:* "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals. *Address:* Amin Munzil Saifabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

AHMED, KABEERUD-DIN, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law and Advocate, Calcutta High Court Landholder. *b.* 1886. *Educ.:* at the Malda Govt. High English School and at Magdalene College, Cambridge Called to the Bar in 1910; Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Raiyats' Association and its Hon. Secretary takes great interest in agriculture; was elected Presdt., Bengal Agricultural Confce in 1917; Director, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Organiser, Founder and *President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta* elected member, Bengal Legislative Council in 1920; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; 1924-28, re-elected again in 1927 for the Rajshahi Division; Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly, 1925 and its whip Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc Calcutta; Member Governing Body of Indian Rationalistic Society Clacutta; Member Democratic Party in Indian Legislature, 1921-24, Vice-President, Anjumani Woizan Bangala. *Publications:* Handbook of Equity Roman Law, etc. *Address:* 7 *Old Post Office* Street, Calcutta; Bishwanathpur, Kansant P.O. Malda (Bengal).

AHMED, KHAN BAHADUR KAZI AZIZUDDIN C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., Chief Minister, Datia State *b.* 7 April 1861. *Educ.:* at Gonda High School Served in the P. C. S., U. P. for 34 years during which time acted as Magte and Collr., Bulandshahar and Asstt Director of Agriculture and Commerce, U. P was on deputation with His Majesty the late Amir of Kabul during his Indian *tour, services lent to Bharatpur* State in 1910 for employment as Rev. Member of Council of Regency; transferred to Dholpur, 1913 and retired from Govt Service in 1920 but continued to serve His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur as Judicial Minister; appointed Chief Minister Datia, in 1922. Is Member of the Court of the Delhi University and Aligarh University and Trustee, Agra College and Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London. *Publications:* Author of about 40 books in English and Urdu including life of H. M. King George V. and H. R. H *the Prince of Wales, Commentaries on* Criminal Procedure Code and U. P Land Revenue Act; translated into Urdu at the request of Government of India *proceedings of the War* Confce., 1919 and History of Coronation Durbar, 1911. *Address:* Datia.

AHMED, SAIYID ASHREFUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR NAWABZADA, C.I.E., (1925); Member Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and Vice President, *Bihar* and Orissa Haj Committee. *b.* 6 Jan. 1855. *m.* eldest *d.* of M. Fida Ali Khan of Bihar and Orissa Provincial Civil Service *Educ.: Calcutta* Madrassa and Doveton College Calcutta. Appointed A.D.C. to the last King of Oudh. 1874; Manager of Hooghly Imambara, 18 5 from latter post in 1917 one of he life t of Aligarh University and Fellow of Calcutta U

Publications: Tuhfai Sukhan, Nauratan, Yadgar Durdana and Tabaqat Mohsinia and several other books in Persian and Urdu. *Address:* Nawab Kothi, Barh, E. I. R. Rly., Patna.

IKMAN, DAVID WANN, C.I.E. (1912), Consulting Engineer to the Cawnpore Improvement Trust. *b.* 8 December 1863. *Educ.:* Cooper's hill. *m.* Marion Drummond Stewart. Joined P. W D., 1885. Retd., 1918. *Publication:* Roorkee treatise on water supply. Consulting Engineer for the Cawnpore Water-Work, etc. *Address:* Charleville, 2, Simla; and 15, Clyde Road, Lucknow.

AINSCOUGH, THOMAS MARTLAND, C.B E. (1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. *b.* 1886. *m.* Mabel, *d.* of the late W. Lincoln of Ely, Cambs. *Educ.:* Manchester Gr. School, [illegible] and Manchester University. In [illegible] issioner [illegible] 4, Sec., [illegible] 6; Sec., Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Central Asian Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. *Publications:* "Notes from a Frontier." *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

AIYANGAR, CHETLURU DURAISWAMI, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Chittoor and Member, Legislative Assembly. *b* 1873. *Educ.* Madras Christian College, and Law Colleges. Schoolmaster for two years, then Vakil from July 1899; occupied offices of President, District Congress Committee, Dist. Conference, etc, President, Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council, Chittoor, for some years. *Publications:* Estates Land Act in Telugu; Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa; Gandhi Unveiled. *Address:* Chittoor.

ALI, A. F. M. ABDUL, M.A. *b.* 1884. Son of the Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C. I. E. *Educ:* St. Xavier's, Doveton College, Calcutta. Founder of Moslem Institute, Calcutta, Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Muslem Institute. Joined Bengal Civil Service. 1906; placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal, as Special Press Censor, Septr. 1918 to March 1919; Police Magte., Alipore, September 1921 to March 1922; Appt. Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and *Ex-Officio* Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India, April 1922. Secretary to the India. Historical Records Commission, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum; Fellow Calcutta University; Member of the Court of the Dacca University; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess Dufferin Fund. *Address:* 3 Turner Street, Calcutta.

ALI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD, Merchant Jagirdar and Member, Legis. Assembly. *b.* August 1870, *m.* to Leakut-Aniza Begum, *d.* of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan) *Educ* [illegible] Coll Hyderabad. Hon. Magte., Madras, 1912. Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1913-20; President Elect., Dist. Political Confce. of Cuddapah, 1916; Presdt. Elect., Dist. Political Confce., Malabar, 1918; Presdt., Provincial Educational Confce., Poona, 1919; Presdt., Madras Presidency Muslim League, 1917-20; Presdt. Elect of All-India Unani Confce., Delhi, 1917; President, Unani-Ayurvedic Confce., Hyderabad, 1922. *Publications:* "Maasharat," Urdu translation of the *Use of Life* by Lord Avebury. *Address:* Cosmopolitan Club Mount Road, Madras.

ALI, MOHAMED. *b.* December 1878. *Educ.:* Rampur State School; Bareilly High School M. A O. Coll., Aligarh; and Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Chief Educational Officer, Rampur (State), (1902-03); H. H. the Gaekwar's Civil Service (1904-1910); Editor and Proprietor of the *Comrade*, weekly English newspaper (Calcutta 1911-12, Delhi 1912-1914) and of the *Hamdard*, Urdu daily newspaper (Delhi) 1913-1915); Interned under the Defence of India Act at Mehrauli, Lansdowne, and Chhindwara (1915-16); Confined in Betul (C. P.) Jail (June to December 1919) under Regulation III of 1818; Sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Nov. 1921, Head of the Indian Khilafat Delegation to Europe (Feb to Oct. 1920); Founded the All-India Muslim League in 1906; Khuddam-i Kaaba Society in 1913 and the National Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920. *Publication* "Thoughts on the Present Discontent" (1908). *Address:* Sultan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay.

ALI MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA MECKLAI, J. P., merchant, b. 10th Sept. 1894. First All India President of the Recreation Club Institute, Hon. Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, Hon. Major of H. H. the Aga Khan's volunteers Hon. President Magistrate. *Address* Islam Club Building, Chowpatty, Bombay.

ALI, SHAUKAT. *Educ.:* M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh (Capt. Cricket XI). In Govt. Opium Dept. for 15 years. Sec. and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc. Trustee, M.A.O. Coll. Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University Interned during the war. Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919-20, and of Non-co-operation movement. Sec., Central Khilafat Committee. Founder and Secretary of Kkuddam-l-Kaaba Society; *Address:* Sultan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay.

ALLEN, BASIL COPLESTON, B.A. (Oxon.); I.C.S. C.S.I. (1922); Commissioner, Assam. *b* 12 July 1870. *m.* Mabel, *d.* of Sir William Erskine Ward, K.C.S.I. *Educ.:* Haileybury Coll. and C.C.C. Oxford. Astt. Commr. Assam, 1893, Census Superintendent, 1900 Collr. of Dacca, 1905-1907. Secry. to E.B and Assam Govt., 1909; Chief Secry., Assam 1914; Commissioner, 1920. *Publications:* Report on the Census of Assam, 1901 Assam G Gauhati Assam

ALWAR, COLONEL H. H. RAJ RAJESHWAR SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ SIR JEY SINGHJI VEERENDRA DEV, SHRI MAHARAJ of. G.C.S.I., (1924) G C I.E. (1919); K.C.I.E. (1911); K.C.S.I (1909); Colonel in the British Army 1919; General-in-Chief of the Alwar State Forces, maintains State Forces which served in operations for relief of Peking 1900 and in Great War represented India at the Imperial Conference. 1923 *b.* 1882, Son of H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Mangal Singhji Dev G C S.I. *Address*: The Palace, Alwar, Rajputana.

ANDERSON, SIR GEORGE, KT. (1924), C.I.E. (1920), M.A. (Oxon.) Director of Public ... 1920. *b.* 15 May ... ...torony. *Educ.*: Winchester College, University College, Oxford. Transvaal Educational Department, 1902-1910 Indian Educational Service, Professor of History. Elphinstone College, Bombay; Assist. Secretary, Department of Education, Government of India; Secretary, Calcutta University Commission, 1918-19. *Publications*: The Expansion of British India: British Administration in India; Short History of the British Empire. *Address*: Grant Lodge, Simla.

ANDERSON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WARREN HASTINGS, C. B. (1918): K.C.B. (1922); 1st Class orders of Aviz and Christ (Portugal); 1st and 2nd class Order of St. Stanislaus (Russia) with swords, Officer Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerra with Palm (France), 2nd class Order of Sacred Treasure (Japan); G O C., Baluchistan, District Quetta, *b.* 9 Jan. 1872. *m.* Eileen *d.* of Hamilton Osborne, Esq, of 56, Cadogan Place, London. *Educ.*: Marlborough and Sandhurst. Cheshire Regiment 1890; Captain 1899; Brevet Major 1910; Brevet Lt.-Col. 1915; Brevet Col 1916; Major-General 1917; Commandant, Staff College, Camberley 1919-1922; Chief Staff Officer, Allied Forces in Turkey 1922-1923; D. Q. M G., Army Headquarters, Simla, 1923-24. *Publications*: Outline of Development of British Army; History of Cheshire Regiment. *Address*: Headquarters House, Quetta.

ANDREWS, CHARLES FREER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal. *b.* 12 February 1871. *Educ.*: King Edward's School, Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College ... Professor ... member of ... Fellow and some time member of Syndicate, Punjab University from 1904 to 1913; since that date at Santiniketan, Bengal. *Publications*: "Christianity and the Labour Problem," "North India," "The Renaissance in India"; "Christ and Labour," "The Indian Problem," "Indians in South Africa," "To the Students," "The Drink and Drug ... Correspondent, M... Guardian ... Cape Argus Natal ... Address ... stan Bolpur Bengal.

ANAGARIKA DHARMAPALA, The, Teacher and Preacher of Buddhist Ethics and Higher Psychology, General Secretary, Maha-Bodhi Society, Editor, Maha-Bodhi, Director-General Buddhist Mission in England, *b* Sept. 17 1864 Leading a Brahmachari life since his boyhood *Educ.* Several private schools in Colombo under Christian missionaries and under Buddhist Bhikkhus. Renounced home in his 20th year to work for the welfare of humanity and the Religion of the Lord Buddha. Started the Maha Bodhi Society in May 1891. Head quarters at Buddhagaya, Gaya, Sarnath Benares, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, and London Travelled four times round the world Was Buddhist especial Delegate at the Chicago Parliament of Religions in 1893 Erected the first Buddhist Dharmasala at Buddhagaya and the first Buddhist Vihara in Calcutta, and is now engaged in the Buddhist Propaganda in London. Started the English Maha Bodhi and the Sinhalese weekly the Sinhala Baudhay a popular democratic paper *Publications*. Life of the Lord Buddha What did the Lord Buddha teach, Psychology of Progress, Repenting God of Horeb Relationship betw... the Arya Dharm... Road, Ealing, L... Square, Calcutta; and Aloe Avenue, Colpetty Colombo.

ANKLIKER, LT-COL. AMIR-UL-UMRA SARDAR SIR APPAJIRAO SAHIB SITOLE DESHMUKH, SENA HARDOO, SAH-SHRI, K.B.E. (1919); C I E (1913); Member of the Gwalior Government in Department of Revenue and Agriculture since 1918. *b.* 1874. *Educ* Belgaon. Pte. Secretary to the Maharajah of Gwalior, 1897. *m.* the youngest daughter of the late Maharajah Jayjirao Sahib Scindia of Gwalior. *Address*: Gwalior.

ANNESLEY, FRANCIS CHARLES, Merchant Partner, Killick Nixon & Co., Bombay *b* 8 March 1879. *Educ.* at Birkenhead School Cheshire. Joined firm of Killick Nixon of Bombay in 1906 after being engaged in various firms in Liverpool and London from 189.. to 1902 when came out to Bombay to the firm of James Mackintosh & Co. *Address* Pali Hill, Bandra, Bombay.

ANSTEAD, RUDOLPH-DAVID, M.A. (Cambridge) C.I.E. (1927), Director of Agriculture Madras Presidency, *b.* 1875. *m.* Louisa Lorting *Educ.*: Giggleswick School and Christs College, Cambridge. In 1901 joined the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies as Research; Chemist, 1909-5, Sugar Chemist Barabados, 1905-9, Superintendent of Agriculture, Grenada 1909 transferred to Indian Service as Scientific Adviser to the United Planters' Association of South India In 1922 became Director of Agriculture. *Publications*: Various in Scientific and other Journals. *Address*: 21, Nungumbaukam High Road, Madras.

ARCOT PRINCE OF, SIR GHULAM MA... ALI ... BAHADUR G C.I.E. (1917) K.C.I.E. (1909) *b* 22 Feb 1882. ... the

1908. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being descended from the former Mussulman dynasty of the Nawabs of the Karnatic. *Educ.:* Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras. Member of Madras [illegible] 4-6; Member of the [illegible] cil (Mahomedan El[illegible] Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South India Islamiah League, Madras. *Address:* Amir Mahal, Madras.

AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR, The Hon. DIWAN BAHADUR RAYAPURAM NALLAVELRAN, B.A., B.C.E., Rao Bahadur, (1915) and Diwan Bahadur (1925); Minister for Public Health and Excise. *b.* 18 April 1870. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and College of Engineering, Madras. Entered service under Madras Government as Asstt. Engineer in 1896 and retired as Superintending Engineer in 1925. *Address:* Leith Castle, San Thome, Mylapore.

ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A.M.I.E.E., Director, Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. *b.* 1879 *m.* Madeline Edith Ash. *Educ:* Haileybury College. Attached 29th Lancers 1915-17; Staff Captain Indian Cav. Brigade, 1917-19. Twice mentioned in despatches. *Address*. C/o Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

ASTBURY, ARTHUR RALPH, C.I.E. (1928). Chief Engineer Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab P. W. D., and Secretary to Government, Buildings and Roads and Hydro-Electric Branches, *b.* 5th June 1880 *m.* to Frede Hildegard von [illegible] minster and the Royal [illegible] College, Coopers Hill. [illegible] Road, Lahore and Torrentium Cottage, Simla, E.

ASTON, ARTHUR HENRY SOUTHCOTE, M.A. (Oxon), Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind. *b.* 4 July 1874. *m.* to Lilian, *d.* of the late Col. A. R. Savile *Educ.:* Harrow School, Balliol College, Oxford. Joined Lincoln's Inn; called to the Bar; read in Chambers with H. Tindal Atkinson, Esq., and G. R. Lowndes, Esq., practised as a Barrister, Bombay High Court, 1902; Public Prosecutor in Sind, 1906; Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1908; Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, 1920-23. *Publications:* Joint Editor, Starling's Indian Criminal Law (8th Edition); Editor (9th Edition). *Address:* The Ridge, Bath Islands, Karachi.

ATKINSON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWIN HENRY DE VERE, K.B.E., (1921); C.B. (1918); C.M.G. (1917), C.I.E. (1913); Belgian Order of the Crown, 3rd Class; Belgian War Cross; Legion of Honour, 3rd Class; French War Cross; Military Order of Avis (Grand Officer); R. E. *b.* 19 Feb. 1867. *s.* of late E. F. T. Atkinson, C.I.E., I.C.S. *m.* 1896, Etheldred, *d.* of E. Steward, Winton House, Richmond, Surrey. one *s.* three *d.* *Educ.:* Charterhouse; Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Obtained commission in the Royal Engineers, 1885; Capt. 1895, Major 1903; Lt.-Co. 1910; Col., 1914; Brig. Gen., 1916, Maj.-Gen., 1919; served in Lushai Expedition, 1889; Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90; Zhob Valley Expedition, 1890, Instructor in Fortification at the R.M.A. Woolwich 1896-99, Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, 1901-15; European War (C.R.E. 38th Division, France; Chief Engineer, 1st Army Corps, British Armies in France; Chief Engineer, 1st Army, British Armies in France), 1915-19; Mesopotamia (Chief Engineer, G.H.Q.; G.O.C. 6th Division (temp.); Adviser to Minister of Communications and Works, Iraq Government) 1919-21, Director of Military Works, and Engineer-in-Chief, India, 1921-24, Master-General of Supply 1924. *Address:* Army Headquarters, India, Simla.

BABER, SHUM SHERE JANG BAHADOOR RANA, General of the [illegible] (Hon. Mil.) cr. 1919; [illegible] K.C.I.E. (Hon.) cr [illegible] British Army (1927). *b.* 27 January 1888; 2nd *s* of Maharaja Sir Chandra of Nepal. *m.* 1903, Deva Vakta Lakshmi Devi; 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Director-General, Police Forces, Katmandu, since 1903; was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903; visited Europe, 1908; was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Terai, 1911; attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to Febru[illegible] General of Nepalese [illegible] during the Great War [illegible] thanks of Commande[illegible] K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., [illegible] received the 1st class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradipta Manyabara, 1918; the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour); European War (*Waziristan Field Force*, 1917) Despatches; special mention by Commander-in-Chief in India and Governor-General in Council; the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery; the British War and Victory Medals) at Army Headquarters, [illegible] Nepalese Con[illegible] (Despatches [illegible] Medal with Clasp). Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manœuvres (Attock, Nov. 1925). In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied (1921) Pokhara a hill-station in Nepal, with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs. 1,00,000. *Address:* Baber Mahal, Katmandu, Nepal, *via* India.

BAGCHI, SATISCHANDRA, B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law; Principal, University Law College, Calcutta. *b.* Jan. 1882. *Educ.:* Santipur Municipal School; Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., Calcutta University, 1901; B.A., LL.B., Cambridge and Dublin; LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, 1907; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1909; Tagore Professor of Law, 1915; called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1907. *Address:* Principal's Quarters, Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College, Calcutta.

BAIG, SIR ABBAS ALI, K.C.I.E., (1917), C.S.I., (1912), B.A., LL.D., Fellow of the

bay University *m.* 1st Ayesha *d.* of Shaikh of Wai (*died*), one *s.* 2nd 1901, Allia, *d.* haikh Ali Abdulla 4 *s. Educ.:* Wilson Col- Dy Educational Inspector, Hindustani ools Bombay Presidency. 1882; an Janjira State, March 1886 to ch 1890; admitted to the Statutory Service 1890; Asstt. Coll. and Magte., 92 on special duty in the Junagadh e January to April 1893; offd. as 4th sidency Magte., April 1893; appointed ntal Translator to Government, June 3, Reporter on the Native Press; istrar of Indian Publications; Secretary, and Mil. Examination Boards, 1894-1906, ointed Dewan of Junagadh State, July to 1910: Talukdari Settlement Officer, 1906; Member of the Council of ia, June 1910-17; LL.D., Glasgow, 1912; mmissioner of Income-tax, 1915-17; Repre-ted Bombay Univ. at the Congress of iversities of Empire, 1912; on Special itical duty in Egypt in connection with war, 1914-16; Vice-President, Council ndia 1916-17. *Address*: The Paragon, ton Bristol, England, and National Liberal b, London.

PAI, GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon); B.Sc. lahabad); C.B.E. (Civil), 1922, C.I.E. 5 y 1926; I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the vernment of India, Department of Edu-ion Health and Lands. *b* 3 April 1891. *uc* Muir Central College, Allahabad and rton College, Oxford. Appointed to the S in November 1915; Asstt. Magistrate l Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919; ider Secretary to Government, United ovinces, 1920-21; Private Secretary to the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary India at Imperial Conference, 1921; and at nference for Limitation of Armaments, ashington, 1921-22; on deputation to the minions of Canada, Australia, and New aland to investigate the status of Indians sident in those territories, 1922; Under-cretary to the Government of India, Deptt. Education, Health and Lands, 1923; officia-ng Deputy Secretary to the Government of dia Department of Education, Health and ands 1924; Secretary to the Indian depu-*tion to South Africa, 1925-26; Deputy* Secre-ry to the Government of India, June 1926. *ddress*: Pentland, Simla.

JPAI, PANDIT SANKATA PRASADA, Rai ahadur, B.A., Zemindar and Banker *b.* ov 18, 1886. *m.* Shrimati Sumitra Devi. *duc*, Canning College, Lucknow; Ewing ristian College, Allahabad and University hool of Law, Allahabad. Elected Member nares Hindu University in 1917; Elected on Secy., Kheri Dist. Board, 1918; Ap-pointed Hon. Magistrate, 1918; Elected Chair-an Lakhimpur Municipality, 1919, and ember of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, 920 *Address*: Lakhimpore, Kheri (Oudh).

KER, JOHN ALFRED, C.I.E., Chief Engineer W D Central Provinces. *b* 4 May 882. Dorothy Austice *Educ* Roya ndian College, Coopur's Hill Government Service since 1904. *Address* Nagpur, C.P.

BALKRISHNA, DR., M.A., Ph. D., F.S.S. F.R.E.S., Principal and Prof. of Economics Rajaram College and Inspector of Secondary Education, Kolhapur, *b* 22nd December 1882 *m.* Miss Dayabai Malsey, B. P. N. A *Educ*: Govt. High School, Multan, D. A. V College and Government College, Lahore School of Economics and Politics, London Was Principal and Governor of Gurukula University, Hardwar, for one year; Vice-Principal for six years and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years Became Princi-pal, Rajaram College, 1922. Director of Economic Bureau; President, Kolhapur Scout Association; Director, Rent-Assessment Bureau; Chairman, Secondary Teachers Association; President, Technical School Col. Wodehouse Orphanage, A. V. Free School Member, State Panchayat and Kolhapur Municipality. *Publications* (In English) Commercial Relations between India and England (1924); The Industrial Decline in India; Demands of Democracy (1925); (In Hindi) Seven books on History, Economics Politics and Religion. *Address*: Shahupuri Kolhapur.

BALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRA SAD SINGH SAHEB, minor under guardian ship of the Court of Wards, United Provin ces. *b* 2 Jan 1914. *Address*: Balrampur.

BANATVALA, COL. SIR HORMASJEE EDULJEE Kt. (1920); C.S.I., 1917; I.M.S. (retd.). *b* 20 Oct. 1859. First Commission, 1884; military duty until 1893; served Burma 1888 89 Medal with 2 clasps, Lushai Expedition, 1891-92; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam, 1914-19. *Address* Mount Villas, Bandra, Bombay.

BANERJEE, MAHENDRANATH, C.I.E. (1921). B.A (Cal.), M.R.C.S. (England), L.S.A. (London) Prinс., *Carmichael Medical Coll.*, Calcutta since 1916. *b.* Sept. 1856. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll St. Xavier's Coll., and Medical Coll., Calcutta Edinburgh Univ., and King's Coll. London Resident Medical Officer, R. Free Hospital London, 1883-85; Lecturer of Medicine, Calcutta Med. Sch., *1890-1915; Additional* member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1916; Senior Physician, Albert Victor Hospital, 1900 19 Consulting Physician since 1919. Member of the State Med. Faculty of Bengal; Fellow and Member of Senate of Calcutta Univ Member of Sanitary Conference, Simla, 1919, President, Ayurvedic Committee lately appointed by Government of Bengal *Address*: 32, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

BANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1925), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), Senior and Foreign Minister to H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, March 1927. *b.* Bristol 10 Oct, 1871., *m.* 1898, *d.* of Sir Krishna Gupta. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, Balliol College Oxford M A 1892 Entered C S 89 , served as district officer in the Madras Presidency Diwan to H H the

Mahara a f C h n 90 14 t d to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khillats by H. H. The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923. *Address:* Srinagar Club, Srinagar, Kashmir.

BANERJI, Sukumar. B.A., Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of North Suburbs, Calcutta. *b.* 5 October 1880. *m.* to Suhasini, eldest *d.* of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj. *Educ:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Law class, Government College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First Prize in Law in the Final Examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. *Address:* Police Headquarters, Lal Bazaar, Calcutta.

BAPTISTA, JOSEPH, Bar-at-Law. *b.* 17 March 1864. *Educ.:* St. Mary's School, Bombay, Coll. of Science, Poona; Cambridge University. L.C.E. (Bom.), B.A. and LL.B. (Cantab.): has taken a prominent part in the Indian Home Rule and labour movements. Delegate to the Labour Conference, Geneva, 1924. President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1925. *Publications:* Lectures on Roman Law, Government Law School, Bombay; Commercial Laws of the World (Indian) Section. *Address:* Matharpacady, Bombay.

BARIA, CAPTAIN (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARWAL SHRI SIR RANGITSINHJI, RAJA OF; K.C.S.I. (1922). *b.* 10 July 1886; two *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and in England. Served in European War, 1914-15 and in the Afghan War, 1919. Receives a salute of eleven guns. *Address:* Devgad, Baria, *via* Piplod (B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

BARNARDO, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS FLEMING, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), Colonel, Indian Medical Service. Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, and Professor of Medicine; Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals; Fellow of the Calcutta University. *b.* 4 June 1874, *s.* of the late George Charles Ferdinand Barnardo. *m* 1910, Violet Kathleen Ann, *d.* of the late Henry Teviot Kerr, of Monteviot, Darjeeling. *Educ:* Edinburgh University (M.A., B.Sc.), M.B., 1899, F.R.C.S., 1912, M.R.C.P., 1913. Resident Surgeon, Simpson Memorial Hospital, Edinburgh, 1899, Resident Surgeon, Victoria Hospital for Children, Stepney, 1899. Fife and Forfar Light Horse. Served S. Africa, 1900-2 and Civil Surgeon (Queen's Medal with three clasps; King's Medal with two clasps), late Surgeon Captain, 2nd Country of London Yeomanry, King's Coronation, 1902. Served Somaliland 1903-4 (medal with two clasps). En d Ind an M d a Se ..., I u , 190 Capt., 1905; Major, 1913; Brevet Lt. Col, 1915; and Col., 1917. Hon. Magte. and Justice of the Peace, Bombay, 1916, Ag Asstt. Commissioner and Dist. Surgeon, St John Ambulance Brigade, 1916, Hon Associate, St. John Ambulance Association, 1917. Assistant Director of Medical Services (Embarkation); Bombay, 1917; served Mesopotamia (1916); East Africa (1917); and Afghanistan (1918); mentioned in Despatches Assistant Director of Medical Services (Distribution), A. H. Q., Simla, 1918-19; Civil Surgeon, Simla, 1920-21. *Publications* Many Contributions to Medical Literature *Address:* Medical College, Calcutta.

BARNE, REV. GEORGE DUNSFORD, M A (Oxon), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919), V D (1923); Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar; and Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. *b.* May 6, 1879. *m.* Dorothy Kate Akerman. *Educ* Clifton College and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Asstt Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902 08 Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908-10, Chaplain of Sialkot, 1910; Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; and Asstt. Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12. *Address:* Sanawar, Simla Hills.

BARNES, HERBERT CHARLES, C.I.E. (1919), Indian Civil Service. *b.* 30 May 1870. *Educ.* Westminster School, Christ Church, Oxford M.A. *Address:* Gauhati, Assam.

BARODA, H.H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAR SIR SAYAJI RAO III., G.C.S.I. (1881); G.C.I.E. (1919), LL.D. *b* 10 March 1863. *m.* 1st., 1881, Chimnabai Maharani of the house of Tanjore: 2nd 1885, Chimnabai Maharani II., C.I.; 3 *s* 3 *d.* of Whom 1 *s.* 1 *d.* Surirve. *Educ.* Maharaja's School, Baroda. Succeeded, 1875. Invested with powers, 1881. *Publications* "Famine Notes" and "From Caesar to Sultan." *Address:* Baroda.

BARRON, CLAUD ALEXANDER, C.S.I (1921); C.I.E. (1911); C.V.O. (1922); F.R.G.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, since 1924, *b.* 22 December 1871. *s.* of Col. W. Barron, B.S.C. *m.* 1912, Ida Mary *e. d.* of Major General Sir R. H. Ewart, K.C.M.G., C.B one *s.* *Educ.:* Grammar School and University, Aberdeen; Clare College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1890; Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, 1912-16; Chief Commissioner, Delhi, 1918-24. *Address:* Lahore.

BARROW, GENERAL SIR GEORGE de SYMONS, K.C.B., *cr* 1919 K.C.M.G., *cr.* 1918; C.B., 1915, A. D. C. General to the King 1923. G.O.C. Eastern Command (1923). *b.* 25 October 1864 *m.* 1902, Sybilla, *d* of late Colonel G. Way, C B Entered Army, Connaught Rangers, 1884, Indian Staff Corps, 1886; D.A.Q.M.G., India, 1903; D.A.A.G., Staff College, 1908; General Staff Officer, 1914; served Waziristan, 1894 5, China, 1900 (medal with clasp); European War 1914-18 (despatches C. B., promoted Maj-General), including capture of Jerusalem (K.C.M.G., K.C.B.); Commander Legion of Honour, 1917 Order of the Nile, 1918 Afghan War

1919. G.O.C., Peshawar Dist. until 1922. A. G. in India (1922). *Address:* Eastern Command Headquarters, Naini Tal.

BARTHE, RT. REV. JEAN MARIE; Bishop of Patalais since 1914. *b.* Lesignan, Tarbes, 1849. *Educ.:* St. Pe. Seminary. Bishop of Trichinopoly, 1890-1914. *Address:* Shembaganur, Madras Presidency.

BARTON, SIR WILLIAM PEEL, Kt (1927); C.I.E. (1914), C.S.I. (1920); I.C.S.; Resident in Hyderabad. *m.* Evelyn Agnes Herier Smith, *d. of J. H. T. Herier Smith, Esq.,* of Stade, Bedford, N. Devon. *Educ.:* Bedford, Worcester College, Oxford: Univ. Coll., London. Appointed to the I. C. S. in 1894; served in the Punjab and on the Afghan Frontier; Joined the Political Department in 1926. Held among other appointments those of Political Agent, Kurram and Malakand, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat, Revenue Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner. Served during the Afgan War of 1919. Transferred to Baroda as Resident in Aug. 1919 and to Mysore as Resident in 1920. Became Resident of Hyderabad in July 1925. *Address:* The Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BARUA, RAI BAHADUR DEVICHARAN, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Tea Planter. *b.* 1864. *Educ.:* City College, Presidency College and the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Joined the Bar in 1888 and taking to tea plantation and having acquired 3 tea gardens at Jorhat retired from the Bar in 1917; Secretary, Jorhat Sarvajanik Sabha for nearly 17 years since 1890. Elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921; Hon. Magistrate, Jorhat Bench. *Address:* Jorhat, Assam.

BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Member of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b.* Oct. 1879. *Educ.:* at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich. Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. *Publications:* Sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. *Address:* School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

BAUCH, COLONEL CHARLES, Territorial Commander, Northern Territory. Served in Great Britain and India. *Address:* Ferozepur Road, Lahore.

BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURBUKSH SINGH, Kt., *cr.* 1916; K.B.E. (1920) C.I.E., 1911; Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. *b.* 1861. A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities; was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919. *Address:* Kallar, Punjab.

BELL, ROBERT DUNCAN, C.I.E. (1919), Secretary to Government of Bombay, Development Department. *b.* 8 May 1878. *Educ.:* Heriot's School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. *m.* Jessie, *d.* of D. Spence, Esq. Ap[illegible] C.S., Bombay, [illegible] Secretary Indian Industrial [illegible] 1916-17, Controller, Industrial Intelligence 1917-18, Controller, Oils and Paints, 1918-19. Director of Industries, Bombay, 1919-24. *Address:* C/o Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

BELVALKAR, SHRIPAD KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S., Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona. *b.* 11 Dec. 1881. *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U.S.A. Joined Bombay Educational Department 1907. Prof., Deccan College since 1914; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and at present its Hon. Secretary. Also Hon. Secretary, Poona Sanskrit College Working Committee. *Publications.* History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsa; Critical edition of Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation; and several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences etc. *Address:* "Bilvakunja," Bhamburda, Poona.

BENARES, H. H. SIR PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF, LT.-COL. LL.D., G.C.I.E. (1898), G.C.S.I. (1921) *b.* 26 November 1855. *S.* uncle 1889. *Address:* Fort, Ramnagar, Benares State.

BENJAMIN, Ven. T. Kuruvilla, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922. Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922. Bishop's Commissary, 1923. *Publications:* (In Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews. Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians. Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of Treasury of Knowledge Family Friend. *Address:* Kottayam.

BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust. *b.* 1884. *m.* Frances Sophia Bennett. *Educ.:* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University. Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916. Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex. Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24. Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926. *Address:* Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

BENZIGER, RT. REV. ALOYSIUS MARY, O.C.D., Bishop of Quilon since 1905; *b.* Einsoedeln, Switzerland, 1864. *Educ.:* Frankfort, Brussels; Downside. Came to India, 1890. Bishop of Tabac, 1900; *Address:* Bishop's House, Quilon, Travancore.

BERKELEY-HILL, Lt.-Col. OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch. B. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), Medical Superintendent, European Mental Hospital, Ranchi. *b.* 22 Decr. 1879. *m.* Kunhimanny *d.* of Nellery Ramotti. *Educ.* at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Gottingen and University College Hospital, London. Entered Medical [illegible] in 1907. Served [illegible] Great War, East Africa

Campaign); Mentioned in Despatches. *Publications*. Numerous articles in scientific journals. *Address:* Kanke (P.O.), Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

BERTHOUD, EDWARD HENRY, B.A. (Oxon), 1898; Member, Council of State and Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, Bihar and Orissa. *b* 13 Sept. 1876 *m.* Phyllis Hamilton Cox. *Educ.* at Uppingham and New College, Oxford. Asstt Magte., Joint Magte. and Magte and Collector in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa since 1900. *Address:* Patna.

BESANT, ANNIE; President, Theosophical Society and of National Home Rule League author and lecturer on religious, philosophical, political, and scientific subject General Secretary, Indian National Convention, *b.* 1 October 1847; *d.* of William Page Wood and Emily, *d.* of James Morris; *m.* 1867, Rev. Frank Besant (*d.* 1917), Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire; legally separated from him, 1873; one *s* one *d*. *Educ.:* privately in England, Germany, France; Joined the National Secular Society, 1874; worked in the Free Thought and Radical Movements led by Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.; was co-editor with him of the National Reformer, Member of the Fabian Society, Member of the London School Board, 1887-90; Joined the Theosophical Society in 1889; became a pupil of Mme. Blavatsky; elected its President in 1907, 1914 and 1921 Founded 1898 the Central Hindu College at Benares; 1904, the Central Hindu Girls' School Benares; is on Court Council and Senate of Benares Hindu Univ., and on Council and Senate of the National University; given Hon D L., Benares Hindu University, 1921, in recognition of unique services; Elected President of the Indian National Congress, 1917-18 Editor of *The Theosophist*, monthly; *The Adyar Bulletin*, monthly, and Editor of *New India*, daily and weekly. *Address*. Adyar, Madras.

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M.A., J.P, C I E., Hon. Pres. Magte, Director of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co.; Member of Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Member of Committee of David Sassoon Reformatory Institution, Fellow of the Bombay and Mysore Universities Deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore. *b.* 27 June 1852. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and in England. Asstt. Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76; Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore. 1876; Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884; Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890; Inspector-General, Education, Mysore, 1895-1909; Munir-ul-Talim (Mysore) 1909. *Publications:* Special Report on Manual Training in Schools of General Education, Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920, and a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923. *Address:* 39, Pedder Road, Bombay.

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJ SRI SIR K. .S.I Vice-P of Council of State. *b* 6th September 1879. *Educ.* Mayo College Ajmer, Appointed Companion to H.H. the Maharaja 1895 and accompanied His Highness in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department. Mahkma Khas, Foreign Member of Council, Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet. Is Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A. D. C. to the Maharaja. *Publications:* Bhairavbilas and Rasikbinod. *Address:* Bikaner.

BHANDARI, SIR GOPAL DAS, KT., RAI BAHADUR (1907); Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1915); M.B E. (1919); C.I.E. (1921), M.L.C. (1924): Advocate, High Court; *b.* June 1859. *Educ* Government College, Lahore, Elected Member, Amritsar Municipal Committee, 1880-1902. Nominated member, 1902, to the present date. Chairman, Finance Committee for 30 years. First non-official President, Municipal Com., elected March 1921; elected second time June 1922 Member. Sanitary Board, Punjab, 11 years Member, All-India Sanitary Conferences Punjab, Madras, and Lucknow. Special Commr. twice; Lahore Conspiracy cases, 1916-17. Member, Imperial Police Selection Board, October 1922. President, Hindu Sabha, Amritsar; His Majesty's Guest, Delhi Durbar 1911; Member, Executive Committee, D.A V College, Lahore. Chairman, Board of Directors Punjab National Bank · Member and Punjab representative, Imperial Malaria Conference, September 1908. President, Managing Council, Hindu College, Amritsar; Provincial Darbari, 1912-13; elected for the third time President, Municipal Committee, Amritsar, May 1925. *Publications:* Malaria Booklet, 1908; Town-planning; Milk; Sanitary Conditions in boys' and girls' schools in India, etc. *Address:* President, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

BHARATPUR, MAHARAJA OF, Lt.-Col. H.H SRI MAHARAJA BRIJENDRA SAWAI SIR KISHEN SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG, K.C.S.I, *b.* 4 October 1899. *s.* of Maharaja Ram Singh, *m.* sis. of H. H the Raja of Faridkot. *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer and Wellington *Address* Bharatpur, Rajputana.

BHARGAVA, RAI BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore *b.* 1st Oct. 1870. *m.* *d.* of L. Madan Lal, Bhargava of Rewari. *Educ.* Sirsa M.B. School, Rewari M. B. School, Lahore Mission Coll, Lahore Government Coll. and Law School President, Bar Assocn., Hissar; got Durbar Medal and War Loan Sanad, acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Aeroplane Fleet Fund. King Edward Memorial Fund, was elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1916-20; and Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. Life member, St. John Ambulance Association and Chairman, District Centre at Hissar. *Address:* Hissar (Punjab)

BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A. (Bom) Professor and Principal. Willingdon College *b* 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. *Educ:* Deccan College. Prof in [illegible] College, Poona, from [illegible] *Publications* Principles

of Economics, Distant Travels, Lectures on Sociology, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts. (All in Marathi.) *Address:* Willingdon College, Sangli, Satara.

HAVNAGAR, H. H. MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA OF; *b.* 19th May 1912, *s.* father Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji, K.C.S.I., July 1919. *Educ.:* Harrow, England. *Address:* Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

HOPAL, H.H. NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM, BEGUM OF, C.I., *cr* 1911; G.C.S.I., *cr.* 1910, G C I.E., *cr.* 1904, G.B.E , *cr.* 1918, *b.* 9 July 1858; *s.* mother, H. H. Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., C.I., 1901; *m.* 1874, Ahmed Ali Khan, two *s.* Eight in lineal descent from the famous Dost Mahomed Khan, founder of the dynasty. *Address:* Bhopal, C. I.

HORE, JOSEPH WILLIAM, C.B.E. (1920), C I E. (1923), I.C.S., Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records (on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928) *b.* 6th April 1878 *m.* to Margaret Wilkie Stott, M.B., Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M B.E. *Educ.:* Deccan College Poona and University College, London. Under Secretary, Government of Madras, 1910; Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commsr. for India, London, 1920; Ag. High Commsr. for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; and Ag. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November. 1926 July 1927. *Address*: 6, Hastings Road, New Delhi, and C/o The National Bank of India, Madras.

IGGS, ALBERT ASHLEY, Member of Institution of Civil Engineers (Member of Council and Chairman of the Advisory Committee in India), Member of Institution of Engineers, India (Member of Council). *b.* 1872. *m.* Edith Helen Pollak. *Educ.:* Blundells, Tiverton, Devon; University College, Bristol; Technical Training, Stothert and Pitt, Bath. Assistant to Chief Engineer, London and India Docks Joint Committee; Asstt. Engineer, S. M. Railway; Executive Engineer, Madras Famine Feeder Lines; Resident Engineer and H. B. M. Consul, Mormugoa, Portuguese India; Ch. Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Agent, M. & S. M. Railway. *Address:* Rostrevor," Teynampet, Madras.

BIKANER, MAHARAJAH OF, MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJAH SRI SIR GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *cr.* 1911; G C I.E., *cr.* 1907; K.C.S.I., *cr.* 1904; K.C. I.E., *cr.* 1901; G.C.V.O., *cr.* 1910, G.B.E., (Military Division), 1921; K.C.B., *cr.* 1918; A. D.-C.; Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, *cr.* 1918; Hon. LL.D., Cambridge and Edinburgh; Donat of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England; son of Maharaj Sri Lall Singhji Bahadur and adopted son of his own elder brother His late Highness [illegible] Sri [illegible] Singhji [illegible] born 3 October [illegible]880 educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer [illegible] 1897 is one of the Ruling Princes of India (succeeded 31st August 1887) and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. Two sons, one daughter, one grandson, one grand-daughter. Invested with full ruling powers, 1898, granted Hon. Commission of Major in the British Army, 1900 and attached to 2nd Bengal Lancers; promoted Lt.-Col., 1909; Col., 1910, Major-General, 1917 served with British Army in China in command of Bikaner Camel Corps, 1901, (medal, despatches, K.C.I.E.); Served European War 1914-15 in France and in Egypt (despatches France and Egypt, K.C.B.), Major-General 1914; Bronze Star Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile G.B.E. (Military Division). Awarded gold medal (1st Class) of Kaiser-i-Hind for public service in India during Great Famine of 1899-1900; attended the Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902, and of King George V, 1911; Hon. A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 1902; A.-D.-C. to H. I. M. the King Emperor since 1910. Was selected as one of the three Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference 1917. Received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol. Was selected again as one of the two Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and the Peace Conference 1919. Elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, 1921, and re-elected in 1922 and continued as such in 1923 and 1924 Represented the Ruling Princes of India for the third time at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924. Is a Patron of the Benares Hindu University and Sri Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, Benares, a Vice-President of the East India Association, London the Royal Colonial Institute, London, the Indian Gymkhana Club, London; the Indian Army Temperance Association, Simla a member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, and of the Managing Committee, Mayo College; General Council Daly Coll., Indore; the first Member of the Indian Red Cross Society; the Benares Hindu University Court. Is a Freemason, Past Master of Lodge "Rajputana," Abu; a past Dy Dist. Grand Master of the Dist. Grand Lodge Bombay; Founder and Scribe E of the Royal Arch Chapter "Sir Ganga Singh," Abu holds the rank of the Past District Grand Scribe Nehemiah in the Dist. Grand Chapter of Bombay; Mem. of Royal Arch Chapter Ajmer and the Phulkian Lodge, Patiala *Heir-Apparent:* Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C.V.O., *b.* 7 September 1902, second son Maharaj Sri Bijey Singhji Bahadur, *b.* 29 March 1909. Grandson Bhanwarji Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, *b* 21 April 1924. *Address:* Bikaner, Rajputana

BILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSETJEE, B A *b.* 18 September 1864. *Educ.:* Chandanwadi High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined Messrs. Tata, in 1884. Retired 1921. *Address*: Tata, Ltd., London.

BILLIMORIA, Sir SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE KT. (1928), M B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors. *b* 27 July 1877 *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Bhica [illegible] 906 *Educ.* St. Xavier's College Honorary Presidency [illegible] Member A[illegible] y

of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee [illegible] Merchants' Chamber [illegible] an Merchants' Ch[illegible] Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1926-27. *Residence:* 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BINNING, SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM, KT. (1916) Merchant in Rangoon *b.* 5 August 1861, *s.* of Robert Binning, Glasgow; unmarried. *Educ:* Glasgow Academy. *Address:* Rangoon.

BINNING, DOUGLAS BLYTH, M.A., LL.B., Barrister. *b.* 29 Nov. 1869. *m.* Miss Berne *Educ.:* Glasgow Academy, Glasgow and Cambridge Universities. Practised in the Bombay High Court for 32 years. *Publications:* "The Little Hill Station" and numerous articles. *Address:* High Court, Bombay.

BIRDWOOD, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM RIDDELL, G.C.B., 1923; 1st Bt., *cr.* 1919; G.C.M.G., *cr.* 1919; K.C.B., *cr.* 1917, K.C.S.I., *cr.* 1915; K.C.M.G., *cr.* 1914; C.B., 1911; A.D.C. General; C.I.E., 1908; D.S.O., 1908; Commander-in-Chief, India, 1925; Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General; and Member of the Council of State, 1925. *b.* 13 Sept. 1865; *e. surv. s.* of late H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., J.P., M.A., LL.D. (Cantab), late Judge of High Court and Member of Council, Bombay; I.C.S., *m.* 1894, Jeannette Hope Gonville, *e.d.* of Col. Sir B. P. Bromhead, C. B., 4th Bart., of Thurlby Hall, Lincoln. *Educ.:* Clifton College; R.M.C. Sandhurst. Lieut., 4th Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1883; 12th Lancers, 1885; 11th Bengal Lancers, 1886; Gen., 1917; Field-Marshal, 1925; Adjutant, Viceroy's Body-guard, 1893; Brig. Major, S. Africa, 1899; D.A.A.G., S. Africa, 1900; Military Secretary to Com.-in-Chief, S. Africa (Lord Kitchener), 1902; A.M.S. and Persian Interpreter to Com.-in-Chief, India, 1902; A.A.G. Headquarters, India, 1904; Military Secretary to Com.-in-Chief, India, 1905; Brigade Commander, 1909; Quarter-Master General in India, 1912; Secry. to Govt. of India, Army Deptt. and Member of Governor General's Legislative Council, 1912-14; G.O.C. Australian Imperial Force, 1915-20; A.D.C. to the King, 1906-11; A.D.C. General to the King, 1917-22; served Hazara, 1891 (medal with clasp); Isazai, 1892; N.-W. Frontier, India, 1897-98 (medal, two clasps); Tirah, 1897-98 (despatches, clasp), S. Africa, 1899-1902 (severely wounded), despatches 5 times, brevets of Major and Lieut.-Col., Queen's Medal, 6 clasps, King's medal, two clasps; Chief Staff Officer, Mohmand Expedition, 1908 (despatches, medal and clasp, D. S. O.); served in command of detached landing of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps above [illegible] War, 1914-18 [illegible] 1916-18; G.C.M.G.; Rising Sun of Japan; Tower and Sword of Portugals Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Croix de Guerre; Grand Officer of the Crown, Belgium; Croix de Guerre, Belgium); commanded. 5th Army Colonel Probyn's Horse, 1924, France, 1918-19; Colonel, 12th Lancers, 1920; Colonel 6th Gurkhas, 1926; Colonel-in-Chief, 1st New Zealand Mounted R[illegible] manry Cavalry) 1926; [illegible] wealth of Australia [illegible]; LL.D., Melbourne [illegible] (N.S.W.), 1920, [illegible] Institute, Acting [illegible]; General [illegible] Northern [illegible]: Captain Christopher Bromhead, Birdwood. 5th Probyn's Horse. *Address:* Simla.

BLACKETT, SIR BASIL PHILLOTT, K.C.B., *cr.* 1921; K.C.S.I. (1926) C.B., 1915; Finance Member, Government of India, Nov. 1922 *b.* 1882; *s.* of late Rev. William Russell Blackett, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Nottingham, 1885-91, *m.* 1920, Beatrice, *d.* of late Edward H. Bonner, New York. *Educ.* Marlborough, University College, Oxford M.A., 1st Class Litt. Hum., 1904; entered Treasury, 1904; Secretary to Indian Finance and Currency Commission, 1913-14, and to Capital Issues Committee, 1915; went on special mission to U.S.A. Government, October 1914 in connection with exchange problems arising out of the war; Member of Anglo-French Financial Mission to U.S.A. which raised the Anglo-French Loan of 500,000,000 dollars October 1915; Member of National War Saving Committee, 1916; Representative of British Treasury, in U.S.A., 1917-19; Controller of Finance Treasury, 1919-1922, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy Officer of the Legion of Honour. *Address* Delhi and Simla.

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, y s. of late Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 24 Parganas, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court *b.* April 21, 1888. *m.* Sm. Suhashini Biswas *d.* of Mr. S. C. Mallik. *Educ.:* Hindu School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College. Enrolled Vakil, High Court, April 18, 1910 Advocate, November, 1924; Ordinary Fellow Calcutta University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917-22, again from 1926; member of Dacca Board of Secondary Education, 1921-22; Professor, University Law College, 1913-21; Commissioner Calcutta Corporation 1921-24, and again Councillor, Calcutta Corporation since 1925; member, Calcutta Improvement Trust, since 1926; Secretary Bhowanipore Ratepayers' Association. Secretary, South Suburban College, 1916-21 Secretary, South Suburban School, Main and Branch, and Sir Romesh Mitter Girls' School Member of Committee of Indian Association was member of Council and for a short time Secretary National Liberal League, Bengal *Address:* 58, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

BLAIR, ANDREW JAMES FRASER, Director, "The Statesman," Calcutta; Founded the Eastern Bureau, Limited, Calcutta, 1912 late Editor, and Managing Director, The Empire, Commerce, The Empire Gazette (daily and weekly newspapers published in Calcutta); *b.* Dingwall, Ross-shire, 30 September, 1872; *y. s.* of late Andrew Blair

Rector, Dingwall Burgh School, and Mary Ann Campbell, *d.* of late Thomas Duff, Glasgow; *m.* 1900, Constance, *e. d.* of Thomas Ibbotson; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Glasgow High School. Engaged in journalism, since 1890; *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

BLATTER, THE REV. ETHELBERT, S.J., Ph.D. (1923), *b.* 15 Dec 1877 *Educ* in Switzerland, Austria, Holland, France, England. Joined the Society of Jesus in 1896; Professor of Botany, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1903; *Principal of the* same College from 1919-1924; Fellow and Syndic, of the Bombay University since 1919. *Publications:* Bibliography of Indian Botany; The Ferns of Bombay; Natural Orders in Botany; The Palms of British India and Ceylon; The Flora of Aden; The Flora of the Indian Desert; Flora Arabica; Flowering Season and Climate; Contributions to the Flora of Baluchistan, Bionomie der Palmender Alten Welt; Revision of the Bombay Flora; Flora of the Indus Delta numerous botanical papers in English and German Scientific Journals. *Address:* Panchgani.

BLENKINSOP, EDWARD ROBERT KAYE, C.I.E. (1911); Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur, 1923. *b.* 15 May 1871; *s.* of Col. Blenkinsop; *m.* Florence Edith, *d.* of late Sir Stanley Ismay, K.C.S.I., three *s.* *Educ.*, St. Paul's School; Christ's College: Cambridge: Entered I.C.S., 1890; Settlement Office, 1897; Deputy Commissioner, 1902; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1903; Commissioner of Excise, 1906; Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, 1912-13. Commissioner, 1916. *Address:* Jaipur, Rajputana.

BLUNT, LESLIE, Solicitor. *b.* 29 Dec. 1876. *m* Kathleen, 2nd *d.* of the late Dr. Thornton of Margate. *Educ.*: Rugby. Senior partner in Craigie Blunt and Caroe *Address:* 50 Pedder Road, Bombay.

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1928). I C.S. Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras. *b.* November 12, 1884. *Educ.:* Westminster (1897 to 1903) and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907). Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. *Address:* Gambier's Gardens, Adyar, Madras.

BOILEAU, COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1917); D.S.O, (1915), Chief Engineer, Western Command, *b.* 27 Sep. 1870, *m.* Violet Mary (Fergusson). *Educ.* Christ's Hospital, R.M A, Woolwich. Active Service W. Africa, 1892; Chitral Relief, 1895, China, 1899; Great War France, 1914-19; Afghan War 1919. *Address:* Quetta.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF, since 1908; RT. REV, EDWIN JAMES PALMER: *o. s.* of late Archdeacon Palmer of Oxford, and nephew of 1st Lord Selborne; *b.* 10 Jan. 1869, *m.* 1912, Hazel, *y. d.* of Col. E. H. Hanning-Lee, Bighton Manor, Alresford. *Educ.* Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ordained, 1896; Fellow, Balliol College, 1891; Tutor, 1893; Chaplain, 1896; Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Southwell, 1899-1904 · to Bishop of Rochester 1904-05 to Bishop of Southwark 1905-08 The Great Awakes Long Green & Co.). *Address:* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOSE, SIR BIPIN KRISHNA, K.C.I.E. (1920) Kt. *cr.* 1907; C.I.E., 1898; M. A.; Advocate in the Central Provinces and Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University Vice-Chancellor Nagpur University. *b.* 1851. *Address* Nagpur, C. P.

BOSE, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt. *cr.* 1917 C.I.E., 1903; C.S.I., 1911; M.A. (Cantab) D. Sc. (Lond.); LL.D., F.R.S., Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta Founder Director of Bose Research Institute *b.* 30 Nov 1858; *Educ.:* Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge; Delegate to International Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900; scientific member of deputation to Europe and America 1907, 1914 and 1919. Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena. (Proc. Roy. Society.) Member Committee of Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations *Publications*: Response in the Living and Non-living; Plant Response Electro-physiology of Plants, Irritability of Plants; Life Movements of Plants, Vols I and II; Life Movements in Plants, Vols III and IV; The Ascent of Sap; The Physiology of Photosynthesis. *Address:* Bose Institute, Calcutta.

BOSE, SIR KAILAS CHUNDER, RAI BAHADUR KT. *cr.* 1916, C.I.E., 1910; Kaiser-i-Hind 1909; O.B.E. *b* Decr. 26, 1850. *Educ.* Calcutta Training Academy, Calcutta University and Medical College. Fellow, Calcutta University; Vice-President, Indian Medical Congress; Fellow, R. Institute of Public Health; Member, British Medical Association, ex-Member of the Corporation of Calcutta and Hon. Presidency Magistrate; connected with many literary and scientific Societies of India and England and most of his contributions to the Medical Journals have been reproduced in the English and American Press. 2nd *s.* of late Babu Madhusan Basu *Address:* 1, Sukeas Street, Calcutta.

BRADLEY-BIRT, FRANCIS BRADLEY, B.A (Oxon.), I.C.S., Collector of Calcutta, and Member, Legislative Assembly. *b.* 25 June 1874. *m.* to Lady Norah Spencer Churchill *d.* of 8th Duke of Marlborough. *Educ.*, Brasenose Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S 1898, Inner Temple, 1895; Magte. and Collr. Hooghly, Midnapore, Khulna and Calcutta, Asst. Director, Local Resources, Mesopotamia with rank of Lt-Col., 1918; attached to British Legation, Teheran, 1918-19; mentioned in Despatches, 1919. *Publications:* "Chota Nagpore", "The Story of an Indian Upland," "The Romance of an Eastern Capital" "Sylhet Thackeray," "Through Persia," "Twelve Men of Bengal," "Bengal Fairy Tales". *Address:* United Service Club, Calcutta.

BRAY, SIR DENYS DE SAUMAREZ, C.S.I. (1922); C.B.E., 1919; C.I.E., 1917; K C.I.E. (1925); I.C S.; B.A.; Gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1912; Foreign Secretary (1920), *b.* 28 Nov. 1875, *m.* Celestina, *d.* of Lt-Col. H. P P Leigh, C.I.E *Educ.* Real Gymnasium, Stuttgart Bl School, Tiverton Balliol College Taylorian

Scholar, Oxford, 1898. Entered I.C.S., 1898; served in the Punjab, N.-W. F.-Province, Baluchistan, and with the Govt. of India; Census Superintendent, Baluchistan, 1910, Dy Secy., Foreign and Political Dept., 1916; offg. Private Secretary to the Viceroy 1918. Joint Foreign Secy., 1919. *Publications*: The Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets, Brahui Language, Life History of a Brahui. *Address:* The Secretariat, Simla or Delhi.

BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., *cr.* 1917, Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Member of Imperial Legislative Council; Controller of Contracts, Army Headquarters. *b* 15 Apr. 1874; *m.* 1912, Constance, *d.* of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. *Educ.:* Charterhouse; Trinity College, Cambridge. *Address*; Gillander House, Calcutta.

BRAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M.A. (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. 1923, Indian Civil Service, Financial Adviser, Military Finance. *b.* 1 April 1884, *m.* 1909 Mary, *e. d.* of James Thomson, M.D. Irvine, Ayrshire. *Educ.*: Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College). Appointed I.C.S., Bombay, 1908; Assistant Collector, Satara, 1908-1913; Superintendent, Land Records, 1913-1916; Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments 1916-20. Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Inchcape Committee on Retrenchment. Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, 1923-24, Offg Secretary, Finance Department 1925-27 *Address:* Finance Department, Government of India.

BRAYSHAY, MAURICE WILLIAM, M.Sc. (Leeds), A B Inst. C.E, *b* 7 March 1883. *Educ.:* Ripon Grammar School, 1895-1900, and Leeds University, 1900-1903 Training in Royal Dockyard Chatham, 1903-5; Apptd. Asstt Engineer. Indian P.W.D (Railways) 1905; Asst. Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, 1905-09, Assistant and Executive Engineer under Sir Robert Gales on the construction of the Sara Bridge over the Ganges 1909-15, Assistant Agent, North-Western Railway, 1915-17, Dy Controller, Indian Munitions Board, 1917-18: Assistant, Secretary and Railway Director, Railway Board 1918-24; Dy. Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1924. *Address:* B. B. & C I. Railway, Bombay.

BROWN, PERCY, A.R.C.A. 1898; Indian Educational Service, 1899; Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, since 1909; *b.* Birmingham, 1872; *m.* 1908, *d.* of Lt.-Col. Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E.; *Educ*: Edward, VI Grammar School and School of Art, Birmingham; Principal, Mayo School of Art and Curator, Museum, Lahore, 1899-1909: on deputation, Assistant Director, Art Exhibition, Delhi Durbar, 1902-03; Officer-in-charge Art Section and Trustee, Indian Museum, 1910. *Publications:* Picturesque Nepal, 1912; Indian Painting, 1917; Tours in Sikkim, 1917 (2nd Edition, 1922); Indian Painting under the Mughals, 1924 *Address* 28 Calcutta

BROWN, THE REV. ARTHUR ERNEST, M A (Cantab.), B.Sc. (London), C.I.E. (1926), Missionary (Wesleyan Methodist). *b.* 17 May 1882. *m.* E. Gertrude Parsons, M A *d.* of T. L. Parsons, Esq., Four Oaks, Warwickshire in 1908. *Educ.*. Stationer's Company's School, London: Kingswood School Bath (1895-1901), Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Scholar). Entered Wesleyan Methodist Ministry and joined Wesleyan College, Bankura in January 1905; became Principal in 1917; Nominated Fellow of Calcutta University, 1921; General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission in Bengal. *Publication* Translation from Bengali of "The Cage of Gold" by Sita Devi. *Address*. Wesleyan College, Bankura, B. N. Ry.

BUCK, EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E. (1918); C.B E, (1918); Reuter's Agent with Government of India and Director, Associated Press of India; late Vice-Chairman, Alliance Bank of, Simla; Director, Associated Hotels of India Pelman Institute (India), and Borooah Timber Co. *b* 1862; *m.* Annie Margaret, *d.* of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. *Educ* St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Was in business in Australia. Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec., Executive Committee, "Our Day" in India, 1917-18. *Publication* "Simla, Past and Present." *Address:* North bank, Simla.

BUCKLAND, SIR PHILLIP LINDSAY, Kt. *cr* 1926; The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckland, Judge High Court, Calcutta, since 1919 *Educ.*. Eton and New College, Oxford. *m.* Mary, *d* of Livingstone Barclay. Called to the Bar Inner Temple, 1896 Practised in High Court, Calcutta, *Publication*: Text Book on the Indian Companies Act, 1913. *Address*. Bengal Club Calcutta.

BUNBURY, EVELYN JAMES, B.A. (Oxon), M.C, J P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, General Manager, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd, Bombay. *b.* 31 Oct 1888. *Educ.:* The Oratory School, Queen's College, Oxford and Caen Univ., France Joined Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd and came to Bombay in 1912; served with Grenadier Guards in 1917 and 1918 in France ending up as Captain *Address* Mount Ida, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BUNDI, H. H. MAHARAO RAJA, SIR RAGHUBIR SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., 1919; K.C.S.I. *cr.* 1897. G.C.I.E. *cr.* 1900, G C.V.O. *cr* 1911; *b.* 26 Sept. 1869. *S.* 1889. *Address* Bundi, Rajputana.

BURDWAN, HON. SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of, G.C.I E, *cr.* 1924, K.C.S.I., *cr.* 1911; K.C.I.E., *cr.* 1909, I.O.M., *cr.* 1909; F.R.G.S., F.R.S A., F.R.C I, F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. LL.D. Camb and Edin 1926. *b.* 19 Oct. 1881 a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, being In independent charge of zamindari 1903 in intervening years

carried on by his father, the late Raja Bun Bihari Kapur: two s. two d. Burdwan (the Senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindaris. Has travelled much in India; made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward; a Member of [illegible] 1909-12, Bengal [illegible], temp. Member of [illegible] Council, 1918; Mem[illegible] Council, 1919-24; Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council from March 1922 to April 1924: Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926; Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London 1926, when he was received by King George V; Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926 Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908 President, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18; again since 1925; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta since 1914; Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King-Emperor George V. and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12, President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War. *Publications:* Vijaya Gitika, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas Studies Impressions (the Diary of a European Tour); Meditations; etc. *Heir:* Maharajadhiraja Kumar Saheb Uday Chand Mahtab, B.A., b 14 July 1905. *Address:* The Palace, Burdwan, Bijay Manzil, Alipore, Calcutta; The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal; Rosebank, Darjeeling; Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U.P., etc.

BURFOOT, HENRY FRANCIS, (Dayasagar) b. March 1867 (Hastings). Became a Salvation Army Officer in 1885. Secretary for the Salvation Army's Publicity and Vernacular Literary work in the Western India Territory. Arrived in Bombay from England in January 1887. [illegible] Has [illegible] India, [illegible] Telegu [illegible] Salvation Army periodicals for the past 19 years. Author and translator of many Salvation Army songs and compiler of several song books in Gujarati, Hindi and Punjabi. Translator of "The Doctrines of the Salvation Army" and "Orders and Regulations for Salvation Army Soldiers" and "Orders and Regulations for Salvation Army Officers" into Gujarati. *Address:* The Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Bombay.

BURLEY, GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh. Ex., 1906; B Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921, M.I. Mech. E., 1923; M.I.E., 1923, M.A.S. Mech. E 1926; Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay b. 1885, m. Ella Elizabeth, d. Harry Turton Educ. [illegible] Un[illegible] College and Sheffield University ([illegible] Science [illegible]). Asstt. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering and Head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments; Technical Manager Guy Motors, Wolverhampton; and Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. *Publications:* (Books) Lathes: their Construction and Operation The Testing of Machine Tools; Machine and Fitting Shop Practice; Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting. (Papers) On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists and on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. *Technical Articles* Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England America and India. *Address:* V. J. T Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

BURT, BRYCE CHUDLEIGH, M.B.E., B. Sc (London), I.A.S., Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee. b. April 29, 1881. Educ Univ. Coll., London, Assistant Lecturer Liverpool University, 1902-4, Trinidad, British West Indies, 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908; Dy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, 1908-21: Director of Industries, United Provinces (in addition) 1912-15. *Address* 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

BURRELL, PERCY SAVILLE, M.A., C.I.E Indian Educational Service, Prof. of Philosophy, Allahabad University, b. 11 Dec. 1871 m. Ethel Marion Jane Bilton. *Educ.:* Leeds Grammar School and Queen's College Oxford. Assistant Master in various English schools. Appointed to the Indian Educational Service in 1904 and held the posts of Headmaster, Inspector of Schools, Principal of Queen's College, Benares, Asstt. Director of Public Instruction, U. P. Prof. of Philosophy, University of Allahabad *Publications:* Articles on Plato's Republic in Mind. *Address:* C/o Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

BUTLER, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MONTAGU, K.C S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.A., I.C.S. Governor of Central Provinces (1925). b 19 May 1873. m Ann, d. of the late Dr George Smith, C.I.E., *Educ.* at Haileybury and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge, Fellow 1895 Hon. Fellow 1925. Served in the Punjab as Asstt. Commr. 1896, junr. sec. to Fin. Commr Nov. 1900, Asstt. Settl. Officer, 1902; Settl. Officer, Kotah State, 1904: special duty under For. Dept., 1908; ditto under Financial Dept., 1909; Deputy Commr. Lahore district, 1909; Dy Sec. to Govt. of India (Home Dept.), 1911; special duty as Jt. Sec. to Royal Commn. on the Public Services in India, 1912-15; Deputy Commr, Attock District, 1915-19; ditto Lahore District, 1919. President, Punjab Legis. Council, 1921; Sec. to Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1922. President, Council of State, 1924. *Address:* Governor's Camp, C.P.

BUTLER, SIR (SPENCER) HARCOURT, G.C.I.E. (1923); K.C.S.I., cr. 1911; C.S.I., 1909 C.I.E., 1901, I.C.S., D. Litt., LL.D F.R.G.S. F.Z.S. F.R.S.A. Hon. Life Member of the American [illegible] of Natural History New

York Chairman, Indian States Reforms Inquiry Committee. *b.* 1 Aug. 1869 *m* 1894, Florence, *d.* of F. Nelson Wright, *Educ.:* Harrow; Balliol College, Oxford, Served as Secretary to Famine Commissioner; Financial Secretary to Government; Director of Agriculture; Judicial Secretary to Government; Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General; Lieut.-Governor of Burma, 1915-17, Lieut.-Governor and Governor of the U.P., 1918-1922. Governor of Burma, 1923—1927. *Address:* Government of India, Delhi

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Sir, Kt (1928) ELDEST SON OF RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY Landlord and Merchant large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette, Sheriff of Bombay for 1927. *b.* 28th Feb. 1881 *m* Jerbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Grand Daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Bart, *Educ.:* St Xvaier's School and College, Bombay. J P. (1908), Hon. Pres. Magte. 1908-1915, Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1909-1925), Chairman. Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924), Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914. Member, Board of Film Censors from 1924, Member, Govt of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners 1924; Chairman. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution and 32nd Bombay Parsi Pioneers Boy Scouts and Hon Treasurer. Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for Children, it being the first of its kind in India. *Address* The Cliff, Ridge Road Bombay.

CAIRNS, JAMES, O.B.E. (1919); J P., M.A., M B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.); Chief Medical Officer, North Western Railway. *b* 12th July 1885. *Educ.:* University of Glasgow. House Surgeon, House Physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Victoria Infirmary Glasgow: Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University; Resident Physician, Ruchell and Knightswood Hospitals, Glasgow; Sanitary Officer, 34th General Hospital; Major R A M.C (Temp.); Dy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division; Senior Assistant Health Officer:, Bombay Municipality; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway and Major, Auxiliary Force Medical Corps. *Address:* C/o The Agent, North-Western Railway, Headquarters Office, Empress Road, Lahore.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV. FOSS WESTCOTT, D. D *b.* 23 October 1863. *s.* of the Rt Rev. B. F. Westcott (late Bishop of Durham), *Educ.:* Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1889. Bishop of Chota Nagpore, 1905. Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, 1919. *Address:* Calcutta.

CALVERT, HUBERT, B.Sc. (Lond.), C I.E (1925); Member, Royal Commission on Agriculture; I.C.S., Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division. *b.* 30 Nov. 1875. *m.* Oolanis, *d.* of late Edward O'Brien, I.C.S. *Educ:* Univ. Coll. and St. Thomas' Hospital, London and King's Coll., Entered I C S 1897; arrived India 1898; Asstt. Commr and Deputy Commr. Special Duty in Western Thibet, 1906; Registrar, Co-operative Societies 1916 to 1925; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-26; Fellow, Punjab University *Publications:* Laws and Principles of Co-operation (2nd Ed 1921), The Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab (1922); Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings in the Punjab (Agric Jour. of India), Progress in the Consolidation of Holdings in the Punjab (Progs. Indian Economic Assn.), [illegible] India and The [illegible] Agricultural Co-operat[illegible] Review of Agricultural Economics); Agricultural Co-operation in the Punjab; The Reconstruction of the Punjab; The Size and Distribution of Agricultural Holdings in the Punjab, pamphlets and various articles on economic subjects in the Bengal Economic Journal, Indian Journal of Economics, Bombay Co-operative Quartorly, etc. *Address:* Civil Secretariat, Lahore, Punjab.

CAMPBELL, THE HON MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD, B.A., Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore *b* 18 Jan. 1877. *m.* to Violet, youngest *d.* of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K C S.I, Lt.-Governor of Bengal. *Educ.* Harrow and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. (Punjab) 1901, Asstt. Commr., Registrar, Chief Court, 1912; Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1918; Addl. Judge, High Court, 1921; Permanent Judge, 1925. *Address:* Lahore.

CAMPBELL, HENRY, Bar-at-Law (King's Inn Dublin). *b.* 29 March 1879. *m.* Miss Katherine Kippen. Honour man at the John Brooke Scholarship Examination: Ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate (Ag.) Bombay: Ex-Clerk of the Crown, Bombay; late Prof. Govt. Law School Bombay. *Publication:* The Law of Land Acquisition in British India (Tripathi and Co), Trading with the Enemy (Butterworth) The Law of War and Contract (Oxford University Press). *Address:* Datoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.

CAREY, SIR WILLOUGHBY LANGER, KT. (1924): Senior Partner, Carey and Daniel formerly Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co. and F. W. Heilgers & Co. *b.* 12 Oct. 1875 *m* Elizabeth Georgina Nott (nee Blackie), *Educ:* Wellington College. Came to India 1901: Vice-President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1922; President, 1923; Bengal Legis. Council, 1920-24; Panel of Dy. Presidents, 1923-24; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1924; Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1922 24, President, 1924; Calcutta, Trustee of Victoria Memorial; and Racial Distinctions Committee, 1922. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925 *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B A (Oxon.), Solicitor *b.* 23 Aug. 1878. *Educ.:* Private and Univ. College, Oxford. *Address:* Pedder Road, Bombay.

CARR, SIR HUBERT WINCH, KT. (1925), Managing Director, Balmer Lawrie & Co, Ltd. *b.* 1877. *m.* to Evelyn Margaret Bruce, elder *d.* of Herbert Johnston, Esq., W. S [illegible] *Educ.* The Abbey, Beckenham [illegible] Assam, 1898-1901, [illegible] Lawrie & Co., Calcutta became senior resident partner 1916.

es. of European Association 1922-25; ldress: 7, Alipore Park, Calcutta.

tROLL, C., Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railay. b. 1877. Joined Bengal Nagpur Rly. Asstt. Traffic Superintendent, 1901; Dist. raffic Superintendent from 1904-7; Personal Asstt. to Agent, 1907; Superintendent Goods, 1909; Dist. Traffic Supdt., Kharagnr, 1910; Supdt. of Goods, 1911; represend B.-N. Rly. on several occasions on Goods lassification Committee of Indian Rly. onfce. Association; was Chairman of Rates ub-Committee, 1920; attached to Agent's ffice as Rates Revision Officer. 1919; Conrmed Supdt., Rates and Development, 1920; y. Genl. Traffic Manager, 1922; Commercial raffic Manager 1925; apptd. Agent, 1927. ldress: Calcutta.

›SELS, MAJ.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARCHIALD, K.C.B., (1927) C.S.I., D.S.O., Adjutant eneral, Army Department (1928) b. 15 larch 1876, m. Miss F. E. Jackson (1904) erved in the European war, including Egypt nd Mesopotamia. Commanded Peshawar istrict, 1923-1928. Address: Army Headuarters, Delhi and Simla.

UMONT, RT. REV. MGR. FORTUNATUS HENRY, D.D., O.S.F.C.; 1st R.C. Bishop of Ajmer, since 1913; b. Tours, 10 Dec 1871. Educ.: Tours. Took his vows, 1890; priest, 896; joined Mission of Rajputana, 1897; Military Chaplain of Neemuch, 1900, and of Mhow, 1901; Prefect Apostolic of the same Mission, 1903. Address: Bishop's House, Ajmer.

IAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M.L.A., Member, Legislative Assembly, since 1923 b 1892. Educ. at Convent of the Sacred Heart, Murree; Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi; Private Tutors at Folkestone, London and Paris. Joined the Middle Temple in 1910; finished his Bar Final in 1914, took Honours Degree, in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917; spent 1918-1919 touring England in connection with the Home Rule Deputation headed by Mr. Tilak; was appointed General Editor of Coterie, a London quarterly of Art and Literature; returned to India in 1920; joined the staff of the Bombay Chronicle as Asstt. Editor; founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Address: Lahore (Punjab).

HAMNEY, LT.-COL. HENRY, C.M.G., 1900; Principal, Police Training College, Surdah; b Shillelagh, co. Wicklow; m. 1st, 1907, Hon. Cecilia Mary Barnewall (d. 1908); sister of 18th Lord Trimleston; 2nd, 1918, Alice, d. of Col. W. E. Bellingham of Castle Bellingham, co London. Educ.: Monaghan Diocesan School. Served South Africa, 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary; joined Indian Police, 1909; accompanied the relief column to Manipur in 1891. Address: Police Training College, Surdah, Rajshahi, Bengal.

HANDA KAMINI KUMAR, M.A. (1886), B.L. M.L.A., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b Sept. 1864. m. Chandraprabha Chaudhuri. Educ.: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Formerly ... ber of the Assam Council and Gov ... Fellow Calcutta University

Publications: Presidential Address, 1st Surma Valley Conference, 1906: Presidential Ad ... Bengal Provincial ... Presidential Address, ... R. M. S. Conference 1924. Address: Silchar, Assam.

CHARANJIT SINGH, SIRDAR; Chief of the Punjab; Fellow, R. G. S.; Member, Royal Society of Arts, member of Kapurthala ruling family; b. 1883; s. of Kanawa Sochet Singh; Educ.: Jullunder, Chief College Government College, Lahore. Member Council of State, 1924. Address: Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City; Chadwick, Simla W.

CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ ... ARIMARDAN ... 1903, S 1920 ... invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924 Address: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, K.C.I.E (1925), High Commissioner for India (1925) b. 24 Nov. 1874. Educ.: Hare School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and King's Coll Cambridge; m. (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., D. Sc Entered I.C. S., 1897. Served in U. P. Special inquiry into industries in U. P. 1907-08 Registrar. Co-operative Societies, U.P. 1912 16; Revenue Sec., U. P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch Sec., U. P. Govt., 1919; Govt. of India delegate to International Labour Confce Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924 1925 and 1926; President, International Labour Conference, 1927 and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925; Representative of India on Governing Body. International Labour Office, has been Member of Economic Committee since 1925. Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour, Member of the Legislative Assembly 1921-24 Publications: Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909). Address 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

CHAUBAL, SIR MAHADEV BHASKAR, K.C.I.E cr. 1917; C.S.I., 1911; B. A., LL.B.; b. 16 Sept. 1857; m. Anandibai, only d. of Parashram S. Gupte, 1870. Educ.: Government High School, Poona; Deccan College, Poona; Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School Bombay, 1879-83; Vakil, High Court, Bombay, 1883; Govt Pleader, High Court, Bombay, 1906; Acting Puisne Judge, High Court Bombay, 1908; Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, 1910-12 and 1915-17; Member of the Public Services Commn., 1913-15; Chancellor, Indian Women's University, 1920. Vice-Chairman, and now Chairman, Deccan Education Society President of Commission to try Election petitions at Belgaum and Dharwar, 1924 to try election petitions at Sholapur and Ahmednagar, 1927. Address: 6, Finance Office Road, Poona.

CHAUDHARI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon) M.A. (Cal.), Bar.-at-Law. b. 28 June 1863 m. Sarulbala ... d. of S... Surend... Banerjea. ... Monaghar ... Schoo... ney College Calcutta, St.

Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896, Organising Secry., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923. *Publications:* Calcutta Weekly Notes. *Address:* 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. LIEUTENANT THE HON RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E., *b* 1882. *m.* Shrimati Sushila Devi. belonging to a Sikh Jat. Family of Ferozepur Dist. *Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department, 1904; took LL.B. degree 1912 and practised as lawyer at Rohtak, elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1911-17 elected Punjab Council, 1926, nominated Council of State, 1922 · Presdt., All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected) · Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; hon recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government (resigned in 1924); Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924. and President, State Council, 1926-1927 *Address:* Bharatpur, Rajputana.

CHETTIAR, THE HON. DEWAN BAHADUR Sir S. R. M., SIR ANNAMALAI CHETTY, Banker and Member of the Council of State, *b.* 1881. Has been a member of Madras Legislative Council, Member of the Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India: Manager and founder of the Sri Meenakshi group of institutions at Chidambaram: Sri Minakshi College (2) Shri Minakshi Sanskrit College, (3) Shri Minakshi Tamil College, and (4) Shri Minakshi Oriental Training College, is a life member of the Senate of the University of Madras; is a member of the Nattukkottai Chetty Community. *Address:* Natana Vilas, 38, Police Commr.'s Rd., Vepery, Madras.

CHETTY, R. K. SHANMUKHAM, B.A., B.L., Lawyer and Member Legislative Assembly, *b* 17 Oct. 1892. *Educ:* The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legis. Council in 1920; was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; in Oct. 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly. Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly. *Address:* "Hawarden," Race Course, Coimbatore.

CHINOY, SULTAN MEHERALLY J.P., and Hon Magistrate, Merchant, Managing Partner in the firm of F. M. Chinoy & Co. *b* 16th February 1885, *m.* Miss Sherbanoo Lalljibhoy Ebrahim. *Educ.* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College. Founded the well-known firm of Automobile Distributors and Engineers, the Bombay Garage, now situated at Meher Buildings, Bandstand, Chowpatty Mainly responsible for the Wireless Industry in India; Director of the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. and the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd. *Address:* Meher Manzil, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA Chief Editor of *The Leader* of Allahabad *b.* 10 April 1880, *m.* Srimati Krishnavenemma, *Educ:* Maharaja's College, Vizianagram Editor of *The Leader*, Allahabad, 1909-20 Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1916-1923 Delegate of the Liberal Party to England 1919, General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India; President, ibid, 1920 Minister of Education and Industries, U P 1921-23; Editor of the *Indian Daily Mail* for a short time in 1925. *Publications*. Indian Social Reform, 1901; Speeches and Writings of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, 1905 *Address:* Gauri Nivas, 18, George Town Allahabad.

CHITNAVIS, SIR GANGADHAR MADHAV K.C.I.E., C.I.E.; *b.* 1863; selected to represent Central Provinces on Impl Legislative Council, 1893-1895, 1898 99, King's guest at the Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902; President of C. P. and Berar Provincial Conference, 1906; additional member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1907; elected representative of landholders in the Imperial reformed Council, 1910-1916. Nominated Member of Imp Legis Council from 1918; landholder in C. P.; President. Nagpur District Council, 1888-1924 President, Central Provinces Legis. Council (1921-1925), President, Nagpur Municipality, 1896-1918. *Address:* Nagpur, Central Provinces.

CHITNAVIS, SIR SHANKAR MADHAV, KT (1926). B.A., Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1901), Imperial Service Order (1914), President, C. P. Legislative Council. *b.* Dec 3 1863; *m.* Parvatibai. *Educ.:* Free Church Mission School, Nagpur and then at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Appointed Probationer for Civil Service under the Statutory rules, 13 July 1885; confirmed as Assistant Commissioner, 5th Oct. 1887; appointed Deputy Commissioner, December 1896 a member of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08; officiated as Divisional Commissioner. 1909-10; retired from Service 1st March 1910; was Minister to C. P. Government from 18 Dec. 1920 to 27 March 1924 *Address:* Near Mental Hospital, Nagpur, C. P.

CHOKSY, DR. NUSSERWANJEE HORMASJEE, C.I.E., 1922; Khan Bahadur (1897); Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899); Medalliste des Epidemies Republique Francaise (1906) M.D. (Hon. Causa). Freiburg, F.C.P.S (Bombay). L.M. & S., (Bombay 1884) Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912 27 Vice-President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Hon. Secretary, Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund and the Viceroy's Leprosy Relief Fund *b* 7 Oct. 1861; *m.* Serenbai Maneckjee Jhaveri. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College

Med S pe n dent A worth Lepe Asylum. 1890-97; Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1888-1921) and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921). *Publications*: Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera. Relapsing Fever, Leprosy, Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. *Address*: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

IRISTOPHERS, LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL RICKARD, M.B., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.; F.R.S., Director, Central Research Institute. *Address*: Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

LARKE, MAJOR ROBERT WILLIAM, A.M Inst C.E., M.I.M.E., H.M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *b.* 20 Jan. 1872. *m.* Dorothy Ann St. Aubyn, *d.* of late Major W. J. St. Aubyn. Durham [illegible] Malvern College and [illegible] Mines. North West R[illegible] and Bikaner State, from 1895-1901. Served as Mining and Civil Engineer in Australia, Canada, British North Borneo, Russia, Roumania and Spain. Joined 5th Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment, August 1914, and served in France till March 1919. Seconded to Foreign Office, March 1919 and served on Railway Mission to Poland, Economic Mission in Central and Eastern Europe, and as Economic Expert to the Interallied Plebiscite Commission in Upper Silesia up to September 1922. Was Member of the Economic Experts Conference in Paris, 1921 and Foreign Office delegate to the League of Nations on the Upper Silesian question, 1921. Lectured before the British Institute of International Affairs, May 1923 on "The Influence of Fuel on International Politics." *Address*: Exchange Buildings, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, H. M. Trade Commissioner, Calcutta. Born 3rd March, 1890. *Educ*: High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921; joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with 38th Dogras, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16; appointed Asstt. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916; and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

CLAYTON, HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924); I.C.S.; Municipal Commr., Bombay. *b.* 24 Dec. 1877. *m.* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Wadham College, Oxford. 1st Class Hon. Mods. 1st Class Lt. Hum. Came to India 1901; served in Bombay Presidency: employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. *Address*: Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.S.S. C.I.E. (1928); Indian Civil Service, *b.* 29 April 1890, *m.* Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale, 1925. *Educ*: Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, St John's College, Cambridge. Served in U. P. as Asstt. Collector, Assistant [illegible] t Officer, [illegible] itry Com- [illegible] ir Bureau, [illegible] Seamen's

[illegible] Under-Secretary to Government of India 1923-4, Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921 and 192[illegible], Dy. Secretary to Government of India Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-7 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27 *Publications*: Indian Factory Law Administration (1921); The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924), Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), etc. *Address*: 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

CLUTTERBUCK, SIR PETER HENRY, Kt (1924); C.I.E., 1918, C.B.E., 1919; V.D., 1912 F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.; Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India since 1921 *b.* 1868; *s.* of late Alexander Clutterbuck of Red Hall, Watford. *m.* 1896, Rose Winifred *d.* of Alfre[illegible] formerly District [illegible] Central Provinces [illegible] Clifton College, Bloxham; Coopers Hill, Royal Indian Engineering College, Indian Forest Service, Central Provinces, 1889; transferred to the United Provinces, 1898 Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1897 Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle U.P., 1913; Chief Conservator of Forests U. P., 1915; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (silver, 1911; served in Volunteer forces, 1887-1918 Hon. A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor of the U.P. 1910-18; Lt.-Col in command of the (Northern U P. Horse of the India Defence Force 1917-18; was Member of U. P. Legislative Council, 1919-20. *Address*: Simla.

COBDEN-RAMSAY, LOUIS EVELEIGH BAWTREE, J.P., C.I.E., I.C.S. Political Agent Orissa Feudatory States, since 1905; *b.* [illegible] Oct. 1873. *m.* Dorothy Forster Grieve *d.* of C. J. Grieve, J.P. Branxholm Park *Educ.*: Dulwich College, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Arrived in India 1897; Under-Secretary to Govt. of Bengal in Revenue and General Dept., 1900 [illegible] Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, 1905 *Publication*: Gazetteer, Orissa Feudatory States. *Address*: Sambalpur, B. N. Railway

COLVIN, GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, C. B. (1919) C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1916); Commendatore of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy), 1920; Agent, East Indian Railway *b.* 27 March 1878. *m.* Katherine Mylne, *d.* of James Mylne of Edinburgh *Educ* Westminster. Joined E. I. Railway, 1898 served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919; Hon. Brigadier General in Army; Director of Development Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921 Rejoined E. I. Rly. in 1921 as Agent *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

CONNOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FRANK POWELL Kt. (1926), D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I. M. S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta [illegible] 1877. *m.* Grace Ellen Lees, *d.* of late R [illegible] Hospital London [illegible] War service [illegible] mentioned in D[illegible] Brevet Lieut Colonel; Professor of Surgery, Medical College *Address*: 2, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta

RACTOR, MISS NAVAJBAI DORABJI, B.A., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Lady ...intendent, Chanda Ramji High School, ...bay Educ: Wilson College, Bombay. ...t Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bom- University (1922); an extensive traveller ...oughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and ...hina, Japan, United States of America and ...ope Publications: Contributions on topical ...ational and social subjects in English and ...ara ... ...wspapers publish- ...in ... Hardinge House, ...vali...

...E, Major-GENERAL HERBERT FOTHER-... K.B.E. (1924); C.B. (1919); C.S.I. ...1), D.S.O. (1917); I.A.; Commanding ...Rajputana District from April 1924. ...8 Nov., 1871. m. 1923, Harriet Mary ...nby Educ.: All Hallows School, Honiton; ...C, Sandhurst. First Commission, 1892; ...ed Indian Army, 1893; Captain, 1901; ...or, 1910; Brevet Lt.-Col., 1912; Subs- ...ive Lt.-Colonel, 1916; Bt.-Col., 1917; ...stantive Colonel, 1917; Temporary Major-...eral (1918), Substantive Major-General ...1), served Chitral, 1895 (medal and 1 ...p), Tirah, 1897 (2 clasps); Waziristan, ...2 (clasp); Tibet Expedition and March ...hassa, 1904 (medal and clasp); European ...r from Jan. 1915 to October 1917 (des-...ches seven times. C.B., D.S.O., Bt.-Col.); ...ral years on Staff Appointments in India ...uding 4 years as Dy. Adjutant-General ...India and officiating Adjutant General ...n March to Sept. 1920. Military Secretary, ...ny Headquarters, 1922-24. Address: ...Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bankers.

...EL, RT. REV. FRANCIS STEPHEN, R. C. ...hop of Nagpur, since 1907.; b. Les Gets ...oy, 5 Jan. 1867. Educ.: College of Evian. ...iversity of France, Lyons, B.A., B. Sc. ...ered Congregation of Missionaries of St. ...ncis de Sales, Annecy; Priest, 1890; sent ...India for mission of Nagpur, 1892; for ...en years attached to St. Francis de Sales ...lege, Nagpur, as professor and principal. ...dress. Nagpur.

...BETT, GEOFFREY LATHAM, M.A. ...xon), C.I.E. (1921); Joint Secretary, ...mmerce Department, Government of ...ia b. 9 Feb. 1881. m. Gladys Kate, ...of late George Bennett, Esq., Littes...sington Manor, Glos. Educ.: Broml...ve School, Hertford Coll., Oxford, 1st ...ss Hon. Mods. (1902), 1st Class Lit. ...m (1904). Passed into I.C.S., 1904; ...tt Commissioner, C. P., 1905-09, Settle-...nt Officer, Saugor, 1910-16; Dy. Commis-...ner, C. P., 1916-18; Dir. of Industries ...l Dy Secretary, C. P., 1918; Dy. Secre-...y Com. Depart., Government of India, ...9 21, on deputation, South and East ...ica, 1920; Washington Disarmament ...ference, 1921; Fiji Islands, 1922; Director ...Industries and Registrar, Co-operative ...dit Societies, C. P., 1923; Offg. Secretary, ...mmerce Department, Government of India, ...23 24 Address: Commerce Department, ...vernment of India, Delhi and Simla.

...LINGAM, JOHN PRAGARA RAO M.A. ...U Principal ... Ward ... College ...Mary 18... 1918 b 9th Dec 1860 m Miss Padmanji, d of the Rev. Baba Padmanji of Bombay. Educ.: Madras Christian Coll Asstt. Master, London Mission High School, Madras; Headmaster, Wesley Coll.; Principal, Hindu Coll., Cuddalore, 1889-1891: Member, Bellary Dist. Board and Taluk Board since 1895; Vice-Presdt., Dist. Board, 1901 4, Member, Bellary Municipal Council since 1893, Presdt., District Educational Council, Bellary, 1921-24. Represented Indian Christian Community and Madras Presidency on the Legis. Assembly, 1921-23. Address: Rock Cottage, Bellary.

COTTERELL, CECIL BERNARD, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Madras (1924). m. 1922. Educ.: St. Peter's School, York Balliol College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1898; has served in the Madras Presidency, since 1899; Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Dept, 1905; Private Sec. to Governor of Madras, 1912-15. Address: Madras.

COTTON, CHARLES WILLIAM EGERTON, C I E (1920), Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, 1923. b 1874. Educ: Eton and Univ. Coll, Oxford; I.C.S., 1897. District work in Madras until 1907 when appointed Asstt Director of Statistics, Calcutta; Offg. Dir-Genl., Commercial Intelligence, 1908-10, Offg. Dir. of Industries, Madras, 1909 10, Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, 1911-12, Dy. Secy., Govt. of India, 1912-15; Collector of Customs, Calcutta, 1916-21; Director of Industries, Madras, 1921. Publications: Review of the Trade of India, 1908 and 1910; Calcutta Chatterbox, 1918; Handbook of Commercial Information, 1919. 2nd Edition, 1924. Address: The Residency, Trivandrum, Travancore.

COUBROUGH, ANTHONY CATHCART, C. B E. (1918); M.A., B.Sc. C.E, M.I. E.E., M.I. MECH E., M.I.E. (Ind.); Director, Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd. b. 10th Feb. 1877. Educ.: Glasgow University. Joined Mather and Platt, Ltd in 1898 as apprentice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt. During war services were lent to Govt. of India, under Munitions Board was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture Publications: Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects. Address: 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, Doctor of Literature of Keiogijuku University, Japan, (1922) Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama (School of International Culture), Adyar, Madras. m Margaret E. Cousins, B. Mus. J.P. (1903) Educ.: at various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers' Course). Private Secretary to Lord Mayor of Belfast. Asstt. Master, Belfast Mercantile ... y Asstt ... High School Dublin Reporter to Royal Academy of M... in Ireland D... tor in Geography and

Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col. of Science, Ireland; Asstt. Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle; Fellow and Prof. of English, National University, Adyar; University Extension and Post Graduate Lecturer, Calcutta University, Benares Hindu University, Mysore University; Visiting Lecturer, Tagore's Visva-Bharati, Bengal; Registrar, The Theosophical World University, Adyar Centre; Organising Secretary, The Theosphical World University Association (India); Genl. Editor, Theosophical World University Text books; a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1900, etc); poet, dramatist, critic, educationists philosopher. *Publications:* (Prose) A text-book of Modern Geography, The Wisdom of the West, The Bases of Theosophy, The Renaissance in India, The Kingdom of Youth, Footsteps of Freedom, New Ways in English Literature, Modern English Poetry, The Cultural Unity of Asia, The Play of Brahma, Work and Worship, The New Japan, The Philosophy of Beauty, Heathen Essays, Samadarsana; (Poetry) Ben Madighan, Sung by Six, The Blemished King, The Voice of One, The Awakening, The Bell Branch, Etain the Beloved, Straight and Crooked, The Garland of Life, Ode to Truth, Moulted Feathers, The King's Wife (drama), Sea-Change, Surya Gita, Forest Meditation, Above the Rainbow, A Tibetan Banner. *Address:*—Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

COUSINS, MRS. MARGARET E., Bachelor of Music (Royal University of Ireland, 1902), Honorary Secretary, Women's Indian Association and Hon. Magistrate, Madras. *b* 7 Nov. 1878. *m.* Dr. J. H. Cousins. *Educ.*. Dublin and Londonderry. Solo pianist before marriage; afterwards became interested in reform movements in addition to music; Secretary, Irish Vegetarian Society; Hon. Treasurer and foundation member of Irish Women's Franchise League, a militant suffrage society in which she worked for seven years and suffered imprisonment twice in the cause. Left Ireland 1913; spent two years in Liverpool, came to India in Oct. 1915. *Publications:* articles in many newspapers and magazines; author of "The Awakening of Asian Womanhood." *Address:* Leadbeater Chambers, Adyar, Madras.

COVENTRY, BERNARD, C.I.E., 1912; Agricultural Adviser to Indian States in Central India, since 1916; formerly Agricultural Adviser to Govt. of India, Director of Agricultural Research Institute, and Principal of Agricultural College, Pusa, Behar. *b.* 10 Dec 1859. *Educ.:* Beaumont Coll. Came to India, 1881, and joined indigo industry; started agricultural research station on modern lines, 1899; on foundation of Pusa Agricultural Research Institute and College, 1904, was made first Director and Principal; acted as Insp. Gen. of Agriculture and became first Agricultural Adviser to Govt. of India; retired 1916. *Address:* Indore, C.I.

COX, VEN. LIONEL [illegible] M.A., Senior Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral and [illegible] of [illegible] *b* 28 March 1868. *Educ.:* Somerset College; Bath; Dorchester Theological College; Durham University Deacon, 1891; Priest, 1894; joined Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1898; Archdeacon of Madras and Bishop's Commissary 1910. *Address:* Cathedral, Madras.

CRAIK, HENRY DUFFIELD, B.A. (OXON), C.S.I. (1924), Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab. *b.* 2nd January 1876. *m.* to E.H.d.C. Baken-Carr, *Educ.:* Eton and Pembroke Coll., Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then. *Address:* C/o. Civil Secretariat, Lahore

CRERAR, JAMES, C.S.I. (1922); C.I.E. (1917) Home Member, Govt. of India since July 1927 *b.* 1877. *m.* to Evelyn, *d.* of the late Hon Charles Brand. Educated at George Watson College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh University and Balliol College (Oxon). Assistant Collector Sind; Manager of Encumbered Estates, Sind Assistant Commissioner in Sind; Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; Sec. to Govt of Bombay, Home Dept. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., Acting Home Member, Government of India, 1926. *Address* The Secretariat, Delhi or Simla.

CROSTHWAITE, REV. CANON ARTHUR Exhibitioner of Pembroke College, Cambridge B.A. (Sen. Opt.), 1892, Delhi Durbar Medal 1911, Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1st Class 1923, Missionary, S.P.G. *b.* 2 Nov. 1870. *m.* to Kate Louisa Barlow. *Educ.:* at S. Peter's School York and Pembroke College, Cambridge Missionary, S. P. G. and Vice-Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, 1899 1909 Principal, 1910-1912; Fellow of Allahabad Univ, 1905; Hon. Fellow, 1913; Chaplain of Moradabad and Head of S. P. G. Mission 1909-10 and 1912 to present date, Canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1921 *Publications:* "The Lessons of the Rig Veda for Modern India," "Patriotism," "Theosophy," Commentary on II Corinthians in The Indian Church Commentary Series. 'Tas wiron par sawal o jawab." "Du'a ki kitab par sawal o jawab," "Asha-i-Rab bam k tartib par sawal o jawab." *Address:* S P G Mission, Moradabad, U.P.

CRUMP, LESLIE MAURICE, C.I.E. (1921) Resident at Gwalior (1924). *b.* 12 September 1875. *m.* Jean Dunlop McKerrow, *d.* of Dr. George McKerrow of Ayr, Scotland, 1 s. 1 d *Educ.:* Merchant Taylors School, Merton Coll., Oxford; Rugby football blue, 1896 97. Entered I.C.S., Bengal, 1898. Pol. Depn. Govt. of India, 1900. Served in Hyderabad, N. W. Frontier, Central India, Phulkian States and Baroda. *Publications:* The Marriage of Nausicaa and other poems. *Address* The Residency, Gwalior.

CRUMP, The Hon. Sir Louis Charles, Kt (1928 I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 2nd Jan. 1869. *m.* Alice Russell. *Educ* Privately and at Balliol College, Oxford Civil Service *Address* High Court

UMING, THE HON. MR. ARTHUR HERBERT, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 24 Nov. 1871 *m.* Beryl Christine Austen. *Educ.*: Westminster School Oriel College, Oxford. [illegible] vil Service, 1893, [illegible] as Assistant Mag., [illegible] Assam, Dist. and [illegible] Bengal and Assam; [illegible] mbrancer, Bengal; officiated as Judge, High Court, from 1916; apptd. Judge, High Court, Nov. 10, 1921. *Address*: 2, Alipur Park, Calcutta.

URRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, SIR, 2nd Baronet (Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim), Merchant and Millowner. *b.* 11 Sep. 1867. *m.* Sakinabai, *d.* of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy. *Educ*: privately. A leading member of the Khoja Moslem Community: a trustee of the Port of Bombay for 16 years; member, Municipal Corporation, for over 20 years; a director on the board of a number of industrial concerns and of the Bank of India, member, Advisory Committee of the Dept. of Industry and the Industrial Disputes Committee, Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, nominated by Government Sheriff, Bombay, 1922; Kaisar-i-Hind, Gold Medal, 1921; Knight Bachelor, 1924. Succeeded his father, the 1st Bt., in 1924. *Address*: Belvedere, Warden Road, Bombay.

UTTRISS, C. A., M.B.E., F.R.G.S. F.R.S.A. Sec Burma Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Member of the Burma Boiler Commission and Hon. Magistrate, Rangoon. *b.* Launceston, 28 Nov. 1868. *m.* Janet, *d.* of Dr. Haytert M.D.; was Hon. Sec., Burma "Our Day" Fund, Burma War Fund, Rangoon Rivercraft Committee and Rangoon Impressment of Shipping Committee during the war. *Publications*: "Memories of Old Rangoon"; "Hints to Arbitrators;" and Essays on Commercial Subjects. *Address*: P.O. Box 324, Rangoon

ADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1925); Member, Council of State. *b.* (Bombay, 30 July 1865. *m.* 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O. B. E., *d* of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Pallonji of the Commissariat Dept. *Educ.*: Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1880-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, Prov. Industrial Conference, Raipur, 1907; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17, a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-27). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; and nominated 1926 Member, Fiscal Commission appointed by Govt. of India, Sept. 1921; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26. Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 36 years; Managing Director, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Model Mills, Nagpur, Limited. Proprietor: Ballarpur Sasti Ghugus and Pisgaon-Rajur Collieries [illegible] Man[illegible] Mines in the Central Provinces and Berar and Behar and Orissa; Several Gin and Press Factories in all parts of India. *Publications*: Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. *Address*: Nagpur, C. P.

DAGA, RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BISESERDAS, Kt. (1921), Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abeerchand Banker, Govt. Treasurer, landlord, merchant, millowner and mine owner, Director, Central Bank of India, of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera, Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State and Vice-Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society. *b.* 1877. *m.* Krishna Bai. *Educ.*: privately. Second Class Tazim, Bikaner State. *Publications*: Sir Kasturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity *Address*: Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner (Rajputana).

DALAL, SARDAR SIR BOMANJI ARDESHIR, KT (1927), First Class [illegible] Merchant; Membe[illegible] Assembly since Jan [illegible] 1854. *Educ.*: Broach and Bombay. *m.* Bai Navazbai Bomanji Dalal. Owns 3,000 acres of land colonizing six thriving villages in out of the way places in Panch Mahals and Gaekwar Frontier on West and South of his estate. *Address*: Baroda Residency.

DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt. (1924), C.I.E. (1921). Stock and Finance Broker, *b.* 12 Dec. 1870. *m.* 1890; one *s* three *d.* *Educ.*: in Bombay. Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1913); Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report; Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921); Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov. 1921 [illegible] at Inter- [illegible], and re- [illegible] te (1922), Member of the Inchcape Committee, 1922 23. Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923). High Commissioner for India in the U. K., 1922-24.1, *Address*, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DAMLE, RAO BAHADUR KESHAV GOVIND, C I E. (1921): High Court Vakil, Akola (Berar). *b.* 25 June, 1868. *Educ.* Akola, Deccan Coll., Poona. Law Class, Bombay. Practised law at Akola since 1895. Member, C P. Legis. Council, 1914-16. Chairman, Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd., Akola, since 1911. Member of Committee appointed by C. P. Govt. to draw up a scheme of village panchayats Member of Committee on Co-operative Societies in C. P. appointed by Govt. in 1921; First President of Joint Board of Berar Dist Boards since 1922; Vice-President, Akola District Board, from 1902 to May 1925; President, Bar Assocn., Akola, for many years. President, Berar Liberals and Member of Co-operative Institute. Berar. *Address*: Akola.

RLEY, BERNARD D'OLIER, C.I.E. (1919), hief Engineer, P. W. D. United Provinces. , 24 August 1880 *Educ.*: T. C., Dublin and Cooper's Hill. A.M.I.C.E. Irrigation work in P. W. D. since 1908. *Address*: Lucknow, U. P.

S, BRAJA SUNDAR, B.A., Member, Legis. Assembly; Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation. *b.* July 1880. *m.* to Umasundari, 4th *d.* of Rai Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur. *Educ.*: Ravenshaw Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Took part in Utkal Union Conference since its beginning in 1904 and Secry for two years; Vice-President, Utkalsahitya Samaj; President, Oriya Peoples Association; Vice-President, Orissa Assocn., and Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj; Was President Central Youngmen's Association, Member, Sakhigopa Temple Committee; Was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board; Member, Bihar and Orissa Council, 1916-1920; Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate. *Publications*: Editor of the Oriya Monthly Muken and of the only English Weekly in Orissa "The Oriya." *Address*: Cuttack.

AS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I. *b.* Jan. 1865. *Educ.* at Punjab Government College, Lahore; Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K.C.B., 1886-1898; Mily. Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909; Mily. Secry. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev. Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921 April 1922. Retired from Service. *Address*: Jammu and Kashmir.

AS, MADHU SUDAN, C.I.E. *b.* 28 April 1848. *Educ.*: Calcutta University. M.A., B.L., M.R.A.S., F.N.B.A. Represented Orissa in Bengal Legislative Council four times; Fellow of Calcutta University; elected by Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa to Imperial Council, 1913; nominated to Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa. Minister (Local Self-Government), Bihar and Orissa, since Jan. 1921; elected by Municipalities of Orissa to his present seat in Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Is the proprietor of Utkal Tannery and of the Orissa Art Wares. Ex-President of All-India Indian Christian Conference; Advocate, Patna High Court. *Address*: Cuttack, B. N. Ry.

DAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA, M.A., writer of books for children on new lines. *b.* August, 1884. *m.* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905). *Educ.*: Puri Zilla School, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. Founded with Pt. Gopabandhu Das and others the residential open air private school at Satyabadi on a new line; was Resident Head Master there for 8 years; worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919; apptd. by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920 and non-cooperated in 1921. Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and edited "The Seba" in 1921; became Dist. Congress Secretary, Puri, and Prov. Congress President, Utkal, 1922. Imprisoned for four months and fined Rs. 200 in 1923; elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924 and again in 19.. *P. b.* ... P...na, ... (a kavya in six cantos); Konarke (a long poem kavya); Mayadebi (a kavya in 6 cantos); Kharabela (a historical kavya in 25 cantos); Dasa Nayak (a long poem kavya); Aryajiban (Aryan life, a critical treatise on Aryan civilisation); many other books for children. *Address*: P. O. Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri (Orissa).

DAS, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PROFULLA RANJAN, Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919. *b.* 28 April, 1881. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. *m.* Dorothy Mary Evans 1904. *Address*: Ali Manzil, Patna.

DAS, SATISH RANJAN, Member of the Viceroy's Council (Law), Nov. 1925. *b.* 29 February 1872. *Educ.*: Manchester Grammar School. *m.* Bonolata, *d.* of the late B. L. Gupta, I.C.S. called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1894. Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1894. Standing Counsel to Government of India, 1917 served on the Racial Distinctions Committee 1922, and on the Indian Bar Committee. 1923 Advocate-General, Bengal, 1922. *Address*: Simla and Delhi.

DAVIES, THE REV. CANON ARTHUR WHITCLIFFE (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1921); Principal St. John's College, Agra. *b.* 1878. *m.* Lilian Mabel Birney. *Educ.*: Uppingham School Univ. College, Oxford; Church Missionary Society, Lahore, 1906; Ordained Ripon Diocese 1908; Joined St. John's College, Agra, 1909 Principal, 1913; Canon of Lucknow, 1917 Temporary Member, U. P. Legislative Council 1926. *Address*: St. John's College, Agra.

DAVISON, DEXTER HARRISON, Doctor of Dental Surgery. *b.* 29 Sept. 1869. *m.* Margaret St. Clair. *Educ.*: Chicago University. *Address*: Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DE, KIRAN CHANDRA, A.B., C.I.E., I.C.S. Commissioner of Chittagong since 1916 *b.* Calcutta, 19 January 1871. *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, also Fishery Officer, 1905 Magistrate-Collector, Rangpur, 1911; Member of Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913; Press Censor, Bengal, 1914. Secretary to Govt. of Bengal, Genl. Dept., 1915 Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, 1920. *Address* 1, Dumdum Road, Cossipore, Calcutta, Brookeside, Shillong.

DEHLAVI, THE HON. ALI MAHOMED KHAN J.P. Bar.-at-Law (1896); President, Bombay Legislative Council. *b.* 1874. *Educ.*: Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat and Sind Dewan at Mangrol (Kathiawar) and Palanpur acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. *Publications*: History and Origin of Polo; Mendicancy in India. *Address* Secretariat, Bombay.

DE [illegible] ZHER-VE[illegible] Member [illegible] Aug 1871 [illegible] Cambri[illegible] Commissioner, Lyalpur, 1907; Settlement Officer, Chenab, 1907; Junior Secy. to Financial [illegible] 1911 on special duty to

connection with transfer of capital to Delhi, 1912; Personal Assistant and Dy. Commr. till 1918; Dy. Secretary, Foreign and Political Deptt., Govt. of India, 1920-21; Chief Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour in India; Chief Secretary to Punjab Government; Private Secy. to the Viceroy, 1921-26. *Address:* Secretariat, Lahore.

DENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, M.B.B.S. (Hons), Lond. 1904, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Eng.) 1903; F.R.C.S., Civil Surgeon, Alipore, Calcutta. *b.* Feb. 26, 1879. *m.* E. Gratton Geary (nee Davis). *Educ.:* Malvern College and St. Bartholomew Hospital; Gold Medalist Netley. Entered I.M.S., 1905. Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also Eden Hospital and Presidency General Hospital; active service in Mesopotamia 1916-18; Offg. Professor of Surgery, Medical Course in 1922; Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, 1919-1922; Civil Surgeon, Alipore, 1923. *Publications:* Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning; Monograph on Toxic Alipore of Organic Arsenic. *Address:* 25, Effesso Park, Calcutta.

DENNING, HOWARD, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Controller of the Currency. *b.* 20, May 1885. *m.* Margery Katherine Wemyss, Browne. *Educ.:* Clifton College and Caius College, Cambridge, 10th Wrangler. Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, Bombay Presidency; Under-Secretary, Finance Department of India, Joint Secretary of Babington Smith Currency Commission, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and Controller of the Currency. *Address:* Hastings House, Alipore, Calcutta.

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Minister, C. P. Government. *b.* 25, November 1892. *m.* Shashikala Raje, *d.* of late Sardar Kadam of Gwalior. *Educ.:* at Cambridge. President, All-India Maratha Conference, Belgaum, 1917; Practised at Amraoti in 1918 and at Nagpur, 1919-20; elected to C. P. Legislative Council in 1920 for Amraoti West Constituency; elected to All-India Congress Committee in 1921; elected to Legislative Council in 1923 as Swaraj 1st President of the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925; elected first chairman of District Council, Amraoti, 1925; [illegible] nbly in Feb- [illegible] Council for [illegible] as Responsivist in November 1926. Assumed charge as Minister to C. P. Government on 1st February, 1927. *Address:* Secretariat, Nagpur, C. P., and Amraoti (Berar).

DESIKACHARI, SIR TIRUMALAI, DIWAN BAHADUR, Kt. (1922), B.A., B.L., recipient Kaisar-i-Hind Medal. High Court Vakil. *b.* Sep. 1868. *m.* Cousin, *d.* of Diwan Bahadur T. M. Rangachari. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's and Presidency Colleges. Was Member, Madras Legis. Council; President, District Board, Trichinopoly, for three terms till 17 April 1926; Member of the Legislative Council for two terms till 1924; Member Civil Justice Committee, India, till 1925 V

Park," Reynolds Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.

DEULGHAT, NAWAB OF, NAWAB MOHD SALAMULLAH KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E., *b.* 1859. *Educ:* Akola and under private tutors. Chief Officer, Famine Relief 1899 First Class Hon. Magistrate with special powers for the past 40 years; Member, C. P. Legislative Council in pre-reform days, being only Mahomedan Member of Council, Mem., Ijra Commn. and several other Commissions and Committees. Vice-President, Muslim University Foundation Committee; President of Reception Committee of All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Nagpur and Amraoti Sessions; Member, Governing Body of King Edward College, Amraoti First non-official President of District Council in the Province. Is the premier jagirdar of Berar and owns 8,000 acres of land in Berar and Nizam's Dominions. *Address:* Bonighat, District Buldana, Berar.

DEVADHAR, GOPAL KRISHNA (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1920), Vice-President, Servants of India Society. *b.* 1871. *m.* Dwarkabai Sohani of Poona. *Educ:* New English School, Poona, and Wilson College, Bombay. M. A., Bombay University, 1904 Served as Principal of the Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, was Examiner of the Bombay University for Matriculation and M. A. examinations in Marathi for more than five years. Joined the late G. K. Gokhale in his public work, 1904, and was first member to join Servants of India Society, 1905, awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal in 1914. Worked as Vice-President of the Servants of India Society for 3 years since 1923 and is again re-elected Vice-President of the Society for 3 years more. He has been ever since its beginning in Bombay Head of Bombay Branch. Toured in England and on the Continent in 1918 as member of Indian Press Delegation. He is the founder and Hon. Organiser and General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, started in 1909, and now Hon General Secretary of the National Social Conference. Organiser of the Malabar Relief Fund, 1921; and South Indian and Malabar Flood Relief Fund in 1924, has worked on several Committees appointed by Government Now the elected President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute of which for more than five years he had been Vice-President; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. Has published several pamphlets on Co-operation, Female Education and Social Reform. In January 1927 he received the distinction of C. I. E. and in June 1927 was unanimously elected as President of the Servants of India Society, Poona. *Address:* Girgaum, Bombay.

DEVERELL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CYRIL JOHN K.B.E. (1926), C.B. (1918). Quarter-Master-General (India), since Feb. 1927. *b.* 9 Nov 1874. *s.* of late Major J. B. S. Deverell *m.* 1902, Hilda, *d.* of Col. G. Grant-Dalton The P.W.O. West Yorkshire Regt *Educ* Bedford School, 2nd Lieut., The P.W.O West Yorkshire Regt 1895; Adjutant, 1st West Yorkshire Regt., 1903-6 passed Staff

College, 1907; Brigade-Major, India, 1908-11; General Staff, India, 1913-14; Brigade-Major, B E F., 1914-15; commanded 4th East Yorkshire Regt., 1915; 20th Infantry Brigade, 7th Division, 1915-16; 3rd Division, Aug 1916-April 1919 (C.B.); Officer of the Legion of Honour; Croix de guerre with Palm; Bt.-Major, 1915; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 1916; Bt Colonel, 1917, Promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field, 1919; despatches 9 times; Welsh Division T. A., 1919 21; commanded United Provinces District, India, 1921-25. Appointed Local Lieut - General, Feb. 1927. *Address*: Army Head quarters, Delhi and Simla.

DHRANGADHRA, H. H. MAHARANA SHRI SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. MAHARAJA RAJ SAHEB. *b.* 1889; *Su.* father 1911. *Educ.* in England with private tutors under guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant. *Address*: Dhrangadhra, Kathiawar.

DHURANDHAR RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH, A.M. Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. *b.* 4th March 1871. *m.* Gangubai, 4th daughter of Madhavrao T. Rao. *Educ.* Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art, then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918. Acted as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency, in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923, holding at present the post of the Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. *Publications*: Illustrated C. A. Kincaid's (I.C.S.) (1) "Deccan Nursery Tales" (2) "Stories of King Vikram" S. M. Edwardes' (I.C.S [illegible] Otto Rothfeld's (I.C. [illegible] and several other Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi and Mythological books for Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Oxford University Press, Longmans Green & Co., and several other Indian publishing firms. *Address*: "Shree Amba Sadan," Prabhu Nagar, Khar, Bombay Suburban District B. B. & C. I. Ry.

DICK, GEORGE PARIS, C.I.E., 1916, Bar-at-Law; Member of C. P. Legislative Council, 1921, and of each preceding Council; Govt. Advocate, C.P. *b.* 1866. *m.* Effie Geraldine Newman. *Educ.*: Dulwich College; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1889; Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1893; of the Judicial Commissioner Court, Nagpur, 1891; Lecturer in Law to the Morris College, Nagpur. President, New English High School and President, Nagpur Civil Station Municipal Council. *Publication*: Filch and His Fortunes. *Address*: The Kothi, Nagpur.

DINAJPUR, LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR, *b.* 1894. s. by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K C.I.E. *m.* 1916. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. President, Dinajpur Landholders' [illegible] Dis. Board, Dinajpur [illegible] Board, Dinajpur [illegible] Indian Association, [illegible] Asiatic Society [illegible] London, Calcutta Literary Society, North Bengal Zamindars' Assocn., Bangiya Sahitya Parishat Received King's Commission in Jan. 1924 *Address*: Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur, 3 Middleton Row, Calcutta.

DONALD, DOUGLAS, C.S.I. (1921); C.I.E. Commandant, B. M. Police and Samana Rifles *b.* 1865; *Educ.*: Bishop Cotton School, Simla, Joined the Punjab Police Force at Amballa 1888; transferred to Peshawar, 1889; appointed C.B.M. Police, Kohat, 1890; served Miranzai Expeditions, 1891, on Samana posts and Tirah, re-transferred to Kohat, 1899; on special duty to raise Samana Rifles. *Address* Military Police, Kohat.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; RT. REV VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH (1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); *b.* 17 Aug. 1874 *Educ.*: C. M. S. High School, Mengnanapuram C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly; Madras Christian College. One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903; Hon Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909 11 visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. *Publications*: Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Corinthians, etc *Address*: Dornakal Singareni Collieries Deccan.

DUFF, REGINALD JAMES, General Manager New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Bombay *b.* 11 July 1886. *m.* Olive A. Lockie. *Educ* Whitgift Grammar School. North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. London and Bombay. *Address*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

DUGGAN, JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, D O, (Oxon), F.C.P S., Major, I.M S. (Hon) L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, [illegible] Miss Parakh. [illegible] a and London. [illegible] Grant Medical [illegible] Surgeon to [illegible] Surgeon Par[illegible] is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Fellow of the [illegible] Honorary Presidency [illegible] *Publications*: Papers [illegible] Anterior Keratitis [illegible] diseases of the eyes [illegible] papilla, Squint cases [illegible] jections in the eye A familial group of the Sclerotics; Deep infiltration Anoesthesia in Ophthalmic Operations *Address*: Nepean Sea Road. Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUHR, THE REV. JOSEPH, S.J., Ph.D., D D Principal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay *b.* March 18, 1885. *Educ.* the Gymnasium Echternach Grand Duchy of Luxemburg St. Joseph's College. Turnhout, Belgium Manresa House, Roehampton, London St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst; Imperial College South Kensington St. Mary's Theologate

seminary, Kurseong, India, Gregorian University, Rome; Campion Hall, Oxford Professor at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, 1910-1915; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1918-1921; Principal of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924. *Address.* St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

DUNDAS, ROBERT THOMAS, C.I.E.; Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, since 1914; additional Member of Lieut.-Governor's Council. *b.* 1868, *e. s.* of the late Donald William Dundas. *Address:* Bihar.

DUNI CHAND, LALA, B.A., Licentiate in law, Honours in Persian and Literature. (1894), Member, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work. *b.* 1873. [illegible] *Educ:* Forman Christian [illegible] Coll., Lahore. Practised [illegible], Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899; was manager of Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Amballa, from 1906-1921; Member, Managing Committee, D.A.V College; resumed practice in 1923; presided over All-India Sudhi Conference in 1917; been a member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1920; was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Amendment Act; presided over Punjab Provincial Conference held in Rahtak in 1923; at present President, Provincial Swaraj Council, Punjab. *Address:* Kripa Nivas, Amballa.

DUNN, CUTHBERT LINDSAY, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin), D. P. H (Lond.), C. I. E. (1928) Serb an Order of St. Sava, 4th Class (1920); Director of Public Health, United Provinces *b* 15th May 1875. *m.* to Janet Logan Dalgleish. *Educ.* Dollar Academy and Edinburgh University, South African War, February 1900 to August 1902. Entered I. M. S. 1st September 1902; Tibet Compaign. 1904; Civil Employ, Punjab, 1905 to 1910 on plague duty. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, U. P., 1910-1914. War services 1914 to 1919. Three times mentioned in despatches: Director of Public Health, U. P., 1919 to date. *Publication:* Indian Hygiene and Public Health "Dunn and Pandya" 1925. Various papers in scientific journals. *Address:* Lucknow.

DUNSTAN, ERIC CIPRIANI, B. A. (Oxon.), General Manager, Indian Broadcasting Company, Ltd., *b.* 16 April 1894. *Educ:* Radley College, Abingdon (Classical Scholar); Magdalen College, Oxford (Academical Clerk). During war served with 7th Service Bn. The Buffs. After the war became Private Secretary to H. Gordon Selfridge, Man. Director of Selfridges, later was Personal Assistant to the Principal Agent (Admiral Sir Reginald Hall M.P.) of the Conservative Party. *Address:* Morfa House, Colaba, Bombay.

DURBHANGA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ OF, SIR RAMESWARA SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., cr. 1915; K.C.I.E., cr. 1902; K.B.E., cr. 1918; 16 Jan. 1860; *s.* of Maharaja Maheshwar Singh Bahadur, twice married, two *s.* one *d.* Is head of the Maithil Brahmans in India. *Educ:* Durbhanga, Muzaffarpore and Benares Appointed Assistant Magistrate (Indian Statutory Civil Service), 1877; resigned, 1885, to manage his own extensive estates, received title, Raja Bahadur, 29 May 1886 was exempted from attendance in Civil Courts, under Government Notification, 14 May 1888; 1888-90, seat in Bengal Legislative Council as representative of Landowners of Bengal and Behar; succeeded to the Gaddee of Raj Durbhanga on decease of his brother, 1898; received title Maharaja Bahadur, 1898; Member, Imperial Legislative Council; five times and six times President of British Indian Association; Life Pres., Behar Landholders' Association, and Life Pres. Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, by which he was elected to be the chief of the orthodox Hindus of India; made hereditary Maharaj Bahadur 1907; hereditary Maharajadhiraj, 1920; has restored and constructed temples destroyed by the earthquake of 1902 in Kamakhya, Assam, Sylhut and other places; has constructed the Rajnagar Palace at a cost of £160,000; it is the finest example of oriental architecture in Bengal since the Mogul period; has constructed magnificent temples at Darbhanga, Patna, Rajnagar, Bhowara, Kamakhya, Lahore, etc.; possesses one of the best libraries in India; Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1900; a Member of Indian Police Commission, and of Indian Famine Trust; Pres. of the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee for Bengal, 1905; Member, Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1912-17; President, Hindu University Society, 1913; President, Indian Industrial Conference, 1908; President, Religious Convention (Parliament of Religions) held at Calcutta, 1910, and at Allahabad, 1911, President, All-India Hindu Conference, April 1915; President, Bengal Landholders' Association; Presented 5 aeroplanes during the war; Member, Council of State; D. Litt (Benares Hindu University) 1922; Trustee to the All-India Victoria Memorial. Heir *s* Maharaja Kumar Kameshwara Singh, *b* 28 Nov. 1907. Recreations: Chess. *Address* Darbhanga, India; other Palaces at Rajnagar, Calcutta, Simla, Patna, Allahabad, Benares, Muzaffarpore, Purneah, Ranchi and Hardwar.

DUTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., *s* of late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal Mohini Dutt, High Court Vakil, Burdwan *b.* 19 May 1875. *m.* Srimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyatara, born 1902, son, Asok Nath, *b.* 1906. *Educ:* Salkia A S School, Howrah, Ripon and Municipal Schools Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Was Chairman, Local Board; Member, District Board; Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan; elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi, and President, Bengal Postal Conference and All-India Telegraph Union and was editor of monthly magazine *Alo. Address:* "Rurki Aloy," Keshabpur, Burdwan.

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, Solicitor and Notary Public. *b.* 2 September 1890. *m.* Esme Beryl Chester Wintle. *Educ:* Paignton Devon, England; La Villa, Ouchy, Lausanne Switzerland, Dr F [illegible] Allee 5 Coburg

Germany. Served in the "Great War" from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) in India; as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and as a Pilot in the R.A.F. against the Mohmands on the N.W.F. in 1916; against the Marri in Baluchistan in 1917; against the Turks at Aden in 1918; against the Afghans in 1919. *Address:* C/o Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay.

EESTERMANS, DR. FABIAN ANTHONY, O.C. Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since 1905. *b.* Belgium, 1858. *Educ.:* Episcopal Seminary, Hoogstraten; studied Philosophy at Mechlin; joined the Capuchin Order at Enghien, 1878; ordained Priest, 1883; Professor in Apostolic Seraphic School at Bruges, 1885-9; came to India, 1889. *Address:* Lawrence Road, Lahore.

EWBANK, ROBERT BENSON, B.A. (Oxon) C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Sukkur. *b.* 22 Oct. 1883. *m.* Frances Helen, *d.* of Rev. W. F. Simpson of Caldbeck, Cumberland. *Educ.:* Queen's Coll., Oxford. *Asst. Coll. and Asst. Pol. Agent, 1907;* Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1912-20; Secretary to Imperial Committee on Co-operation, 1914; 1920-24 Deputy Secretary to Gov. of India successively in Commerce. Rev. and Agric., P. W. D. and Education, Health and Land Departments, 1924; Secretary, Colonies Committee, London, 1925. Officiated as Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Reading, Secretary, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. *Publications:* Bombay Co-operative Manual and Indian Co-operative Studies. *Address:* Sukkur.

EWENS, STANLEY R. (Adopted Indian name, Jaya Veera) Lieut. Commissioner, Salvation Army, Territorial Commander for Eastern India and Burma. Headquarters, Calcutta. *b.* 15th Feb. 1867. *m.* Staff Captain Nellie Swinfen (1923). Became an officer of the S. A. in 1884 (out of Notting Hill, London) Has previously done S. A. service in South America, Ceylon and Great Britain and as under *Foreign Secretary* at the Army's International Headquarters and held important positions at the S. A. National Headquarters, London.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF. *b.* 1915, *s.* in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. *Address:* Faridkot, Punjab.

***FARIDOONJI JAMSHEDJI*, NAWAB SIR FARIDOON JUNG FARIDOON DAULA, FARIDOON MULK BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.;** *Member Extraordinary, H. E. H. the Nizam's* Executive Council. *b.* 1849. *Address:* Saifabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, M.A., B.A. (1911), F. R. Hist. Society, Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, *b.* June 15, 1890. *Educ.:* Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay.

FATEH ALI-KHAN, HON. HAJEE, NAWAB Kizilbash, C.I.E. *b.* 1862 *S* to [illegible] at [illegible], 1896. Placed [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible] of 6 [illegible] for Chitral campaign, and induced many of tribes across border to adopt attitude of pacific non intervention. For this service, received 3,000 acres of land in Chenab Canal Colony for settlement of his followers; has served on Punjab Legislative Council; representative of Punjab at Famine Conference, 1897; Life President of Anjumani-Islamia, Lahore, and Imamia Association of Punjab; a Councillor of Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; Fellow of Punjab University, Trustee of Aligarh College; *Heir:* *s.* Nisor Ali Khan. *Address:* Aitchison Chiefs' Coll., Lahore.

FAWCETT, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR C[illegible] GORDON [illegible] Bombay- [illegible] Harrow; [illegible] I.C.S., 1888. Under-Sec. to Govt. of Bombay 1898. Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs 1899. Remembrancer and Sec. to Govt., 1904 Additional Judicial Commr., Sind, 1915 Judicial Commr., Sind, 1918. *Address:* Murray field, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A. (Oxon) C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923) Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. *b.* 12 March 1885. *m.* (1911) Christine, *d.* of Walter Dawes, J.P. of Rye, Sussex. *Educ.:* Winchester College and New College Oxford. Joined the I.E.S. 1909; Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, since 1917. *Address:* Patna, E.I.R.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, SIR (1913) C.B.E. (1920); Merchant and Millowner *b.* 4 Oct. 1872. *m.* Bai Sakinabai, *d.* of the late Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim. *Educ.:* privately Municipal Corporator for over 21 years Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11) President, 1914-15; Represented Bombay Millowners' Association on Bombay Prov Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16 represented Bombay Corpn. on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India; Hon Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, *Committee on the education of Factory* Employes, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances; invited by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920, Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, and a Member of the Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1914-15. An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners *Association, being Chairman, 1907-8. Fellow* of the Bombay University. A keen advocate of education, particularly of Mahomedans Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice President of the All-India Muslim League a Member of the Committee of the Moslem University F[illegible] tion. Sheriff of Bombay, 1929 [illegible] Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay

AZL-I-HUSAIN, THE HON. MIAN SIR, KT. (1925). B.A. (Punjab), M. A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn); Revenue Member, Punjab Government, *b.* 14 June 1877. *m* eldest *d.* of Mian Nurahmad Khan. *Educ.:* Abbottabad, Govt. College, Lahore, Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised in Sialkot, 1901-5; in the Punjab High Court, Lahore, 1905-20; Presdt., High Court Bar Association, 1919-20; Professor and Principal, Islamia College, 1907-8; Secretary, Islamia College, 1906-18; Fellow, Punjab University, 1909-1920; Syndic. Punjab University, 1912; represented Punjab University on Legislative Council, 1917-20; President, All India Mahomedan Educational Confce., 1922; started Muslim League, 1906; Title of K B 1919; President, Punjab Prov. Conference, 1916; elected to Punjab Legislative Council, 1920. Apptd. Minister of Education, Punjab, 1921: President, All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Aligarh reelected unopposed to Punjab Legis. Council, 1923: re appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, 1924. Temp. additional Member of Council, H E. The Governor-General of India's Council Aug. Nov. 1925. Apptd. Revenue Member, Punjab, 1926. Leader of the House since July 1926. *Address;* E. Lytton Road, Lahore; Armadale, Simla.

ILOSE, LT.-COL. CLEMENT, M.V.O.; Military Sec to Maharaja of Gwalior, since 1901; *b* 1853. *Educ.:* Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Carlow College. Entered Gwalior State service, 1872; Lt.-Col., 1903; Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97; A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901, *Address:* Gwalior.

ORD, SIR REGINALD, D.S.O. (1890); C.M.G. (1915); C.B. (1916); K.C.M.G. (1918); Commandeur Legion d' Honneur, Leopold of Belgium; American Distinguished Service Medal, Grand Officer, Crown of Italy, Belgium and Aviz of Portugal; General Manager Dunlop Rubber Company, India, Burmah and Ceylon, *b.* Dec. 7, 1868. *m.* Pearl Gertrude, *d.* of W. Tothill, Dudley, Ohio, U S.A. *Educ.:* Durham School. Royal Marines (L I) 1889; R.A.S.C. 1904; S. A. War, despatches 3 times, D.S.O., Great War despatches eight times, C.M.G., C.B. Promoted Major-General and K.C.M.G. Retired 1919. *Address:* C/o Dunlop Rubber Co., P. O. Box 535, Bombay.

ORSTER, MARTIN ONSLOW, Ph. D. (Wurzburg), D. Sc. (London), F. I. C., F. R. S. (1905); Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1922). *b.* 1872. *Educ.:* Private schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South Kensington. Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13; Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22; Hon Secretary, Chemical Society, 1903-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medallist, 1915, President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. *Publications.* Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society. *Address* Hebbal.

FOULQUIER, RT. REV. EUGENE CHARI Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Ti lar Bishop of Corydallus, since 1906. *b.* 18 *Address:* Mandalay.

FREKE, CECIL GEORGE, B.A. (Cantab), B (Lond.) F.S.S., I.C.S., Dy. Secretary, Govt Bombay, Finance Deptt. 1926. *b.* 8 Octo 1887. *m.* Judith Mary Marston. Edu Merchant Taylor's School, London. St Joh College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S 19 Under-Secretary, Government of Ind Commerce and Industries Department 191 Director-General of Commercial Intellige and Statistics, 1921-1926. *Address:* Secretaria Bombay.

FREMANTLE, SIR SELWYN HOWE, KT (192 C.I.E. (1915) C.S.I. (1920) I.C.S., Sen Member, Board of Revenue, U.P. *b.* 11 Au 1869. *m.* to Vera. *d.* of H. Marsh C I *Educ.* Eton and Magdalen College, Oxfo. Entered I.C.S, 1890; Settlement Offic Bareilly, 1898; Registrar, Co-operative Soc ties, 1907; Magte. and Collr. Allahab 1913; Commissioner, Bareilly, 1918, Co troller of Passages, 1919; Commission Meerut, 1919. Member, Board of Revenu U.P., 1920. *Publications:* Rai Barelli Sett ment Report 1896; Bareilly Settlement Repo 1902; Report on Supply of Labour to fact ries, 1905; A Policy of Rural Educatio 1915. *Address*: Lucknow, U. P.

FROOM, SIR ARTHUR HENRY, Kt. cr. 192 Member of the Council of State, India, sin 1921; *s.* of late Henry Froom, *b.* Jan. 1873. *m.* 1st 1905, Effie (*d.* 1924) *y* of late Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S.; 2nd 192 Isabel Patricia, *d.* of R. Manners Down Knutsford. *Educ:* St. Paul's School. Enter service of P. & O.S.N.Co., 1890; Superinte dent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, 1912 1 Partner, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bomba since 1916; Trustee, Port of Bombay, 1912 2 Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerc 1920; Member, Imperial Legislative Counc 1921; Member, Indian Mercantile Mari Committee, India, 1923-24; Member, Retor Enquiry Committee, India, 1924; Memb Central Advisory Council, Railways, Indi J.P. Bombay. *Address:* Mont Blanc, Dadyse Hill, Bombay.

FYSON, PHILIP FURLEY; M.A: (Canta F.L.S., Ag. Principal, Pres. Coll., Madra *b.* 1877, *m.* Diana Ruth Wilson, 1914. *Edu* Loretto School; Sidney Sussex Colle Cambridge. Professor of Botany, Presiden College, Madras, 1914-1921. *Publication* "Flora of the Nilgiri and Pulney Hill top "Botany for India"; Editor, "Journal Indian Botany". *Address:* Presidency Colle House, Madras.

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist. *b.* 19 Dec 188 *m.* Atiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her Hig ness Nazli Rafiya Begum of Janjira. *Edu* School of the Royal Academy of Arts, Londo and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and S Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhib tor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions privately at the Gallery George Petit in Par Goupils' and Arthur Tooth's in Londo Knoedlers', Andersons' and at the Palace Fine Arts in U S. America. In 1925

National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection, now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank. For several years Art Adviser to H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. The existence of the Baroda *Art Gallery and its collection* was made at his suggestion and mainly under his supervision. *Publications.* History of the Bene-Israelites of India. *Address:* "Aiwan-e-Rif'at, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

GAGE, ANDREW THOMAS, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc., M.B., F.L.S.; Lt.-Col., I.M.S.; Director, Botanical Survey of India; Supdt., Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, since 1906. *b.* 1871; *Educ.:* Grammar School, Old Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; Assistant to Professor of Botany, University of Aberdeen, 1894-96; entered I.M.S., 1897, Curator of Herbarium, Calcutta Botanic Gardens, 1898. *Address:* Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALACHARYA, M.A., Ph. D., M.R.A.S., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 1 Oct. 1892. *m.* Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. *Educ:* Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Stood First in the First Class in B.A., and carried off many prizes and scholarships during the College and University Career. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll. Septr. 1915; Lecturer on Sanskrit at Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1917; apptd. Prof of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College in 1920. *Publications:* Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusambara, Kalidasa's Shakuntala; Bana's Harsacharita; Dandin's Dashakumara Charita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, etc. *Address.* Maharaja Building, Bombay 4.

GAJJAN SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR, O.B.E., *Member,* Legislative Assembly (1920). *b.* Jan. 1864. *Educ:* Ludhiana and Lahore; Practised at the bar from 1884 to 1920, was leader of Ludhiana District Bar; President, Managing Committee, High School, Ludhiana, Senior Vice-President, District Board, Ludhiana. Vice-Presidents Central Co-operative Bank, Ludhiana, Magte 1st Class and Member, Punjab Legislative Council from 1913-20, and District Board, Jagir and Landholder; an Hon. Extra Asstt. Commissioner, awarded Sword of Honour and seat in Durbar for war services; mentioned in despatches, Author of the Punjab Juvenile Smoking Bill, which was passed. *Address:* Ludhiana.

GAMMON, JOHN CHARLES, B. Sc. (Lond. Univ.); A.C.C.I., O.B.E. (Mil.), 1918; Civil Engineer, Managing Director of Messrs. J. C. Gammon, Ltd. *b.* 2nd June 1887. *m.* Edith L. Daniel (1922). *Educ:* at Felsted School, Essex, and Central Technical Coll., S. Kensington and London University; also advanced Workshop Student, Woolwich Arsenal. Specialised in Reinforced Concrete Construction with Messrs. Leslie & Co., Kensington and as Asstt. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, till 1914 (resigned), commissioned Sept. 1914 and served with Royal Engineers in France from Feb. 1915 [illegible] February 1919 [illegible] Major awarded [illegible] O.B.E. and two [illegible] in [illegible] founded firm of J. C. Gammon, Ltd., in May 1919. *Publications:* Reinforced Concrete Design Simplified (Crosby Lockwood) *Address:* Neville House, Ballard Estate Bombay.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar.-at-law (Inner Temple). *b.* 2nd October 1869 *Educ.* at Rajkote, Bhavnagar, and London Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian ambulance corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an [illegible] a recruiting [illegible] Started and led the Satyagraha movement (1918-19) and the non-co-operation campaign (1920) in addition to associating himself with the [illegible]-21). Has championed [illegible] abroad, notably those [illegible] Africa. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March 1922, released Feb. 4, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1925. *Publications:* "Indian Home Rule," "Universal Dawn," "Young India." *Address:* Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

GANGULI, SUPRAKASH, nephew of the poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore; Artist, M.R.A.S. (Lond.) Curator, Museum and Art Gallery Baroda. *b.* 8th May 1886, *m.* Srimati Tanujabala Devi, grand-daughter of the late C. K. Tagore. *Education.:* Doveton College Calcutta, subsequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology With the idea of gaining a wider knowledge in the above subjects he held a temporary post in the Imperial Archaeological Survey under late Dr. B. B. Spooner, Dy. Director General of Archaeology in India. Here he spent about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and branches. *Publications* [illegible] A monograph on [illegible] colour reproductio[illegible] monograph on Ra[illegible] with 12 illustra[illegible] Japanese Art on the Modern Bengal School. 4. A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat. 5. Moghul textiles. 6. Lacquer work in India. *Address:* Pushpabag Baroda.

GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P., JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited. *b.* 11th July 1886. *m.* Jean Baikie Gunn, *d.* of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. *Educ:* George Watson's College Edinburgh Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd. Bombay, 1907; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Director, Bank of India. Chairman Bombay Millowners' Association, 1926 Millowners' Association's representative on Port Trust. *Address:* Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

GENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple, 191[illegible] Director of Information and Labour I[illegible] Bombay 21 Sept 1885 *m.* Edith, *d.* of T. J. [illegible]

Esq., of Croydon, Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk. *Educ*: Aske's Hatcham and Dulwich. Entered journalism in 1902 and served on the Editorial staffs of the Morning Leader, Star, Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph. Army (2/5th Buffs. and R. G. A.), 1915-1919; War Office. M. I. 7 b, [illegible] Aug. 1916 to Feb. [illegible] tion, Dec. 1920; A [illegible] Office in addition, [illegible] Since that date in charge of combined offices as Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

GEOGHEGAN, LT.-COL. FRANCIS EDWARD, C I E. Director of Supplies, G. H. Q., India. *b* 14 August, 1869. *Educ.:* St. Charles College and R. M. C. Sandhurst. *m.* Miss L. L. Munn; 2nd Lt., Gloucestershire Regiment, 1889, Indian Army, 1891. Served in N. W. Frontier Campaign, 1897; China, 1900; European War, 1914-18 (despatches). *Address:* C/o. Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

GHOSAL, MRS. (SRIMATI SVARNA KUMARI DEVI); *d.* of Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore and sister of Sir Rabindranath Tagore. *b.* 1857. *m.* late J. Ghosal, Zemindar. Before twenty published a novel anonymously; soon after became editor of "Bharti" (first woman editor in India), a Bengali magazine which she still conducts. *Address:* Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta.

GHOSE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHARU CHUNDER, Judge, Calcutta High Court, since July, 1919. *b.* 4 February 1874. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. *m.* Nirmal Nolini, *d.* of the late Protap Chunder Bose Vakil, Calcutta, 1898. Called to the Bar in England, 1907. *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

GHOSH, RAI BAHADUR DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Honours); Beereswar Mitter Gold Medallist of Calcutta Univ. (1911). *b.* December 18, 1868. *m.* Miss Sushila Kumari, *d.* of late Mr. G. C. Ray, Dy. Auditor-General, Finance Dept. *Educ:* Hindu School, General Assembly's Institution and Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined Finance Department, Government of India, March 1891. Elected Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London, 1909, of the Royal Economic Society, London, 1911, and Member of the Board of Agriculture in India, 1921, of the Indian Economic Association, 1921, and of the Bengal Economic Society, 1925 *Publications:* Various departmental publications relating to Sea-borne, Inland and Land Frontier Trade, Agricultural, Financial, Judicial, Administrative, Industrial and Prices Statistics. Director of Statistics with Government of India, 1921; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1923, retired in June 1926. Statistician to the Royal Commission on agriculture, Octo. 1926 *Address:* 26, Nyan Chand Dutt Street, Calcutta.

GHUZNAVI, THE HON. HADJI MR. A K ABU AHMED KHAN, M. L. C., Zemindar and Landowner, Minister, Government of Bengal. *b* 25 August 1872. *Educ:* St. Peters School, Exmouth, Devonshire. Messrs. Wren and Gurney's Institution London. Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). At an early age sent to a public school in England; appeared at the I. C. S. examination in 1890, after which finished his career in the Universities of Oxford and Jena. Travelled almost all over the continent of Europe, where a number of years were spent for Education purposes in Germany, France & Italy. Returned to India 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fateh Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Viceroy's Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic (1913). Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, on 1st January 1924. Again appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, on 26th January 1927. *Address* North House, Dilduar, Mymensingh; Writers' Building, Calcutta.

GIDHOUR, MAHARAJA BAHADUR CHANDRA MOULESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF GIDHOUR. *b.* 1880. *m.* 1913 Has been a Member of District Board, Monghyr; Vice-Chairman, Local Board and an Honorary Magistrate with independent powers (to try cases singly). Member of Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa, since 1920 Ascended the Gadi on 21st November 1923 Title of Maharaja Bahadur made hereditary in 1877. has a Son and heir-Maharaj Kumar Chandra Choor Singh. *Address.* Srivilas, Gidhour.

GIDNEY, HENRY ALBERT JOHN, LT.-COL., I.M.S. (retired); F.R.C.S.; F.R.S.; D O (Oxon.); F.R.S.A. (London); D.P.H. (Cantab) J.P., M.L.A Ophthalmic Surgeon. *b.* 9 June 1873 *Educ.:* at Calcutta, Edinburgh R. College, University College Hospital, London, Cambridge and Oxford. Post Graduate Lecturer, in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911) Entered I.M.S., 1898. Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N. E. Frontier, 1913, N. W Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded). *Publications* Numerous works on Ophthalmic Surgery. President-in-Chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, India; President, [illegible] European Association [illegible] 1925 Anglo-Indian Deputation to England; Accredited leader of the Domiciled Community in India and Burma, Member of Legislative Assembly. *Address:* 28, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

GILBERT-LODGE, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., J.P. *b.* 23 Jan. 1880. *m.* May *d.* of Thomas Spencer, Esq. of Norwood, London, S. E. *Educ:* at Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia. Private practice, London, 1903-1914; Royal Engineer, April 1915—May 1920, then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain; Asst. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay, May-Nov. 1920, Land Manager, Development Directorate, Nov 1920 to Dec. 1925. *Address:* Churchgate Street.

GILES, SIR ROBERT SIDNEY, KT. (1922), M.A. (Oxon); Bar-at-Law. President, Burma Legislative Council, 1924. *m.* Mary Louisa (M.B.E.) (1924) *d.* of the late Capt. Marillier Rifle Brigade. *Educ.* Clifton Coll. and Magdalen Coll, Oxford. Called to Bar by Middle Temple, 1890; practised in Rangoon, 1894-1924. Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Rangoon. *Address* 5, Fraser Road, Rangoon.

GILROY, MAJOR PAUL KNIGHTON, M. C. (1917); M D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Superintendent, St George's Hospital, Bombay. *b.* June 7, 1885. *m* Miss W. H. Walker. *Educ:* Cambridge (Selwyn Coll.) and St. George's Hospital Hyde Park. Entered I.M.S., Jan. 29, 1910 *Address:* 10 Rocky Hill Flats, Lands End Road Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GLANCY, REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT, C.S.I, (1921). C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General, Central India (1924). *b.* 1874; *m.* Helen Adelaide, *d.* of Edward Miles, Bowen House. *Educ.:* Clifton College; Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1896; Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903, Political Agent, 1907; First Asstt. Resident, Hyderabad, 1909; Finance Member of Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, 1911-1921; Resident in Baroda, 1922; President of the Cabinet, Jaipur, 1923. *Address:* Indore.

GLASCOTT, JOHN RICHARD DONOVAN C.I.E. (1926), Agent, Burma Railways. *b* 10 June 1877. *m.* Verner O'Reilly, Blackwood. *Educ.:* Bedford and Dublin. Price Wills and Reeves, Railway and Port Contractors, 1898-1901; B. N. Rly., 1901-1903; Burma Railways, 1903 to date; prior to being Agent was Chief Engineer, 1918 to March 1920. *Address.* 2 C, Fytche Road, Rangoon.

GOLDSMITH, REV. MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of C.M.S. in Madras and Hyderabad, Deccan. *b.* 1849. *Educ.:* Kensington Proprietary Grammar School; St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Ordained, 1872; C.M.S. Missionary, Madras, 1872-73; Calcutta, 1874-75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-91; Hyderabad, 1891-99; Hon. Canon, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905. *Address:* Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras.

GONDAL, His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BHAGWAT SINHJEE OF, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E. *b.* 1865. *s.* of late Thakore Saheb Sagramji of Gondal. *m.* 1881, Nandkuverba, C. I., *d.* of H. H. Maharana of Dharampore. *Educ.:* Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot; Edin. Univ. Hon. LL. D. (Edin.) 1887; M. B. and C. M. (Edin.) 1892; M.R.C.P. (Edin.) 1892; D. C.L. (Oxon.) 1892; M. D. (Edin.) 1895; F.R.C.P. (Edin) 1895; F.C.P. and S. B., 1913; Fellow of University of Bombay, 1885; F.R.S.E 1909; M.R.A.S., M.R.I. (Great Britain and Ireland). H.P.A.C, *Publication:* Journal of a Visit to England; A Short History of Aryan Medical Science. *Address:* Gondal, Kathiawar.

GODWIN, CHARLES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, MAJOR-GENERAL, C.B., (1924), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O (1917), [illegible] Staff College Quetta. *b* 1873 *m.* Catherine, *d.* of Colonel V Milward, M.P for W [illegible] *Educ* at

Westward Ho and Sandhurst. Joined Suffolk Regt. on unattached list in 1895; 1st Madras Lancers, 1896; transferred 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 1898; Waziristan Militia and Operations in Waziristan, 1900; Staff College 1908-09; Bde. Major, Meerut Cavalry Brigade S.S.O. 2 Mhow, 1914; Great War, France, 1914-17; Palestine, 1917-19; War Office 1920; late A.D.C. to the King · Order of the Nile (3rd Class) 1918; Order El Nahda (2nd Class), 1918; French War Cross (1919) Commanded Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade 1921-23. M. G Cavalry, 1923-26. *Address* Staff College, Quetta.

GOODE, WALTER SAMUEL, C.I.E, I.C.S., B.A (Hon.) Adelaide University 1898, B.A. (Hon.) Cambridge 1901. *b.* 25 Nov. 1878. *m.* Jean Reed Beatson Bell (deceased). *Educ*; Way College, Adelaide. I.C.S. General line Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation Officiating Chairman, Calcutta Corporation Secretary, Local Self-Government Department of Bengal. Officiating Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust. *Publications:* Municipal Calcutta. *Address:* Magistrate's House Alipore, Calcutta.

GOSCHEN, HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT GEORGE JOACHIM OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E. (1924) C.B.E (1918), V. D., Governor of Madras *b* 1866, *e. s.* of 1st Viscount Goschen and Lucy *d.* of John Dailley; *S.* father 1907. *m.* 1893 Lady Evelyn Gathorne-Hardy, 5th *d.* of 1st Earl of Cranbrook; two *d. Educ.:* Rugby, Balliol Coll, Oxford. Was Private Secretary to Governor of N. S. Wales, and (unpaid) to his father at Admiralty; Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 1918 M. P. (C.) E. Grindstead, Sussex, 1895-1906 A. D. C. to Lord Roberts, Commander in Chief; Hon. Col. and Lt.-Col.. 2-5th Buffs East Kent Regt. A Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Heir: *b.* Hon. Sir W H. Goschen, K. B. E. *Address:* Government House, Madras.

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A (Oxon.), Zemindar. Member, Legislative Assembly. Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council. *b.* 1898. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. *Address* The Raj Baree, Serampore; Ralney Park Ballygunge, Calcutta; Kamachha, Benares Puri.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, KT (1925), M.A., D Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, Barister-at-Law. *b.* 26 Nov 1872. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Saugor Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll., Cambridge. Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon D Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926. *Publications:* Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. (5th Edition); Penal Law of British India. 2 vols. (3rd Edition), Hindu Code, (2nd Edition). *Address* Nagpur, C. P.

GOWAN, HYDE CLARENDON, B.A. (OXON) V.D, C. I.E., (1928); I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government Central Provinces. *b.* 4 July 1878 *m.* Edna [illegible] (nee [illegible]) *Educ.* at Elstree School, 1889-1892 Rugby School

1892-1897; New College, Oxford, 1897-1901; Univ. Coll., London, 1901-02. Under Secretary to C. P. Govt., 1904-08; officiated as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of India, July to Nov 1908; Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District, 1913-17; Financial Secretary to Govt., C. P., 1918-1921; Dy. Commissioner Nagpur, 1923-25; Financial Secretary to Govt., 1925-27; Chief Secretary, March 1927. *Address*: Nagpur.

GRACEY, HUGH KIRKWOOD, C.B.E. (1919); I.C.S.; *b.* 23 November 1868. *Educ.*: City of London School; St. Katharine's College, Cambridge. *m.* Mabel Alice, *d.* of the late G. F. Barrill; Commissioner of Gorakhpur since 1916. *Publication*: Settlement Report of Cawnpore. *Address*: Gorakhpur, U. P.

GRAHAM, REV. JOHN ANDERSON, M.A. (Edin.), D.D. (Edin.), K.I.H. Gold Medal, C.I.E.; Missionary of Church of Scotland, at Kalimpong, Bengal, since 1889; Founder and Hon. Supdt. of St. Andrew's Colonial Homes. *b.* 1861. *Educ.*: Cardross Parish School; Glasgow High School; Edinburgh University. *m.* Kate McConachie (K.I.H. gold medal) who died 1919. Was in Home C.S. in Edinburgh, 1877-82; graduated, 1885; ordained, 1889. *Publications*: "On the threshold of three closed lands" and "The missionary expansion of the Reformed Churches." *Address*: Kalimpong, Bengal.

GRAHAM, LANCELOT, B.A. (Oxon.); Bar-at-Law; C.I.E. (1924); I. C. S., Secretary, Legislative Dept., Govt. of India (1924). *b.* 18 April 1880, *m.* Olive Bertha Maurice. *Educ*: St. Paul's School, London and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service 1904; Asstt. Collector, 1904; Asstt. Judge, 1908; Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, 1911; Judicial Asstt., Kathiawar, 1913; Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921. *Address*: Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

GRAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, I.C.S., Provincial Art Officer, Supdt. of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925. *b.* 1871. *m.* 1905 Elizabeth Dunlop Dunning, niece of Governor Dunlop of Maine, U. S. A. *Educ.*: at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Supdt. and Pol. Officer, S. Shan States, 1922-25. *Address*. Pegu Club, Rangoon.

GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, Manager, Bank of India, Ltd. *b.* 1884. *m.* to Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922. *Educ.*: Macclesfield Grammar School. Parrs Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India, 1905; entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908. *Address*: 14 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GREAVES, HON. SIR WILLIAM EWART, Kt. (1924); Judge of Calcutta High Court, since 1914, and Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University since 1924. *b.* 1869. *Educ.*: Harrow, Keble College, Oxford; Asst. Master at Evelyns, nr. Uxbridge, 1894-99; called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1900. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta; 33, Marlborough Place, N. W.

GREEN, ALAN MICHAEL, M.A., (Oxon), I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay. *b.* 11 April 1885. *m.* Joan, the only child of Mr. and Mrs F. D. Elkin (1919). *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1909. *Address*: New Custom House, P. O. Box 453, Bombay.

GREGSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD GELSON C.M.G., 1917; C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab. *b.* 1877. *Educ* Portsmouth, Grammar School. Asst. Blockade Officer, Waziristan, 1900; Poll. Officer, Mohmand Border, 1908; Commdt., Border Military Police, Peshawar, 1902-07; Per. Asst to Inspr.-Gen. of Pol., N. W. F., 1907-9, on special duty Persian Gulf, 1909-12; Commissioner of Police, Mesopotamia.

GRIFFITH, FRANCIS CHARLES, C.S.I. (1923), O.B.E. (1919), King's Police Medal (1916), Insp.-Gen. of Police, Bombay Presy., 1921. *b.* 9 November 1878; *m.* Ivy Morna, daughter of George Jacob, I.C.S., *Educ.*: Blundell's School, Tiverton. Joined Indian Police, 1898; Commr. of Police, Bombay, 1919-21. *Address*: Poona.

GULAB SINGH, REIS, SARDAR, M.L.A. Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars' Bank, Ltd., Lyallpur, and Landlord. *b.* March 1866, *m. d.* of Dr. Sardar Jawahir Singh Rais of Lyallpur. *Educ.*: Government Coll., Lahore Headmaster, Govt. Sandeman High School Quetta, for 10 years; Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist. Board, Lyallpur, and Pres. of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Hon. Magte., Lyallpur, for 9 years *Address*: Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur Punjab.

GULAMJILANI, BIJLIKHAN, SARDAR NAWAB of Wai. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* 28 July 1888. *m.* sister of H. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora. *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08, was Additional Member, Bombay Legis. Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam. *Address*: The Palace, Wai Dist. Satara.

GWALIOR, H. H. MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF *Address*: "Madho Bilas," Shivapuri, Gwalior, C. I.

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, THE HON KHAN BAHADAR SIR MUHAMMAD, KT. (1922) K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), C.I.E. (1920) Member of the Viceroy's Council (1924) *b.* Sept. 22, 1869, *m.* Sadathun Nisa Begum *Educ.*: Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1888; in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria; from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres., Taluk Board and Pres., Dist. Board; Khan Bahadur, 1905; Member, Legislative Council, 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member Madras Executive Council, 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave

evidence before Royal Commn. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov. 1923-March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920-24, and Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27. *Address* : Delhi and Simla.

HADOW, SIR (FREDERICK) AUSTEN, KT. (1926), C.V.O. (1922), M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. Trans., V.D., A.D.C., Member, Ry. Board. *b.* 5 Sep. 1873. *m.* Kate Louisa Margary. *Educ.* ; Branksome House, Godalming, 1883-1887, Charterhouse, 1887-1892; R. I. E. College, Coopers Hill, 1892-95. Associate Coopers Hill, 1895 : Appointed Asstt. Engineer, State Rlys., 1895 ; employed as Asstt. Engineer on construction of new railways in Bengal, 1896-1902 ; Asstt. Manager, E. B. Rly., 1902-1904 ; Asstt. Secretary, Railway Board, 1905-1909 ; Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. J. P. Rly, Kathiawar, 1909-1911 ; Deputy Agent, N. W. Rly., Lahore, 1911-1916 ; Secretary, Railway Board, 1916-1919 ; Agent, North-Western Railway, 1919-24. *Address :* Morvyn, Simla, W.

HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED., Member, Legis. Assembly and Astt. Manager, Court of Wards, Balrampur Raj. *b.* 8 Dec. 1879. Married. *Educ.*: Collegiate School, Balrampur, M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh, Agra College and Mistri's Accountancy Institution, Bombay; Member, Gonda Dist. Board for six years; Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur, for 20 years; Hon. Magte., Balrampur, for 14 years; Vice-Chairman, Balrampur Central Co-operative Bank; Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference; Trustee, Shia Coll., Lucknow; President and Trustee of the Balrampur Girls' School. *Address* : Balrampur, Dist. Gonda (U.P.).

HAILEY, H. E. SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab, May 1924 ; Knight of Grace of Order of St John of Jerusalem, Hon. Fellow, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. *b.* 1872. *m.* 1896, Andreina, *d.* of Count Hannibale Balzanis Italy. Lady of Grace of Order of St. John of Jerusalem ; F.R.G.S. *Educ* : Merchant Taylor's School ; Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Scholar). Colonisation Officer, Jhelum Canal Colony, 1902 ; Sec., Punjab Govt., 1907 ; Dy. Sec., Govt. of India, 1908 ; Member, Durbar Committee, 1911 ; Ch. Commr., Delhi, 1912-19 ; Chairman, Indian Soldiers' Board, 1921 ; Finance Member, Government of India, 1919-22. Home Member Government of India, 1922-24. *Address :* Lahore and Simla.

HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, Khan Bahadur (1926). Proprietor of the firm Pioneer Arms Co., Meerut. *b.* 1880. During Great Balkan War (1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut. Division Red Crescent Fund ; during Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Member of many educational institutions. Elected in 1916 to Meerut [illegible] Board re-elected in 1919 [illegible] in 920 to [illegible] ly re-elected in 1923 A [illegible] in 1922 to bench of Hon [illegible] elected

in 1922, Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India. *Publications* : "Prohibition in India," "Ziaratul Haramain-is Shareefain." *Address :* "Pioneer House, Meerut Cantonment.

HAKSAR, COL. KAILAS NARAIN, B.A., C.I.E. Mahsir-Khas-Bahadur ; Pol. Member, Gwalior Durbar, since 1912. *b.* 1878. *Educ.* : Victoria College, Gwalior ; Allahabad University ; Hon Prof. of History and Philosophy, 1899-1902 Priv. Sec. to Maharaja Scindia in 1903-12, Under-Sec., Pol Dept., on dep. 1905-7 ; Capt, 4th Gwalior Imp. Ser. Inf., 1902 ; Col 1921. *Address :* Gwalior.

HALL, MAJOR RALPH ELLIS CARR, C.I.E., I.A. Mily. Accts. Dept., Field Controller, Poona *b.* 1873. Joined army, 1894 ; Major, 1912 served Tirah, 1897-98; European War, 1914-17 *Address :* Field Controller, Poona.

HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College. *b.* 3 Aug. 1891. *m* Hilda Annie Shirt. *Educ :* Royal Academical Institution Belfast, and Queen's University, Belfast After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S., in 1919 *Address :* Elphinstone College, Bombay

HAMILTON, C. J., M.A., F.S.S. ; Indian Educational Service, Prof. of Economics, Patna College ; Fellow of Patna University. *b.* 1878, *Educ.* : private tutor ; King's College, London, Caius College, Cambridge ; graduated first class Moral Science Tripos, 1901 Member of Mosely Educational Commission to U.S.A., 1903 ; Member of Inner Temple, 1903, Dunkin Lecturer at Oxford University, 1912 ; Minto Prof. of Economics, Calcutta University, 1913-19. *Publications* : "Trade Relation between England and India." *Address :* Patna College, Patna.

HAMLEY, HERBERT RUSSELL, M.A., M Sc Dip.Edu.cd. (Melbourne). Dixson Final Honour Scholar in Natural Philosophy (Melb.) 1906 Research Scholar ; Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. *b.* 6 September 1883. *m.* Miss E. F. Robinson, *Educ.* : Wesley College, Queen's College, Melbourne University ; Mathematics Master, Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, Principal, University High School, Melbourne ; Lecturer in Mathematics and Physics, Queen's College, Melbourne ; Vice-Principal, Training College, Melbourne ; Professor of Physics, Wilson College, Bombay ; Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. *Publications* Papers on Physical Subjects in Scientific journals, papers on Educational topics, "The Fundamental Formulæ of Physics," and "General Physical Science." *Address* Secondary Training College, Bombay.

HAMMOND, EGBERT LAURIE LUCAS, B A, (Oxon.). C.B.E. 1918 ; C S.I. 1925, Governor of Assam (1927). *b.* 12 Jan. 1873. *m.* Effie Townsend Warner. *Educ :* Newton Coll, Newton Abbot, S. Devon, and Keble Coll Oxford. Entered I.C.S in 1896. *Publications* Indian Election Petitions, 2 Vols. (Pioneer Press, Allahabad) ; The Indian Candidate and Returning Officer (Oxford University Press) Member [illegible] Council, Bihar and Orissa. *Address* [illegible] Shillong.

AR BILAS SARDA, RAI SAHIB, F.R.S.L., M R A.S., F.S.S, Member, Legislative Assembly b. 3 June 1867 *Educ.:* Ajmer Government [illegible] a teacher in [illegible] transferred to [illegible] appld. Guardian to H.H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; reverted to British service in Ajmer Merwara in 1902; was Subordinate Judge, First Class at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23, officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec. 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Was elected a member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Royal Statistical Society of London, Statistical Association of Boston, U S A., Royal Society of Literature and Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland; is Secretary of Paropkarini Sabha of India. *Publications:* Hindu Superiority: Ajmer: Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga; Maharana Kumbha; Maharaja Hammir of Ranthambhor; Prithviraj Vijaya. *Address:* Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana.

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M.A., C S I, C.I.E., Rai Bahadur, Dewan, Bharatpur State b. 1869 s. of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul C I E., *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore. Asstt. Commsr., 1890; Jun. Secy. to Financial Commsr., 1893-97; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903; Mainwali, 1903-8; Dy. Commsr., 1906; Dy. Commsr., and Supdt., Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Commsr., Montgomery, 1913; on special duty to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec. 1913-April 1914; Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1917-19; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919; Commissioner. Rawal Pindi Divison, 1919-20; Commissioner, Jhulunder Division November 1920 to November, 1923; apptd to Royal, Commission; on Services, 1923-1924; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division 1924; retired Nov. 1924; Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925; Member, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926-27; Dewan, Bharatpur State, 1927. [illegible]

[illegible] CHARLES HARING- [illegible] D.C.L., General Officer Commanding Western Command. b. 31 May 1872. m. Gladys Norah Grattan. *Educ.:* Cheltenham College, R. M.C. Sandhurst. The King's Regiment, Bde Major, 6th Infantry, Bde., Aldershot, B.G.G.S., Canadian Corps; M G.G S., Second Army in great war; D.C I. G S, War Office; G O. C. Army of Black Sea; G O.C. Allied Forces of occupation in Turkey G O.C. Northern Command, England; and G O.C. Western Command, India. *Address:* Flagstaff House, Quetta.

HARI SINGH, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, O.B.E., C.I.E., (1923); Military Member of the Bikaner State Council. *Educ.* Mayo College. *Address:* Sattasar House, Bikaner.

HARI SINGHJI, SHREEMAN RAO BAHADUR RAJA RAJ SHREE, SAHIB, Chief of Mahajan; Premier Noble of Bikaner State; Title of Rao Bahadur" conferred on 12th December 1911. Also holds Delhi Darbar Coronation Medal of 1903. b. 16th October 1877. m. the daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sathin in Jodhpur State in 1894. *Educ.* The Mayo College, Ajmer; Member of Council of the Bikaner State and President of the Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Local Sabha, and President of the Sardars' Advisory Committee Bikaner. *Address:* P. O. Mahajan, Bikaner State Railway

HARKISHEN LAL, (LALA). b. 16 April 1926 *Educ:* Govt. Coll., Lahore and Trinity Coll, Cambridge. Bar-at-Law. Retired from the Bar 1,900, since then devoted to Industrial and Commerial organisation and activity President, Reception Committee of the Congress, 1909; President, Industrial Conference held at Bankipur, 1912; gave evidence before the Industrial Commission; Member, Punjab Legislative Council; 1907-1910, 1920-23. Fellow Punjab University; tried under Martial Law regime of 1919 and sentenced to [illegible] and forfeiture of prop [illegible] 1919; President Punjab Provincial Conference at Jullunder 1920; appointed Minister. for Agriculture, Punjab 1920; Resigned 1923, since then devoted himself to business and banking Since retirement organised Peoples' Bank of Northern India Ltd., having long previously brought the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., into being. President, Commercial Congress, Delhi in 1926. *Address:* Lahore.

HARNAM SINGH, THE HON. RAJA SIR, K.C I E. b. 15 Nov. 1851; y. s. of late H. H. Raja Rajgan Sir Raja Randheer Singh, Bahadur of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. m. 1875, Rani Lady Harnam Singh, 5 s. 1 d. *Educ.:* Kapurthala. Managed Kapurthala Estates in Oudh, for over 18 years. Served as member of Hemp Drugs Commission in 1893-94; and is Hon. Life Secy. to B. I. Association of Talukdars of Oudh and ex-Fellow of Punjab University, and a life member of the Court of the Lucknow University was member of Imp. Leg Council and afterwards of Punjab Leg. Council 1900-2; Member of the Council of State since 1920. Member of the Central Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund; Guest at Corporation 1902. Created Raja 1907. Decorated for General Public Service; Raja hereditary (1922). *Address:* Simla or Lucknow or Jullundur City.

HARRIS, [illegible] h) C.I.E., M [illegible] to Governm [illegible] 83. m. Alice, d. of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks. *Educ.:* Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland. Asst. and Executive Engineer, P.W.D. 1907-14; Under-Secretary to Government, U.P., P.W.D. 1915; Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1916; Secretary to P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee, 1917; Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D. 1918; Asstt. Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, 1920, Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, P. W. D., 1922; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch. *Publications:* Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press). *Address:* C/o. Department of Indiustries of Labour, Simla.

HARTNOLL, SIR HENRY SULIVAN, Kt.; Chief Judge, Court of Lower Burma, since 1906; Barrister, 1898. *Educ.:* Exeter Grammar School; Trinity College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1881; served in Burma as Asstt. Commissioner; Dy. Commissioner, 1890; Commissioner, 1902. *Address:* Chief Court, Rangoon.

HATCH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, C.I.E. (January 1927), I.C.S. Commissioner, Central Division since Novr. 1923. *b.* 26th April 1872. *m.* Jessie, *d.* of Henry Harrison. Educ: St. Paul's School; Balliol College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in 1893; served in Bombay Presidency. Collector of Bombay 1906-1910; Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, 1914-15. Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1918-1922. *Address:* Poona.

HATWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF. *b.* 19 July 1893; *S.* Oct. 1896 to the *Gadi* after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pratap Sahi, K.C.I.E., of Hatwa. *Address:* Hathuwa P. O., District Saran, Behar and Orissa.

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A., Vakil, Lahore High Court *b.* Oct. 1888. *Educ.:* at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910; started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected Jr. Vice-President 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. *Is first non-official President of* Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. *Address:* President, Municipal Council, Ludhiana.

HEADLAM, CAPT. EDWARD JAMES, C.S.I. (1924), C.M.G. [illegible] Director, R. [illegible] 1873. *m.* Nan [illegible] Hobson, Nigeria, *Educ.:* Durham School, H.M.S. Conway. Sub.-Lieut. R.I.M., 1894, Asstt. Marine Transport Officer, Indian Expeditionary Force, N. China, 1900-01, R. R. Humane Soc.'s medal. Hon. Member, American Mly. Order of Dragon; China Medal, Mentioned in Despatches Served gun-running operations, Persian Gulf (medal with clasp); served European war (Despatches four times). Naval Transport Officer 1, Indian Expeditionary Force, East Africa, 914-16, Divisional Naval Transport Officer East Africa; 1916-17; Principal Naval Transport Officer South and East Africa, 1917-19. 1914 Star British and Victory Medals *Publication:* History of Sea Service under the Govt. in India. *Address:* Admiral's House, Bombay.

HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, C.I.E., Tea Planter (retired), Supdt. of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam; Chairman, Ind. Tea Assoc., Cachar and Sylhet. Represented tea-planting community on Imp. Leg. Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under [illegible] Member, Legislative [illegible] Assam, President, [illegible] 1917-19. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

HENDRER, LT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GIFFARD, K.C.B [illegible] 9 9), K.C.M.G (1922); C.B. (1918), D.S.O. (1902); Connaught Rangers; G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern-Command (1928). *b.* 22 August 1867; *m.* 1901 Clara Marion, *d.* of late E. Jones of Velindre, Brecon two s. Entered army 1888; Capt. 1897 Bt. Major 1901; Bt.-Lt. Colonel 1905; Major 1907; B. Col. and A.D.C. to the King 1907 Major-General 1917; Lt. General 1926; served Southern Nigeria. Second in Command of S. N. Regt., West African Frontier Force 1902 (promoted Lt [illegible] Ishan, Ibeku-Oloko, [illegible] Expeditions and col[illegible] Expedition and Aro Expedition, served European War, 1914-18 (*wounded*); Intelligence and Survey Officer. Benin Territories Expedition, 1899; D.A.A. and Q.M.G. Orange River Colony District, 1906-10; Lt.-Col. to command 2nd Batt., North Stafford Regiment at Peshawar, 1912 Temp. Brig Commander, 1st Peshawar Infantry Brigade, 1912; Temp. Brigade Commander, Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade 1913; Commander, 1st Infantry Brigade Quetta, 1914; 54th Infantry Brigade with temp. rank Brig.-General, 1915; Commanded 190th Infantry Brigade 1916; Commanded 8th Div. 1916 to end of war, formed and commanded Southern Div. on Rhine, holding portion of Bridgehead east of Cologne, 1919, Formed and commanded Independent Division, Nov 1919, G.O.C. Rhine Garrison, Cologne 1920 (Commandeur of Legion d'honneur, 1918 K.C.B.); Commanded British Upper Silesian Force, 1921-22 (K.C.M.G.); Commanded 3rd Division and Salisbury Plain Area 1922-26 *Publication:* Bush Warfare, 1906. *Address* Headquarters, Southern Command, Poona.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian His[illegible] s College [illegible] *Educ* [illegible] Ohio [illegible] 1 Heart [illegible] aviour s [illegible] *cations* [illegible] f China [illegible] of the [illegible] (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind. Ant.). The City of Jinji at the end of the 16th Century (Ibid.). Venkatapatiraya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society). The Statues of the Nayaks of Madura in the Pudu Mantapam (Ibid.). Early Relations between [illegible] Portugal (Ibid.) Asoka's [illegible] id.); Historical Carv[illegible] bid.); The Story of [illegible] (Journal of Indian History.); The Palace of Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri (Ibid.); The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara, 1614-1617 (Ibid.); Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly), The Last Defeat of Meherakula (Ibid); Relations between Guptas Kadambas and Vakatakas Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society); The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, B.B.R.A.S.); A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (Ibid.) The Writing of History; Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Madras 1926) The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. I, 154[illegible]-16[illegible]4 (Madras, 1927)

Address : St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR SIR SHAIKH GHULAM HUSSAIN, Kt. (1926), Minister, Govt. of Bombay; *b*. Jan. 1879. *Educ.* : Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind Coll and Govt. Law School, Bombay; Pleader, Member and elected Vice-Presdt., Hyderabad Municipality; Presdt., District Local Board, Hyderabad, and Member, Bombay Legis Council, for past 14 years. Minister of Govt. in charge of Local Self-Government since 1921. *Address* : The Secretariat, Bombay.

HIGNELL, SIDNEY ROBERT, C.S.I. (1922), C I E. *Educ.*: Malvern; Exeter College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1896; Magte. and Collr., 1912. Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India Home Deptt., 1915-19; Officiated as Home Secretary on four occasions during that period, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1920. *Address* : Delhi or Simla.

HINDLEY, SIR CLEMENT, D.M., Kt. (1925), Commandeur Ordre de Leopold, 1926; M A., M Inst. C.E , M. Inst. T., M.I.E. (Ind.) Volunteer Officers Decoration; Chief Commissioner of Railways, India. *b*. 19 Dec. 1874. *m*. Annie, *d*. of the late H. Rait, Esq. *Educ.* : Dulwich College and Trinity College, Cambridge. Engineer, East Indian Railway, 1897-1918, Deputy Agent, E. I Rly., 1918; Agent, E. I. R., 1920-21; Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, 1921-22; Chief Commissioner of Railways, India, 1922. *Address* : Holcombe, Simla.

HOLME, HENRY EDWARD, M.L.A., District and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore *b*. 7 March 1870. *m*. Miss N. Cowie. *Educ* : Clifton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Assistant Magistrate, Under-Secretary to Government, Magte. and Collector and District Judge. *Address* : Cawnpore.

HOOPER, REV. WILLIAM, D.D.; Missionary, C M S.; Translator, Mussoorie, since 1892; *b* 1837. *Educ.* : Cheltenham Preparatory School; Bath Grammar School; Wadham College, Oxford; Hebrew Exhibition; Sanskrit Scholarship; 1st class in Lit. Hum.; B A , 1859; M.A., 1861; D.D., 1887. Went to India, C.M.S., 1861; Canon of Lucknow, 1906-1919; Vicar of Mount Albert, New Zealand, 1889-90. *Publications* : The Hindustani Language, Notes on the Bible and many smaller works in English, Hindi and Urdu. *Address* : Mussoorie, India.

HORSKINS, JULIUS, Lt. Commissioner, Salvation Army Territorial Commander for Bombay Presidency. Has served as an officer for 47 years and seen Service in England, S. Africa, Australia and the British West Indies. *Address* : Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

HOSEASON, WILLIAM SANDFORD, F.R M S, Ordinary Member, Institute of Physics, Harbour Master of Bombay from Feb. 1925. *b* 18 July 1874. *m*. Edith E. Johnson of Liverpool and Karachi. *Educ.* : Schoolship "Conway", Liverpool, Apprentice in sail, 3rd mate and 2nd mate in sail from 1889 to 1895 Thence in steam. Master Mariner, 1899 2nd grade River Surveyor, River Hughli, Bombay Pilot Service, 1901; Master Pilot and Dockmaster, P. & V., and Alexandra Docks during the war and after. *Address* : Evelyn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

HOTSON, JOHN ERNEST BUTTERY, M.A (Oxon.), C.S.I. (1926), O.B.E. (1918), V D (1923); Member of Council, Bombay (Ap 1926). *b*. 17 March 1877. *m*. to Mildred Alice, *d*. of late A. B. Steward, I.C.S. *Educ* Edinburgh Academy and Magdalen Coll Oxford. Indian Civil Service, Bombay, from 1900; War service in Baluchistan and Persia, 1915-1920; Rank of Lieut.-Colonel. *Publications* : Editor of the Philatelic Journal of India from 1923. *Address* : Drummore, Malabar Hill, Bombay; or c/o Grindlay & Co, Ltd., P. O. Box 93, Bombay.

HOWARD, ALBERT, C.I.E., M.A., A.R.C.S., F.L.S.; Director of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India. *b*. 1873. *Educ.* : Royal College of Science, London; St. John's College, Cambridge. First Class Hons. Nat Science Tripos, 1898; B.A., 1899; M A, 1902; Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer, Impl. Dept. of Agriculture for West Indies, 1899-1902; Botanist to South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, 1903-1905; Imperial Economic Botanist to the Government of India, 1905-1924. *Publications* : *Crop-Production in India* and numerous papers on botanical and agricultural subjects. *Address*. Indore, Central India.

HOWELLS, GEORGE, B.A. (Lond.); M.A, (Camb.); B. Litt. (Oxon); B.D. (St. Andrews), Ph.D. (Tubingen); Principal of Serampore College, Bengal, since 1906. *b*. May 1871. *Educ.* : Gelligaer Grammar School; Regent's Park and University Colleges, London, Mansfield and Jesus Colleges, Oxford, Christ's College, Cambridge; Univ. of Tubingen. Appointed by Baptist Missionary Society for Educational work in India, 1895 located at Cuttack, Orissa, engaged in High School and theological teaching, and general literary and Biblical translation work, 1895-1904; originated movement for reorganisation of Serampore College. Angus Lecturer, 1909 published under the title "The Soul of India," and Fellow of University of Calcutta, since 1913 and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, 1926. *Address* : Serampore College, Serampore, Bengal.

HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, Kt. Partner, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay. *b*. 25 Nov. 1872. *Educ.* : Christ's Hospital. Joined P. & O. S. N. Co., London, 1889, and came to their Bombay office 1894, subsequently stationed at Japan, China and Australia, returning to Bombay 1915. Joined Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Oct. 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923-24; President 1924-25, 1927-28. Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-26, 1927 28 *Address*: Mont Blanc, Dadysett Hill, Bombay

HUFFAM, WILLIAM TYERS CHRISTOPHER O.B.E., M.C., J.P., A.M. Inst. Mech, Engineer, Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners. *b* 1880. *Educ* : St. Olave's (York). Pupilship with Greenwood and Batley, Ltd., (Leeds), with Canadian Pacific Railway, 1904-1906 with Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., Calcutta and [illegible] ...ed with 1st. Bn, [illegible] -1916; Commanded [illegible]; D.A.Q.M.G., XIVth Army Corps. France (1916); Ditto 46th

(North Midland) Division, France, 1917; A Q M.G., XVth Army Corps, France, 1918; A A & Q. M. G. Tanks Corps, Army of Occupation, 1919; Deputy Chief Controller, Government of India Surplus Stores, 1920-1922 *Address:* Byculla Club, Bombay.

UGHES, MAJOR JOHN EDWARD, Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Ltd. *b.* 22nd Nov. 1871, *m.* Evelyn Daisy Brodrick (July 1904). *Educ:* United Service College, Westward Ho; Served 3rd Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1890; entered Sandhurst, 1891; commissioned 3rd Septr. 1892; served with Northamptonshire Regiment, 1892; joined 2nd Madras Lancers, 1893, retired from 2nd Madras Lancers 1911; apptd. Secretary, W. I. Turf Club, 1911; served in the war 1914 to 1918 in the Remount Department in India and Mesopotamia; mentioned in despatches. *Address:* Western India Turf Club, Ltd., Poona and Bombay.

ULL, REV. ERNEST R., S.J., Archivist and Secretary to the R. C. Archbishop of Bombay. *b* 9th September 1863. *Educ:* Society of Jesus, English Province. Came to India 1902 and since then engaged in literary work in Bombay. Editor of *The Examiner* from 1902 to 1924. *Publications:* A series of Examiner Reprints, on theological, historical and controversial subjects. At present engaged in writing a "History of the Bombay Mission with a special study of the Padroado Question" of which the 1st volume has been published. *Address: The Examiner* Press, Medows Street, Bombay.

UMPHRYS, LIEUT.- COLONEL SIR FRANCIS HENRY, K.B.E. (1924), C.I.E. (1920), Sardar-i Ali of Afghanistan, 1924. H.B. M'S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of H. M. The King of Afghanistan Jan. 1922. *b.* April 24, 1879, *e.* s. of late Rev Walter Humphrys, M. A. of Elmsleigh, Lywardreath, Cornwall, *m.* Gertrude Mary Deane, *d.* of Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., *Educ.:* Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined 2nd Worcesters, 1900; South African War; Joined 25th Punjabis, 1902. Entered Political Dept., Government of India, 1903; Dy Commr., Bannu and Kohat; Pol. Agent, Tochi; Malakand, Khyber; Joined Royal Flying Corps in Europe, March 1918; Dy. Foreign Secretary, Govt. of India, 1921. *Address:* British Legation, Kabul, *via* Peshawar

IUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, K.C.I.E. (1922) C S.I., (1911) NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, Assistant Minister to H. H. Nizam, since 1914, and Ch. Sec. to Nizam's Govt. since 1896. *Educ.:* Christian College, Presidency College, Madras Univ; B. L. 1889; M A., 1890; Dy. Coll. and M., Madras Presidency, 1890-92; Asst. Priv. Sec. to H. H. Nizam, 1893; F.S.A., 1912; F.R.A.S., 1914.

IYDARI, A., B A., NAWAB HYDAR NAWAB JUNG BAHADUR, Finance Minister, Hyderabad *b.* 8 Nov. 1869. *m.* Amena Najmuddin Tyabji (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal). *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Indian Finance Dept., 1888; Asstt. Acctt. General, U. P., 1890; Dy. Acctt. General, Bombay, 1897; Dy. Acctt. General, Madras, 1900; Examiner, Govt. Press Accounts, 1901; Comptroller India [illegible] 1903 C.P 1904 [illegible] as Acctt General, Hy [illegible] State 1905; Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government [illegible] Education, e [illegible] Commerce a [illegible] General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad Executive Council, 1921, Official Director, Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd. 1922, Official Director, Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd. 1922; Official Director, N. G S Railway Co., Ltd., and Mining Boards, 1925 Chairman, Inter University Board, 1925 First President, Hyderabad Educational Conference in 1915. President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference Calcutta (1917); delivered Punjab University Convocation Address 1925. Fellow of the Bombay Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Usmania Universities and ex-Fellow, Madras University. Conceived and organised Osmania University, Hyderabad: organised State Archæological Department., especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings. also Urdu type. *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDERABAD, LIEUT-GENERAL, HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS ASAF JAH MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL MAMALIK NAZAM-UL-MULK NAZIM UD DAULA NAWAB MIR SIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR FATEH JANG OF, G.C.S.I. (1911) G.B.E. (1916); son of the late Lieut.-Genl Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C B G C S.I., Nizam of Hyderabad; *b.* 1886 *ed* privately; Acc 1911; Lieut.-General in the Army; Hon. Col. of 20th Decan Horse *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

IDAR, MAHARAJA OF, since July 1911, MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJA; SIR SHRI DOLAT SINGHJI, K.C S I. *m.* Maharanjji Shri Poongalianiji. *Heir: s.* Maharaja Kumar Himmatsinghji. *Address:* Himmatnagar (Mahikantha Agency).

IMAM, SYED HASAN, Barrister. *b.* 31 August 1871. *Educ.:* Patna and in England. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1892. Practised at Patna and Calcutta until 1911. Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, 1912-16. Resumed practice at Patna; President, Special Session, Indian National Congress, September, 1918, President, All-India Home Rule League, Delegate to London Conference on Turkish Peace Treaty, 1921. India's representative to the League of Nations, 1923. *Address* Hasan Munzil, Patna.

INDORE, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR, G.C I E *b.* 26th November 1890. *Educ.:* Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmere; Imperial Cadet Corps. Visited Europe, 1910; attended Coronation, 1911; again visited Europe, 1913 and 1921: abdicated 27th February 1926 Heir: Prince Yeshwantrao Holkar, *b.* 1908 *Address:* Indore, Central India.

INDORE, MAHARAJA OF, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, (minor) *b.* 6th September 1908; *m.* a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. Received his education in England from 1920-1922 and has again proceeded to Oxford for higher education *Address* Indore, India.

IRWIN, 1st Baron of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, (created 1925). The Right Hon. EDWARD FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD, G M S.I, G.M.I E Viceroy and Governor-General. *b* 16 April 1881; *o. surv.* son and heir of 2nd Viscount Halifax; *m.* 1909, Lady Dorothy Evelyn Augusta Onslow, *y. d.* of 4th Earl of Onslow; three *s.* one *d. Educ.*: Eton; Christ Church, and All Souls, Oxford (M. A., Fellow). Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1921-22; President of Board of Education, Oct. 1922, Jan. 1924; Minister of Agriculture, Oct. 1924 Nov. 25; M. P (U.), Ripon Division, West Riding, Yorks, since Jan 1910; Colonel, [illegible] *Publications*: John F[illegible] Church series; The [illegible] Sir George Lloyd). [illegible]

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, J.P., Yarn Merchant; *b.* 1872. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School. For many years connected with Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., was elected to Municipal Corporation by the Justices and later by Indian Chamber of Commerce which he represents on the Port Trust; Member, Managing Committee of the Society of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay and is on the directorate of several well-known companies including the Port Canning and [illegible] [illegible]pany, the Sassoon [illegible] Company, Ltd. the [illegible] Mill Co., Ltd., and the Union Mills; trustee of Sir Hurkinsondas Narottam General Hospital; and Treasurer for Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children; President of the Managing Council, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas General Hospital, Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and Member of the Board of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute Vice-President, Managing Committee of the Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay; Director, Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd, and Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd.; Member, Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association; Member, Managing Committee of the Helpless Beggars and Vice-President of his own community. Sheriff of Bombay, 1924. *Address*: Garden View, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ISRAR, HASAN KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, DABIRUL MULK, SIR MAULVI MOHAMMAD, Kt, C.I E., Amirul-Umara, Home Member and President Judicial Council, Bh[illegible] 1865. *m* with Lac[illegible] Malak Mohammad [illegible] of Shahjahanpur, 1886. *Educ*. Shahjahanpur and Bareilly. *Address*: Shishmahal, Bhopal, C I

IYENGAR, S. SRINIVASA. *b.* 11 September 1874. *Educ.*: Madura and Presidency College, Madras. Vakil (1898), Member of Madras Senate, 1912-16; President, Vakils' Association of Madras; President, Madras Social Reform Association; Member of All-India Congress Com; Advocate-General, Madras. *Publication*: a book on law reform (1909). *Address*: Mylapore, Madras.

IZAT NISHAN, KHUDA BAKHASH KHAN TIWANA, Nawab, Malik; Dist Judge, Dera Ghazi Khan. *b.* 1866. *Educ.*: Government High School, Shahpore private training through Col. Co byn, Deputy Co Appointed an Hon. Magistrate, 1881; Extra Asst. Commsr., 1894; British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06. *Address*: Khwajabad, District Shahpore, Punjab.

JACKSON, RT. HON. SIR FRANCIS STANLEY, P.C. G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal (1927) *b.* 21 November, 1870; *y. s.* of 1st Lord Allerton *m.* 1902. Julia Henrietta, *e. d.* of late H B Harrison-Broadley, M.P. Welton House, Brough. *Educ.*: Harrow, Trinity Coll., Cambridge Financial Secretary to War Office, 1922-23; Harrow Eleven, Cambridge Eleven (Captain, 1892-93), Yorkshire Eleven, has repeatedly played for Gentlemen v Players, and All England Teams; served in South Africa, 1900-2; Captain, 3rd Royal Lancaster Regiment; D. L. West Riding, Works, late Lt.-Col. Commanding 27th W Yorks; late Lt. Col. Commanding 227 the W. Yorks: Chairman of the Unionist Party since March 1923; M P. Howdenshire Division of Yorkshire since 1915. *Address*: Governer's Camp, Bengal.

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLOMFIELD M.A., (Oxon), I.C S, Puisne Judge, Madras High Court. *b.* 26th Jan. 1875. *m* to Mrs Jackson. *Educ*: Mareborough College, Merton College, Indian Civil Service. *Address* High Court, Madras.

JACKSON, SIR JOHN ERNEST, Kt. (1924), C.I.E., A.C.A., J.P., Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, since 1925. *b.* 26 November 1876 *Educ*: Marborough College. Assistant Auditor, E. Indian Ry.; 1900, Chief Auditor Calcutta Port Trust, 1907; Chief Auditor, B. B. & C. I. Rly., 1911. *Address* "Bombarci," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI-RAO, M A. LL.B., M.L.C. *b.* May 1867 *m.* to a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District. *Educ.*: Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1900 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Minister of Education, 1924-26; Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Legislative Council *Address*: Kolhapur and Girgaum (Bombay)

JAFFER, HON. KHAN BAHADUR SIR EBRAHIM HAROON, Member of the Council of State. *b* Dec. 27, 1881. *Educ.*: Deccan College Poona; Landlord and Proprietor of Messrs Jaffer Jussuff & Co.; President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Poona; Hon. Secy., Islamia School, Managing Trustee of Jame-Musjid and trustee and member of other institutions and funds. Organised Bombay Presidency Muslim League, 1908; General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference; President, All-India Muslim Confce, Lucknow, 1919, at which All-India Central Khilafat Committee established; Member, Cantonment Reforms Committee; Member Bombay Legislative Council, 1916 19; [illegible] Mussalmans [illegible] incil, 1919-20, [illegible] -India Muslim Educational Conference, 1920; President, Third [illegible] All-India Cantonment Confe- 1922 Member of the Court, and

tive Council Muslim University, Aligarh; re-elected to the Council of State, 1926. Created a Knight in July 1926. *Address:* East Street, Poona.

AGATNARAYAN, PANDIT, Pleader, Chief Court of Oudh. *b.* Dec. 1864. *m.* Srimati [illegible]

[illegible]

Government and Public Health. *Address:* Golagani, Lucknow.

AMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. *b.* 1891. *m.* Eleanor May Thacksah (1919). *Educ.:* Leeds and London University. Lecturer at Leeds University. Army 1914-15, discharged on account of illness. Belgian Red Cross, [illegible] 1916 [illegible] and [illegible] Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Calcutta, 1920, Member Bengal Legis. Council, 1924-26; Re-elected 1926; President, Calcutta Rotary Club 1925-6; visited Persia re welfare of British employers in A. P. O. C., 1924; visited British East Indies, 1927 in establishment of Y. M. C. A., *Publications:* Brochures on Kenya League of Nations, Many articles on social reform. *Address:* 5, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta.

AMES, MAJOR-GENERAL Sir WILLIAM BERNARD; Kt 1925, C B. (1918); C.I.E., (1912); M.V.O. (1911). *b.* 8 Feb. 1865. *m.* Elizabeth Minto, *e. d.* of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam, two *s.* *Educ.:* U. S. College and Sandhurst, 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment 1888, 2nd Lancers, Intelligence Branch War Office 1900-01; South African War 1902, various staff appointments in India; A. Q. M. G. Coronation Durbar, 1911; A. Q. M. G. Corps, France, 1914-15; Brig.-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16, (Despatches) Brevet Colonel, Temp. Q.M.G. India, 1916-17; Major-General, Administration, Southern Command, 1917-19, Commanding Bombay District, 1919-22; Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26. Founder and thrice President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India 1923. *Address:* Remount Depot, Saharanpur U. P.

AMIAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, C I E., DIWAN BAHADUR, *b.* 1861, *m.* 1891. *Educ.* Bhown, Kohat, and Gujrat, Ent. Govt. Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F. F., 1880; accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886; special duty, boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897; Asst. to the Supdt. of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-07; services acknowledged by Govt. of India; on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910; Asst. to Supdt. of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11; Ex Asst. Commsr., 1902: Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1912; Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan 1920-22; President, Hindu Panchayat and [illegible] D[illegible] Fund Committee [illegible] Prov Council Boy Scouts Member, Provincial Ex Committee, Red Cross Society, Grammar School Committee. *Publication:* Quetta Municipal Manual; History of Freemasonry in Quetta; Reports on the settlement of Duki and Barkhan, Notes on (1) Domiciled Hindus, (2) Hindus of Kandahar and Ghazni, (3) Purabi menial castes and sweepers, (4) Afghan Pawindhas (5) Achakzai Pathans, (6) Shinwar, (7) Shorarud Valley and (8) Revenue rates and economic conditions, (9) Administration of justice in rural areas of Baluchistan. *Address:* Quetta.

JANAK SINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR B.A., C.I.E.; Army and Revenue Minister Jammu and Kashmir Government. *b.* 1877. *Educ.* Government College, Lahore. Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities both in Civil and Military Deptts. In the Civil Branch as Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar Dist. Magte. and Sessions Judge and finally as Revenue Minister. In the Military Branch as Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master General, Brigade Major, O. C. the 2/2 Kashmir Rifles and 3rd Kashmir Rifles. Got Afghan War Medal 1919; Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army Minister. *Address:* Jammu.

JAORA STATE, MAJOR H. H. FAKHAR-UD-DAULA NAWAB SIR MUHAMMED IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, K.C.I.E. *b.* 1883. H. H. served in European War. *Address:* Jaora State, Central India.

JATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO, B.A., LL.B. Pleader and Member, Legislative Assembly. *b.* 24 April 1880. *m.* to Annapurnabai Jatkar. *Educ.:* at Basim A. V. School, Amraoti High School, Fergusson College, Poona, and Govt Law School, Bombay. Joined Yeotmal Bar in 1906; a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association Yeotmal, since its inception in 1915; non-official elected Chairman, Yeotmal Municipality, since 1919. *Address:* Yeotmal (Berar).

JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.B. Bar-at-Law, Member Legislative Assembly. *Educ.:* at Bombay University. Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay worked there four years; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency; and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. *Publication:*—Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address.* 391, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PANTULU, B.A., B.L. *b.* Aug. 1861. *Educ.:* at Rajahmundry and Madras. Served in Rev. Deptt. in Madras Presidency and retd. as 1st Grade Depy Collr., 1917; acted as Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for three years. Member, Legislative Assembly. *Publications:* A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature, history and archaeology. *Address:* Muktisvaram Tottamudi P. O. Godavari Dist.

JILLANI DR. HAJ SYED ABDUL K[illegible] [illegible] and

retired Medical Officer and Superintendent of District Jail. *b.* July 1867; *m. d.* of Subadar Major Yacoob Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur. *Educ.* at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonment Committee for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was Vice-President; and Hon. Magte. for Madras for seven years. *Address:* Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras.

JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914); C.S.I. (1924); General Staff, Army Headquarters, *b.* 15 Dec. 1878. *m.* Cicely Charlotte Cowdell. *Educ.:* at Blundells, Tiverton and Plymouth College. *Address:* Simla.

JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJEE, 1st Baronet; nephew and adopted son of late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, C.S.I. *b.* 8th June 1853. *m.* 1876, Dhunbai, *d.* of the late Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia; one *s*, 2 *d.* *Educ.:* Proprietary School; Elphinstone College and University of Bombay. Banker, millowner and landed proprietor; J.P. Created knight 1895, created Baronet; 1908, well-known for his philanthropy. Delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court; and Trustee and member of the Parsee Panchayet. Appointed Sheriff of Bombay in 1919; has assumed the name of Cowasjee Jehangir. *Address:* Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Junior), M.A.(Cambridge), K.C.I.E. (1927) C.I.E. (1920); O.B.E. (1918): Member of the Bombay Executive Council 1923, *b.* Feb. 1879; *m.* to Hirabai, d. of H. A. Hormasji of Lowji Castle. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation since 1904; Chairman of its Standing Committeee, 1914-15; Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20.; Temporary Member of the Executive Council, Bombay (Dec. 1921). *Address:* Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, 5th Baronet, K.C.S.I., Vice-Presdt., Legis. Assembly. *b.* 6th March 1878; *s.* father Sir Jamsetjee, 1908, and assumed the name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in lieu of Rustomjee; Head of the Zoroastrian Community in Bombay; Pres. of the Sir Jamsetjee Charity Funds, and Member of Municipal Corporation. *m.* 1906, Serenebai Jalbhoy Ardesar Sett. *Address:* Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

JEVONS, HERBERT STANLEY, M.A., B.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S., F.S.S.; Prof. of Economics in Univ. of Rangoon since 1923. *b.* 8 October 1875. *Educ.:* Giggleswick Gram. Sch. University Coll., London; Trin. Coll., Cambridge; Geol. Inst., Heidelberg; Univ. Demonstrator in Petrology, Cambridge, 1900-01; Lecturer in Minerology and Geology, and Asst. to Prof. Sir T. W. Edgeworth David, F. R. S., in University of Sydney, N. S. W., 1902-04; Lectr. and later Fulton Prof. of Econ. and Pol. Science in Univ. Coll. of S. Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, 1905-11; engaged in garden city and housing reform propaganda, 1911-14. Professor of Economics in the University of Allahabad, 1914-23 Has undertaken researches in rural [illegible] on [illegible] in Economic Phenomena and Indian Currency and Finance, 1915-1921. Until recently was editor of the Indian Journal of Economics, and Hon. Treas. Indian Economic Association, *Publications:* Essays on Economics: The Sun's Heat and Trade Activity; The British Coal Trade; Consolidation of Agricultural Holdings in the U.P.; Economics of Tenancy Law and Estate Management, Money, Banking and Exchange in India; The Future of Exchange, and numerous books, papers and articles on Petrology, Minerology, Economics, Politics, Housing Reform, etc. *Address:* University College, Rangoon.

JEYPORE, MAHARAJA OF, Lieutenant Sri Sri Sri Maharaja Ramchandra Deo Maharaja of Jeypore Samasthanam, *s.* of late Maharaja Sir Sri Vikrama Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., and late Sri Sri Sri Lady Seethapatta Maharani Circar *b.* 31st Dec. 1893. *Educ:* privately under Dr. J. Marsh, M.A., LL.D., Newton, Esq M.A., and E. Winckler, Esq., B.A. *m.* 1913 Sri Sri Sri Lakshmi Patta Maharani Circar, *d.* of the late Maharajah Sir Sri Bhagavat Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Balrampur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. First Landed Zamindar in the Madras Presidency, owning about 14,000 square miles *Address:* Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam Agency, Madras Presidency, India.

JHALA, RAJ RANA SHRI MANSINHJI SURATSINHJI, C.I.E. (1918); Dewan, Dhrangadhra State and some time Member, State Cabinet at Jaipur, Rajputana. *Educ.:* Dhrangadhra and Rajkot. Was first Guardian to H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra when he was Heir-Apparent and accompanied him to England; was afterwards for a few years in Government service and left it as Dy. Superintendent of Police to join service in his parental State, where he was for a year Personal Assistant to H. H. Maharaja Saheb and then his Dewan. Member of the State Council, Jaipur, from Dec. 1922 to March 1923. *Address:* Lal Bungalow, Dhrangadhra

JHALAWAR, H. H. MAHARAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR OF; K.C.S.I., *b.* 1874; *s.* 1899. *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer Has greatly extended education throughout the State and established several libraries Made a "Round the World Tour" in 1925 *Via* Ponama Canal. Has travelled over a great part of Europe and has a taste for Music, Science and Literature. Was a Research Student at New Oxford College, Oxford, and is a fellow of the Chemical Society and Vice-President of the India Society; Member, Royal Institution of Great Britain, Royal Astronomical Society, Royal Botanical Society, Royal Aeronautical Society, Royal Asiatic Society, Royal Society of Arts, League of Nations Union and Zoological Society, London, and a Member of the American Chemical Society. *Publication:* Travel Pictures and Rabies and its Treatment. *Address:* Jhalrapatan, Rajputana.

JIND, H. H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I *b.* 1879. *s.* 1887. *Address:* Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

INNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar.-at-Law, and Member, Leg. Assembly, b. 25th Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit. Educ. at Karachi and in England. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Pte. Secretary to Dadabhoy Naoroji, 1906; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910, President, Muslim League (special session) 1920. Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ODHPUR, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR Saramad Rajhai-Hindhustan Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umed Singhiji Sahib Bahadur of, K.C.V.O. (1922); K.C.S.I. (1925). b. 8 July, 1903, m. H. H. Maharaniji Sri Vadan Kanwarji Sahiba of Umednagar. Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer. Ascended the Gaddi, 1918; invested with full ruling powers 1923. Address: Jodhpur, Rajputana.

OGLEKAR, RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN, I.S.O., B.A., Chief Land Officer, Tata Co., Coll. Baroda State, from Decr. 1916 to June 30, 1920. Depy. Coll. First grade and Native Asst. to Commsr., C.D., 1901-16; some time Adv. to Chief of Ichalkaranji; b Satara, 8th Dec. 1858. Educ.: Deccan Coll., Poona. Held non-gazetted appointments in Nasik, Satara, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur Dists., 1883-1899; Depy. Coll., 1899. Publications: Land Revenue Code annotated up to 1st Octr. 1920; Watan Act annotated up to 1st Sept. 1920; Alienation Manual; Inspection of Revenue offices; Court fees in Revenue and Magisterial offices. Address: 203, Kala Haud, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.

OHN, SIR EDWIN, KT. (1922), C.B.E., 1921; Kt of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (Civil Order) 1901. Grand Commander, St. Sylvester the Great (1920); Inspector-General of Factories, Gwalior, C. I., b. 3 August 1856, m 1879, Mary Sykes, Southport Lancs; one d. Educ: Stonyhurst. Address: Gwalior, C.I.

JOHNSTON, Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan; b. 2 Nov. 1872. m. 1905 Gertrude Helen, d. of the late Lt.-Col. J. Young, one s. Educ.: Kelvinside Acad., Glasgow; Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1894). Joined the Punjab Commission as Asst. Commsr., 1896; went to N.-W. Fron., 1899; and was employed there till end of 1911, Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1911-15, Ministry of Munitions, England, 1915-17 Address: The Residency, Quetta.

JOSHI, SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH, KT., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., b. 1861. Educ.: Deccan Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr.'s Court in Berar from 1884-1920. Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25 Address: Nagpur, C. P.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., Member of the Servants of India Soc. b. June 1879. Educ.: Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., since 1917 Sec., W India Nat. [illegible] since 1919 Was sent to [illegible] by Govt of India as [illegible] of the [illegible] Press [illegible] 1917 and [illegible] to Washington and [illegible] 192[illegible] and 1922 and in 1925 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confce. Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919), Was awarded, but declined C.I.E. in 1921, Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn. since 1919, up to end of March 1923 Nominated by Govt., a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924 and in 1927 to represent labour interests. Address: Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

JUNAGADH, H. H. SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI, K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of b. 2nd Aug. 1900. m. Her Highness Senior Begum Saheba Munuvvarjahan of Bhopal Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Address: Junagadh.

JUGMOHANDAS VARJIVANDAS, SIR, Kt., Merchant and Landlord; b. 1869. Educ Fort High Sch., Bombay. Mem., Bombay Corpn., 1900-06; trustee of several charitable institutions. Address: Bombay.

JUKES, JOHN EDWIN CLAPHAM, C.I.E. (1921) Finance Dept., Govt. of India. b. 12 Nov 1878. Educ.: [illegible] Coll Cambridge. F[illegible] 1899 Chancellor's [illegible] m Marguerite J[illegible] ames Searle of Reigate. Address: Chislehurst, Simla.

KAJIJI, ABDEALI MAHOMEDALI, B.A. LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law; late Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. 12 February 1871. Educ.: St. Mary's Institution Byculla; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, Downing Coll., Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn. Ord Fellow, Syndic and Dean in Law of Bombay Univ.; President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay and Islam Club and Vice-President, Islam Gymkhana. Address: Dilkhoosh, Grant Road Bombay.

KALE, VAMAN GOVIND. Professor, Fergusson College. b. 1876. Educ.: New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona Joined the Deccan Education Socy. of Poona, as a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll., Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923 25 Secretary, D. E. Society, Poona, from 1925 Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works "Indian [illegible] Problems "Indian [illegible] Economics," "[illegible] India" "Gokhal[illegible] "India's War Finance," Currency Reform in India "Constitutional Reforms in India," etc Address: Fergusson Coll., Poona and "Durgadhivasa", Poona, (D. G.).

KAMAT, BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A., Merchant. b. 21 March, 1871. Educ.: Deccan Coll m. Miss Yamunabai R. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Council [illegible] 19 3-15 1916-20, Member Legislative Assembly [illegible] 23 [illegible] Kenya Deputation to [illegible] 1923 Member of.

du a ona b d Has ak n part n work f social and agricultural reform, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. *Address*: Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, or Dalholkar Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ANDATHIL, MOST REV. MAR. AUGUSTINE, D D Archbishop Metropolitan of Ernakulam Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar [illegible] since 1911; *b.* [illegible] 25 Aug. 1874. [illegible] Kandy, Ceylon. Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time; Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. *s.* Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Decr. 1919; Installed on 18 Decr., 1919. was made Archbishop Metropolitan 21st Dec 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924. *Address*: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

ANHAIYA LAL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, [illegible] the U. P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as Munsiff, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907; appointed Asst. Sessions Judge with the powers of Additional District Judge in Feb. 1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge in 1910 and again in 1911; appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1928. *Publications*: Elementary History of India; Dharma Shiksha or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular; and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff. *Address*: No 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

ANIKA, THE RAJA OF, HON. RAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO BAHADUR, O.B.E., OF KANIKA; M.L.C. *b.* 24 March 1881. *m.* *d* of Feudatory Chief of Nayagarh, 1899. *Educ.*: Ravenshaw Coll. Sch.; Coll., Cuttack. Received management of Killah Kanika from Court of Wards, 1902; Mem. of the Bengal Leg Council, 1909-12, Mem. of Bihar and Orissa Leg. Council, 1912-16; Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Mem., Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1921-26; Pres, Orissa Landholders' Assn.; Vice-Predt Bengal Landholders' Association; Vice-President, Bihar Landholders' Association; Mem. of Bengal Fishery Board; Mem. Roy. Asiatic Soc. Member, Governing Body, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; Fellow, Patna University. *Address*: Cuttack or Rajkanika, Orissa.

ANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., Principal and Professor of Physics, Fergusson College, Poona. *b*, 22 Aug. 1876, *Educ*: New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Working as Life Member in the D. E. Society's institution since 1903; was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905; in charge of Fergusson College Hostels 1906-14, in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21, in charge of Fergusson College since 1921 has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 12 years and on the School Leaving Examination Board for the last 4 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board represented western part of Poona on the [illegible] and worked on the [illegible] Education Com [illegible], Fergusson College Poona.

KAPURTHALA, COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKHUL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN MAHA RAJA JAGATJIT SINGH [illegible] Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. [illegible] Cr. G.B.E. (1927) on [illegible] Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs). One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual Tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government; received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; twice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 and 1927, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 with great eclat. *b.* 24 Nov. 1872; son of His Highness the Late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala. *Address*: Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.

KARANDIKAR, RAGHUNATH PANDURANG, High Court Pleader, Bombay, Professor, Law College, Poona, and Member, Council of State *b.* 21 Aug. 1857 in Khadilkar family, adopted into Karandikars 1865. *m.* Sakhutai, *d* of Rao Saheb Gogte of Pandharpur (1872). *Educ.*: at Satara and Poona. Sub-Judge (1884); Member, Bhor Forest Committee (1885); visited England 1908, Member elected Bombay Legislative Council 1911, attended His Imperial Majesty's Coronation at Delhi 1912; member of all Congresses and Committees 1886-1918; second visit to England 1918; opened first Indian Conference at Ilkaly, Yorkshire, 1919; attended Ahmedabad Congress, 1922; President, Satara Dist. Swaraj Party. *Publications* Note on Land Revenue Code and Note on Agricultural Associations in 1905. *Address*: Satara City.

KARAULI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHANWAR PAL, DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E, *b* 24 July 1864. *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Ajmer *s.* 1886. *Address*: Karauli, Rajputana.

KASIMBAZAAR, MAHARAJA SIR MANINDRA-CHANDRA NANDY OF, K.C.I.E., Vice-President, Bengal Landholders' Association and British Indian Association. *Educ.*: Hindu School, Was Member, Council of State. Belong

o Mode.afe S.hool of Po......, t kes a k en interest in and is a patron of education, industries, agriculture, literature and politics. *Publications*: Upasana B. S. Panjika, The Indian Medical Plant, A History of Indian Philosophy, Great Baisnava Granthas, Part 10 of Sreemat Bhagbat, Fundamental unity of India, History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activity. *Address*: Kasimbazaar, Bengal.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, SHETH, Mill-owner: *b.* 22 Dec. 1894. *m.* Srimati Sardaben, *d.* of Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad. *Educ.*: at Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee 1918-19; elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26, elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923–26), *Address*: Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT. (1927) M.L.C., J.P., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., *b.* 20 Jan. 1884. *Educ.*: at Bolton, Lancashire, Came to India to represent firm 1907; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and 1922; Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse; Vice-President Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926, and Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925 and 1926; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. *Address*: Wilderness, Cottage Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, B.A., LL.B. *b* 1892. *Educ.* Jubbulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920. Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc, Central Provinces. *Address*: Imlipora, Khandwa.

KEALY, EDWARD HERBERT, C.I.E. (1926). I C S., A G G., Western India *b.* 1873, *m.* 1905 Tmepe, *d.* of Sir Charles Bayley, G.C.I.E., K C S.I., *Educ* Felsted and University College, Oxford. Entered I C S., 1897, Bengal, 1897-1902. Joined Political Dept. Govt. of India, March 1902. Served in Rajputana, Central India, Ajmer-Merwara, N.W. F. P. F.A.A.G.G. Central India, 1904-05; Assist. Sec., Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1905; Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, 1910-13; Secretary N.W.F.P., 1915 20; Offg. Resident, Gwalior, 1922, Resident, Baroda, June 1923, March 1927; offg A.G G., Central India, March-October 1927; A.G.G., Western India, October 1927. *Publications*: Revised Aitchinson's Treaties (1909) and Census Reports on Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara (1913). *Address*: The Residency, Rajkot.

KEANE, MICHAEL, C.I.E. (1921); Commissioner of Jhansi, U. P. *b.* 1874, *m.* Joyce Lovett-Thomas, *Educ.*: School Clongowes Wood, and Univ. Coll., Dublin Entered I.C.S., 1898. Has been Under-Secy to Govt. on deputation under the Govt. of India for [illegible] work in the Tonk and Sirohi State n Rajpu na D t c Office. n Agra and Cawnpore, Judicial Sec. to Govt., Chief Secy. to Govt. and President, U. P. Legislative Council 1921-25. *Address*: Lucknow

KEELING, SIR HUGH TROWBRIDGE, KT. (1923), C.S.I., 1915, A.M.I.C.E., Ch. Eng., and Sec to Ch. Commr., Delhi, since 1912; Mem of Delhi Imp. Commn., 1913; Mem., Institute Engineers. (Ind.) *b.* 14 April 1865. *Educ* Marlbrough and Cooper's Hill; *m.* Edith *d.* of Col. T. O. Underwood, late 4th Punjab Cavalry. Asst. Eng., Madras P. W. D. 1887; Exec. Eng., 1898. Superintending Eng., 1910. *Address*: P. W. D., Delhi.

KEEN, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM JOHN, C I E, (1916), C.B.E. (1920), Pol. Dept., Government of India. Officiating Chief Commissioner N.W.F.P. (1926). *b.* 24 March, 1873; *m.* 1899 Marion Beatrice, *d.* of Col. A. McL. Mills, 37th Dogras; two *s.* two *d* *Educ.*. Haileybury College, R. M. C., Sandhurst. Gaz. to R. Welsh Fus, 1892; Trans. to I A 37th Dogras, 1894; served Chitral Re. Exp, 1895; Joined Punjab Commn., 1898; Pol. Dept., Govt. of India, 1901; serving in N W Fron. Prov.; served Kabul Khel Exp., 1902 Mohmand Exp., 1908; Great War, 1914 18, Afghan War, 1919 *Address*: Revenue Commissioner, Peshawar, N. W. F. P.

KEILY, HENRY GERALD, V.D., J.P., Hon Col., G. I. P. Ry. Regiment, A. F. I.; Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry *b.* February 3, 1874. *Educ*: Stonyhurst College Lancashire. Apptd. Assistant Loco. Supdt Indian Midland Rly., Feb. 1896, transferred on amalgamation to the G I. P. Ry. in 1901 Appointed to act as Chief Transportation Supdt. from 22nd March 1927.

KEITH, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHN, KT. (1925), C.I.E., 1917, I.C.S., M.A., Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Governor of Burma and Finance Member of the Burm[illegible] ...ary 1923 *b.* 13 [illegible] *d.* of Sir Harv[illegible] ...t.-Govr of Burma (1910-15); one *s.* two *d.* *Educ* Edinburgh H. Sch. and Univ.; Christ Church Oxford. Ent., I.C.S., 1895 (first in final Exam. 1906), Sec. to Fin. Commr., 1899-1903, Sett. Offr. 1907-10; Secy. to Govt. of Burma 1911, Rev. Secy., 1912-19 and Mem. of Council of Lt.-Governor; Commr., Magwe Divn., 1919-21; Member, Indian Leg. Assembly Delhi Sessions, 1921 & 1922; Offg. Development Commissioner, Burma, 1923, Financial Commissioner, 1923, and Vice-President of the Legislative Council of the Lieut Governor of Burma; Acting Governor of Burma, May to July 1925. *Address*: Prome House, Rangoon. Midhurst, Maymyo.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL B (1894); M.L.A., Editor, *Kesari*, Poona *b* 24 Aug. 1872. *m.* Durgabai, *d.* of Moropant Pendse, *Educ.*: Miraj, Poona, Bombay Dist Court Pleader till 1896, editor, *Mahratta*, Poona, from 1897 to 1919; editor, *Kesari*, from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924, President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924, ...ent, Bombay Pro incial Conference 1920 Delegate and member of House Rule

ation to England in 1919; r of the Legislative Assembly *lications:* Books in Marathi: storical treatise, 1 treatise on umour, Biographies of Bal ak and Garibaldi, History of nglish, Case for Indian Home ·ks of Lokmanya's life; and ʼhase of Politics." *Address:* Peth, Poona City.

ION MR. JUSTICE NORMAN ıt Law (Inner Temple); Judge Court, Bombay *b.* 29 Octo- *ıc.* the Collegiate, Edinburgh nple Chief Presidency Magis- , Chief Judge of Small Causes , Addl. Judicial Commissioner, High Court, Bombay.

IARDS, MAJOR WILLIAM IVEY, I E, A M I. Chem., E. London. H M. Mint, Bombay. *b.* 20 olperro, Cornwall. *m.* 1916, *d* of late J. W. Richards of lam Wales. *Educ.:* The Truro ool and Redruth School of il Arrived India 1st June 1918 ommissioned 2nd-Lt. R.G.A ıom Army, April 1920. Joined an 1920 as Dy. Assay Master Assay Master, April 1922. Majesty's Assay Office H.M.

T AHMAD, B.A., First Class History 1914, Litt. D., 1919, Dublin; University Professor an History, Allahabad Univer- ry 1893. *m.* Fahmeda, younger late Justice Shah Din of the Court. *Educ.:* Government Moradabad: Sidney Sussex idge, Trinity College, Dublin; ersity of London. Lecturer County Council, 1917-1919; Royal Historical Society, Lon- ıve a course of lectures at the tal Studies and King's College, London, 1919-20. Member, ces Legislative Council, from P since 1924. Gave evidence rms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Enquiry Committee, in 1925, ımittees in United Provinces. the Provincial Muhammadan onference, held at Allahabad *ications:* Founder and Edi- the Journal of Indian History; nglo Portuguese. Negotiations ay, 1667-1673" in 1923; East he Seventeenth Century, 1924; he History of British India in th Century' 1926. *Address:* llahabad, Allahabad.

GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B.A. 1884). Advocate and Member tate *b.* 1855. *m.* to Laxmi Bai. ar and Bombay. Extra Asstt. in Berar from 1885 to 1889: e Bar, Vice-Chairman of the palty and Chairman of the of nearly 17 years. Member Legislative Council; Member of State re-elected in 1925 d Berar C P

KHWAJA MUHUMMAD NUR, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR, B A., B.L., President, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. *b.* 28 Sept. 1878. *Educ.:* Gaya Zillah School, Doveton Coll., Calcutta; Ripon Coll., Calcutta. Practised as law [illegible] Co [illegible] Gu [illegible]

KING, CHARLES MONTAGUE C.S.I. (1922). C.I.E., Financial Commsr., Punjab, 1922, *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1892. Depy. Commsr., 1901; Commissioner, 1917; Dy. Commsr., Punjab, 1901-22. *Address:* Lahore.

KIRKPATRICK, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MACAULAY, K.C.B. (1918); K.C.S.I., (1917), G.O.C. in Chief, Western Command. *b* 23 August, 1866. *m.* Mary Lydia, *d.* of J F Dennistorm, K.C., R.M.C., Kingston, Canada *Educ:* Haileybury. Joined Royal Engineers, 1885; Inspector-General, Australian Military Forces. Chief of General Staff, India, 1916-1920 G.O.C. China Command, 1920-1922.

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, I.C S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), 1912; *b.* 28 Jan, 1888 *m.* to Gull H. Gidvani. *Educ:* N. H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford Asstt. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918. Municipal Commsr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat, 1921. Dy. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921, Collr. and Dist Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26, Ag Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. *Address:* Near Foujdari, Hyderabad, Sind.

KISCH, BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, B.A. (Oxford), C.I.E. (1926); I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces; Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and Administrator of Austrian and Hungarian Property in India; attached to Legislative Department, Government of India. *b.* 25 Oct. 1882 *m.* Madeleine Louise Claire Bernard-Antony. *Educ:* St. Paul's School. London and Exeter College, Oxford. *Address:* Delhi and Simla

KISHENGARH, H. H. MAHARAJA ADHIRAJ MAHARAJA MADANSINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; *b.* Nov. 1884; *s.* father, late Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; *cr.* 1892; *m.* 2nd *d.* of present Chief of Udaipur, served European War, 1914-15. *Address:* Kishengarh, Rajputana.

KISHUN PERSHAD, RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINHUS-SALTANATH SIR, G.C I.E., K.C.I.E. *cr.* 1903, G.C.I E., *cr.* 1910 Hereditary Paishkar and President of the State Executive Council; Hyderabad State *b.* 28 Jan. 1864. *Educ:* Nizam's College, Paishkar and Military Minister 1893-1901, Prime Minister 1901-1912. President of Executive Council since Nov. 1926 under t[illegible] *Publications:* Copi [illegible] prose and poetry [illegible] Hyderabad States man Maharaja Chandoo Lal. Heir Raja Khaja Pershad. *Address* City Palace, Hyderabad.

[K]OLHAPUR, Lt. Col His Highness Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati, Maharaja of, since 1922; G.C.I.E.(1924). b. 30 July 1897; e. s. of Col. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d. 1922); direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire. m. 1918 H. H. Shrimati Tarabai Saheb, g. d. of H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Ruler of Baroda. m. again to Her Highness [illegible] in the Indian Army was conferred in April 1927. Address: Kolhapur.

KOLLENGODE, Raja Sir V. Vasudeva Raja, Valia Nambidi of, Kt. (1925), C.I.E. (1915), F.M.U. (1921); Landholder. b. Oct. 1873. m. to C. Kalyani Amma, d. of Mr. K. Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore. Educ.: Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Venganad in Malabar; twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders; Member, Council of State (1922), Temp. Member, Madras Executive Council, from Nov. 1923 to April 1924. Address: Kollengode, Malabar Dist.

KOTAH, H. H. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Hon. Lt.-Col. in Army; Hon. Major, 42nd Deoli Regt b. 1873. s. 1889. Address: Kotah, Rajputana.

KOTLA, Hon. Raja Kushalpalsingh of, M.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (All.) LL.D., Ph.D., Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. b. 15 Dec. 1872; s. to Kotla estate, 1905. Mem. of U. P. Leg. Coun. since 1909. Mem. of Imp. Leg. Coun. as Rep. of landed aristocracy of Prov. of Agra, 1913, Sp. Mag., Vice-Chairman of Agra Dist. Bd.: Chairman of Ferozabad Mun.; Trustee and Mem. of Managing Committee of Agra Coll. Address: Kotla Fort, P.O. Kotla, Dist. Agra, U.P.

KRISHNAMACHARYA, Rao Bahadur Vangal Thiruvengada, B.A., B.L., C. I. E. (1926), Dewan of Baroda. b. 1881. m. Sri Rangammal. Educ: Presidency Coll. Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1903; served in several districts: 1908-1911 Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State; also Offg. Diwan for some time 1913-1919; served in Madras as Asstt. Secry., Board of Revenue, Under-Secry. to Govt, Special Officer for Southborough Committee, etc. 1919-1922 Trustee, Vizianagaram Estate; 1923-1924 Collector of Ramnad; April 1924 to Feb 1927 Secretary to the Govt. of Madras in Law, Education and other Departments. Joined as Diwan of Baroda, February 1927, services being lent to the Durbar, Address: Dilaram, Baroda.

KSHAUNISH CHANDRA RAY, The Hon. [illegible] b. 29 Oct. 1890. m. Jyotirmoyi Debi youngest d. of late Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of [illegible] Murshidabad). [illegible] son of late Ma[illegible] Roy Bahadur of Nadia, succeeded 1910; 2 d Was elected a Member of the first reformed [illegible] from the Non [illegible] Nadia, 1920-23 [illegible] Council since [illegible] ected non-official Chairman of Nadia District Board, 1920-24 President, Nadia Landholders Association Address: The Palace, Krishnagar: "Nadia House," 2, Bright Street, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

KUTCH, H. H. Maharaja (Maharao) Dhiraj Mirzan Maharao Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahadur of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 23rd August 1866. m. 1884. Represented India Imperial Conference, 1921; received freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915; represented India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921. Address The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch.

LAHORE, Bishop of, since 1913, Rt. Rev Henry Bickersteth Durrant, M.A., D.D C.B.E. Educ.: Highgate Sch.; Pembroke Coll, Camb Ch. Miss. Coll., Islington Curate of St Matthew's, East Stonehouse, 1894-95, C.M.S. Missionary, Lucknow, 1896; St. John's Coll., Agra, 1897. Vice-Prin., 1900, Prin., 1911; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1906, served European War, Mesopotamia (Kut-el Amara), 1915 (Despatches), 1918 (Despatches) Address: Bishopsbourne, Lahore.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE, B.A., Land lord and Merchant. m. Ladkabai L. R Tairsee. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Trustee, Tilak Swaraj Fund; Member Bombay Municipal Corporation and its Standing Committee, representative, Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Improvement Trust Committee; representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Tr[illegible] Hindu Gymkhana. [illegible] Finance;" Speeches [illegible] Horniman. "Priests. [illegible] Address: 29-31-33, Bora Bazar Street, Fort; and 9A, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.

LAKHTAR, Chief of, Thakore Saheb Balvirsinhji Karansinghji, b. 11 Jan. 1881 Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1924. Address. Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay.

LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, Rai Sahib, son of Munshi Dyal Narayan Lal, Pleader and Zemindar, b. 1870. m. to Srimati Navarani Kunwer. Educ. at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna. Passed pleadership examination in 1890 and since practising as a pleader at Aurangabad and Gaya in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. Was Hon. Organiser of Co-operative Societies; Director and Chairman of the Central Bank, Aurangabad, ex-Chairman of the Local Board, Aurangabad; ex-Chairman of the Divisional Co-operative Federation, Patna; ex-Councillor of the Co-operative F[illegible] Bihar and Orissa, a

nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and Member, National Convention; ex-Vice-President, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Bihar and Orissa and ex-President, Propaganda Committee Kayestha Sabha, Bihar and Orissa. *Publications:* Glories of Indian Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Musalman Ekta, Sri Gitaratnawali and Sri Gandhi Gita and Proprietor and Editor, Grihastha Gaya. *Address:* Aurangabad Dist., Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

AL, RAO BAHADUR BAKSHI SOHAN, M.L.A. (non-Mahomedan Constituency, Jullundur Divn.), Vakil, H. Ct., Lahore. *b.* 4 April 1857. Practised as Vakil in Kangra, Jullundur and Lahore. Elected Member, Punjab Leg Council, 1912 and 1916. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

AL, PIYARE, Bar-at-Law, Member, Legislative Assembly. *b.* Jan. 1860. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad. Called to the Bar in 1886; practised up to 1896; was Minister of Sailana State, 1896-1900; Chief Justice and latterly Judicial Member, Council of State, Indore, from 1900 to 1906; travelled round the world in 1913. *Address:* Meerut.

ALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, artist *b.* 3 March 1884. Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad. *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra. *Educ:* Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted Life size memorial portrait of ... M Mehta for ... unveiled by H ... D E Wacha's p... Dr Dadabhoy Nowroji's portrait and Principal A. L. Covernton's portrait for Elphinstone Coll., Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad; and H H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1918-1927 *Address:* Jehangir Mansion, Hughes Road, Bombay; The "Studio," Sea Face, Chowpaty, Bombay.

ANGLEY, GEORGE HARRY, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since January 1 1926; *b.* 14 July 1881; *s.* of Leveson and Matilda Emma Langley; *m.* 1918, Eveline Mary Biggart, Armagh. *Educ:* The University, Reading; Scholar in Logic and Psychology; London University, 1906, M A. in Philosophy with special mark of distinction. University of London 1909 Indian Educational Service, 1913; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913; Professor of Philosophy, Dacca College, 1913; Professor of Philosophy and Provost of Dacca Hall, University of Dacca, 1921-25; Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, July to September 1925. *Publications:* Articles on Mind; Proceedings of Aristotelian Society; Hibbert Journal; Quest; Dacca University Bulletin; Indian Philosophical ... Indian Journal of Philosophy etc. *Address* Ramna, Dacca, E Bengal.

LATIF, CAMRUDIN AMIRUDIN ABDUL, B A; late Mem. of Sec. of State's Adv. Comm for Ind. Students; *b.* Cambay, 28 Sept. 1856. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Bombay Univ.; practised as Vakil of Consular Courts, Zanzibar and Mombassa, 1880-93; Legal Adviser to successive Sultans of Zanzibar Fellow, Bombay Univ.; J.P., Bombay, Hereditary Inamdar, Cambay State. *Address* 1, Harvey Road, Chowpati, Bombay.

LATTHE, RAO BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI, M A, LL B. (Bombay), Dewan of Kolhapur. *b.* 1878, *m.* to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur. *Educ.* Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911, Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914 President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924. *Publications:* "Introduction to Jainism" (English): "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi): "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati" and "Shri Shahu Chhatrapatiche Charitra" in Marathi (1925) *Address:* Kolhapur.

LEFTWICH, CHARLES GERRANS, C.B.E. (1919). Indian Trades Agent, East Africa, *b.* 31 July 1872. *m.* Evadne Fawcus of Alnmouth, Northumberland. *Educ.:* Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cantab Entered I.C.S. 1896. Served in C. P. *Address:* Mombassa.

LEGGE, FRANCIS CECIL, C B E., V. D. (1919), Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Railway Conference Assocn. *b* 14 September 1873. *Educ.*, Sherborne School. *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

LESLIE, BRADFORD, LIEUT.-COL. SIR, Kt, O B.E. (Military, 1917), M. Inst. C.E., M.I.E E, Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust, *b.* 1868. *m.* Edith Stewart. *Educ* Marlborough. On B. N. N. for 12 years retiring as Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer to join Firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry and Brunel Consulting Engineers, Westminster Lt.-Col. R E. Northern France 1916 to 1919 Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust since 1921. *Address* Harbour House, Madras.

LESLIE-JONES, FREDERICK ARCHIBALD, M.A., C.B.E., Principal of Mayo College. *b.* 1874. *m.* Christiana Mary Baskett. *Educ* Bromsgrove and Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and House Master, Marlborough College, 189... Lahore, 19... of English ... Ajmere.

LEVETT-YEATS, GERALD AYLMER, C.I E, I.S O., V.D.; Factory Supdt., Opium Dept, U.P., since 1903; *b.* 7 March 1863; *Educ* Private tuition. Managing Director, Opium Factory, 1919; retired 20 Decr. 1920. *Address:* Ghazipur, U. P.

LEY, ARTHUR HERBERT, B.A., C.S.I. (1926), C.I.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1924), Member Public Services Commission, India. *b.* 7 Nov 1879. *Educ.* Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1903. Under-Secretary Government of Bengal 1909 D... Govt. of India 1909-13

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1914-16; Dy. Secretary, Commerce Department, 1915-18; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1919; Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, 1921-23; Secretary, Department of Industries 1923-1926. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, Kt. (1925), C.B.E., 1919, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911). M.L.A. *b* Nov. 1865. Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. *Address*: 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LINDSAY, HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAWE, C B E., I.C.S., Indian Trade Commissioner, London. *b.* 11 March 1881; *m.* Kathleen Louise Huntington. *Educ.* St. Paul's School, London; Worcester College, Oxford. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club, London.

LINDSAY, RALPH, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. *b.* 1880. *m.* to Jean, *d.* of Alan MacDougall, Montrose. *Educ.*: at Montrose Academy. Five years Commercial Bank of Scotland, Montrose, Glasgow, Edinburgh; Member, Institute of Bankers in Scotland. Joined Bank of Bombay, 1901; Agent of various branches; was Inspector of Branches at date of formation of Imperial Bank by amalgamation of Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras; apptd. Deputy Secretary, 1923; Secretary and Treasurer, 1924; Member, Bombay Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee, 1923. *Address*: Warden Road, Bombay.

LITTLEHAILES, RICHARD, Offg. Educational Commissioner with Government of India, 1925. *b.* 14 February 1878. *Educ.*: Balliol Coll., Oxford and Kiel University. Demonstrator and Lecturer, Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford. Joined I.E.S, 1903 as Prof. of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras. Director of Public Instruction, Madras. *Address*: Cecil Hotel, Simla.

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT B.A., (Cantab), C.I.E., I C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue. *b.* August 30, 1883. *m.* Violet Mary, *d.* of the late J. C. Orrock *Educ.*: King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907; Member Central Board of Revenue since 1923. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

LOHARU, THE HON. NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Member, Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet. *b* 1860, *S.* 1884. Ruling Chief of Moghal tribe, Abdicated in favour of his Heir-apparent and Successor in 1920, voluntarily retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal distinctions. For two years Mem. of Imp. Leg. Council and for two years Mem. of Punjab Council. Superintendent and Adviser to the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 12 years. Attached to Pol. Dept. in Mesopotamia. *Address*: Loharu, Hissar.

LORT-WILLIAMS, JOHN ROLLESTON, K.C. (1922), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b* 14 Sept. 1881 *m.* 1923. Dorothy Margarey Mary, *o. c.* of late Edward Russell, The Mermitage, Hampstead. *Educ*: Merchant Taylors London University Tanured student 190., Bar.-at-., L...coins Inn, 1904, Member, Inner and Middle Temple; President, Hardwicke Society, 1911; Contested (c) Pembrokeshire, 1906 and 1908; Stockport, December 1910; Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served 1910; Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry Member of the L. C. C. (Limehouse), 1907-10 Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee: Appointed, Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927 *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

LUNAWADA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINHJI DALELSINHJI, RAJAH OF, K.C.I.E.; *b.* 11 Aug. 1860; *S.* 1867, a Virpura Solunki Rajput; *Educ.*: Rajkumar Col., Rajkot Kumar:—Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji. Salute 11 guns as personal distinction. *Address*: Lunawada, Rewa Kantha, Bombay.

LYALL, FRANK FREDERICK, C.I.E., I.C.S (retd.) General Manager, Kasim Bazaar Raj *b* 12 June 1872. *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1891; *m.* Miss I. K. Markham (1906); Ministry of Munitions, London, 1915-1918; Committee 1919, retired 1926. *Address*: 17, Alipore Park, Calcutta.

McCARRISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., Hon. LL.D., F.R.C.P. (London); Foreign Associate Fellow College of Physicians (Philadelphia); Laureate Academy of Medicine, Paris; Kaiser-i-Hind (1st Class), 1911; C.I.E. (1923); In charge, Deficiency Diseases Inquiry, Indian Research Fund Association, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor *b.* 15 March 1878; *m.* Helen Stella, 3rd *d.* of the late J. L. Johnston, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Sind. *Educ* Queen's College, Belfast. Graduated M.B., Bch., B.A.O. (1st Class Hons. and Exhibition) (1900); M.D. (Hons.) 1900; M.R.C.P. (Lond), 1909; D.Sc. (Belfast) 1911; F.R.C.P (Lond.) 1914; Entered I.M.S., 1901; Milroy Lecturer, College of Physicians, London, 1913; Mellon Lecturer, University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., 1921; Mary Scott Newbold Lecturer, C. P. Philadelphia, 1921; Hanna Lecturer, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 1921; Mayo Foundation Lecturer, Rochester, Min. U S A 1921; Arnott Memorial Gold Medalist, Irish Medical Schools and Graduates Association 1921; Prix Amussat Academy of Medicine, Paris (1914); Laureate of the Academy of Medicine, Paris (1914); Stewart Prize for Research, British Medical Association (1918) Foreign Associate Fellow, College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1922); Hon. LL.D, Queen's University, Belfast, 1919; Silver Medalist, Royal Society of Arts, 1925; Brevet-Lt.-Colonel (1918) "for distinguished Service in the Field," *Publications*: "Endemic Goitre' London, 1913; The Thyroid-Gland in Health and Disease," London, 1917; "Studies in Deficiency Disease," London, 1921; Numerous scientific papers on the Physiology and pathology of the thyroid and parathyroid glands; and on disorders of Nutrition in Proc., Roy Soc., Proc. Royal Soc., Med, Indian Journal Medical Research, etc. *Address*: Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, South India

MACGLASHAN, JOHN, M. Inst. C. E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Chief Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioners: b. 24 Sep. 1874; m. Grace Isabel Fraser. Educ: Aberdeen. Address. Port Commissioner's Office, Calcutta.

MACKENNA Sir JAMES, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Development Commissioner, Burma, b. Aug. 1872. Educ: Dumfries Academy; Edinburgh Univ., Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1894; Dir of Agriculture, Burma, 1906; President, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917; President, Indian Sugar Committee, 1919, Member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926. Publication: Agriculture in India. Address: Rangoon.

MACKENZIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, C.I.E., Commander de L., Ordre de La Couronne (Belgium) 1926, India Army; Military Secretary to H. E The Earl of Lytton, Governor of Bengal (1922); b. 21 Sep. 1876; m. Dorothy Helen o. d. of Col. W. G. Massy, C.M.G., one s. one Daughter. Educ: Merchiston, R.M.C. Sandhurst. Comptroller of Household to following Viceroys of India; Earl of Minto, 1907-10; Lord Hardinge, 1910-16; Lord Chelmsford, 1916-1922. Address: Govt. House, Calcutta.

MACKISON, JAMES WALLS, B.Sc. (Edin.), M Inst. C.E., J.P., C.I.E. (1921); Special Engineer, Development Works to Bombay Municipality since 1920. b. 18 Dec. 1869. Educ.: Dundee Institution, St. Andrew's University and Edinburgh University; Civil Engineer with Dundee Municipality from 1886 to 1906; Consulting Engineer in private practice, 1906-11; Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, 1911-1920. Address: "The Grange," Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

MACMULLEN, MAJOR-GENERAL CYRIL NORMAN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding Rawalpindi Dist. b. 1877. Served N.W. Frontier 1897-98 (medal and clasp); Tibet expedition, 1903-4 (medal); European War 1914-19 (despatches C.M.G., D.S.O., Brevets Lt.-Col., Legion of Honour, Oder of Crown of Belgium, Croix de Guerre); Afghan War, 1919; Army Headquarters, India, 1924-27; G. O. C, Rawalpindi District, 1927. Address. Rawalpindi.

MACPHAIL, THE REV. EARLE MONTEITH, M.A., B.D., Hon. D.D. (Edn.), 1922; C.B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1924); b. Jan. 31, 1861; m. Mary, elder d. of late James Meliss Stuart of [illegible] Edinburgh Academy, [illegible] College, Edin- [illegible] Berlin Univer- [illegible] of Free Church of Scotland, 1890; became Prof. of Hist. and Economics, Madras Christian College, 1890; Fellow of Madras University, 1899; Mem. of the Syndicate of Madras University, 1906; Representative of Madras University on the Madras Legislative Council, 1909 and 1919; Chairman, Madras Publicity Board, 1918; Principal, Christian College, Madras, 1921; M[illegible] Council, 1921-22. V[illegible] Madras University, (1923-25); Member, Council of State (1924); [illegible] of the Inter University Board of India (192.), Representative of the Madras European [illegible] the Legislative Assembly [illegible] Address: Madras Club, [illegible] Kodaikanal, South India.

MACPHERSON, ARCHIBALD DUNCAN, C I E (1926), Resident, Western Rajputana States, b. 14 Jan. 1872. m. Viva Duke. Educ. Charterhouse. Joined the Middlesex Regt in November 1891, the 2nd (Sam's Brown's) Cavalry P. F. F. in April 1893 and the Political Department in June 1898. Address C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.1.

MACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, C S I. 1919, C.I.E.; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P.; b. 1861. Educ.: Campbelltown Gram. Sch. Glasgow Univ., Ent I.M.S., 1886; Insp.-Gen. of Prisons, 1902; Mem., Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08; Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council, 1909. Address: Lucknow.

McCARTHY-JONES, CHRISTOPHER HOWELL M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH E., M I.R.T., Director and General Manager, The Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., b. 26 Jan 1876. m Rosalie Desiree. Educ: University College School London, Central Technical College, South Kensington. Engineer to Lake Cepais Co, Ltd., Greece, 1900-02; Engineer? British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby, 1902 09 Manager and Engineer in India for General Electric Co., New York, 1909 14, and B. T. H. Co. Consulting Electrical Engineer, 1918-25. Publications: The Electrification of the Burma Oil Fields, Overhead Transmission Series, etc., etc. Address Radio House, 34-38, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

McKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen) 1904; Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908; Principal, Wilson College, Bombay. b. 13 June 1883. m. Agnes Ferguson Dinnes. Educ.: Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh; Tubingen University Ordained 1908; Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1908; Appointed Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924 26 President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927. Publications: Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Address: Wilson College House, Bombay.

McWATTERS, ARTHUR CECIL, C.I.E. (1918), I.C.S., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Industries and Labour Dept., (1926); b. 13 Sept 1880; m. Mary, only d. of Sir Stephen Finney, C.I.E.; one s. one d. Educ.: Clifton, Trinity College, Oxford; 1st Class, Classical Moderation, 1st Class, Lit. Hum. Joined I.C.S., 1904 Served in the U. P.; Under-Sec. Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, 1910-13. Wheat Commissioner, 1915. Controller of Hides and Wool, 1917; Chairman, Board of Special Referees, Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919; Secretary to Government of India; Secretariat Procedure Committee, 1919; Represented Govt. of India on Commercial Mission to Persia, 1920; Controller of Currency, 1920-23. Secretary to the Govt of India, Finance Department, 1923-26. [illegible] The [illegible] Delhi or Simla

MAIVER, JOHN ALEXANDER, I.S.O., Supdt., Govt. Photozincographic Dept., Bombay, C. S.; Land Rec. Dept., since 1906; b. 10 Sep. 1859. Educ.: privately, Yorkshire. Joined the B. C. S., 1880. Address: Poona.

MADAN, MEHERJIBHAI PALANJI, J. P. and Hon. Presidency [illegible] 14th September [illegible] Tuka. Educ.: Sir [illegible] and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Madressa as well as Mulla Feeroz Madressa. Began in 1877 as Reporter and Sub-Editor of the Bombay Samachar and by degrees rose to the Editorship of the same about the year 1898. In 1915 joined the newly started Praja Mitra and the Parsee as its first Editor and in 1925 started a new paper the Satya Mitra. Publications: Many small tracts on Zoroastrianism among them "Fravashi," "Ahunavar" and "Khaetwadath" especially noted, published translations of the Avesta from the French of Baron De Harlez and "Aogemadaecha" from the German of Dr. Gieger; also contributed for some years to le Museon, the famous Oriental Journal by the University of Louvain. Address: Gilder Lane, Tardeo, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, THE HON. MR. GOVIND DINANATH, B.A., I.C.S., Judge, High Court. b. 21 May 1871. m. Miss Bhadrabai Pandit. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.C.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 3 years; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905; Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925. Address: "Crismill," Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MADHAVA RAO, V. P., C.I.E., (1899) b. Feb. 1850. Educ.: Government College, Kumbakonam (B.A. 1869, Fellow 1899). For 35 years in the service of Mysore State in important [illegible] uncil of Regency, [illegible] of Police, the [illegible] ith that responsible charge, 1892; Plague Commissioner, 1898. Member, Executive Council and Rev. Commsr., 1902-1904; Dewan of Travancore, 1904-1906; Dewan of Mysore, 1906-1909; toured all over India to gain first hand information on the condition of India; presided at Tanjore Dist. Confce., Dewan of Baroda, 1914-16; President, 23rd Madras Provincial Confce. at Cuddalore, 1917; has also presided over a number of conferences (political, social, industrial, etc.); went to England on deputation by the Indian National Congress; tendered evidence before Parliamentary Joint Committee; President, First Karnatak C[illegible] in retireme[illegible] Medal in [illegible] 1900. Add[illegible]

MADHAVLA[illegible] Runchorelal.

MADRAS, BISHOP OF, since 1923, Rt. Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield Waller, M.A. (Cantab.); b. 8 Dec. 1871. Educ.: Highgate Sch. Corpus Christi College, Cam. Ordained 1894; Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Shc., 1906 Principal, Jay Narayan's H[illegible] Sc[illegible] 1907 Ag Secretary C M S U.P., 1908-09. Sec., C.M.S., Indian Group 1913, Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15; Bishop of Tinnevelly, 1915-1922. Publications "Revelation" in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ, Translated to Madras, 1 Jan. 1923 Address Sullivan's Gardens, Royapettah, Madras.

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AKBAR KHAN, M.L.C., First Class Sardar (1921) Cotton Commission Agent, Hubli. b. 1878 Educ.: at Hubli. Started business in cotton in 1898, extended same from time to time created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Ginning and Pressing factories there, also started ginning factories at Ranebennur and Guttal convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior; is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 600 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other rayats of his place and neighbourhood, is President, Hubli Anjuman-i-Islam, working for the educational, social and material uplift of Mahomedans; Is Vice-President of Hubli Municipality. Publications: Kanarese translation of Mr. G. F. Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan;" Kanarese translation of "Britain in India;" "Have we Benefited?" Address: Opposite Native General Library Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

MAHALANOBIS, S. C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., I. E. S.; (retired) Prof. of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27. Fellow, Moderator and Syndic, Calcutta University, President Board of Higher Studies in Physiology Calcutta University. b. Calcutta, 1867; m. 1902 fourth d. of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar Educ.: Edinburgh Univ. Publications Muscle Fat in Salmon; Life History of Salmon; New form of Myograph; Teachers Manual; Text Book of Science. Address 210, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHID-UD-DAULA AZOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.; b. 1834. Educ.: India Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia, [illegible] istan, and [illegible] na, Kaymiani [illegible]

MAHOMED USMAN, The Hon. Khan Bahadur B.A., Kaisar-i-Hind 2nd Class (1923); Member of the Executive Council, Madras. b. 1884 m d. of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabidin Sahib Bahadur B.A. Educ: Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925 Hon Pres. Magte., 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras Univ., Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25, Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25; Gave evidence before the Reforms Committee and the Jai

Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (Decr. 1923); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924. President, Madras Children's Aid Society; President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Chairman, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund; Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras Branch; President, Board of Studies in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, etc., of the University of Madras; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India. *Address:* Aziz Bagh, Graemes Road, Cathedral, P. O. Madras.

MAHUMUDABAD, MAHARAJA OF, SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MAHOMED KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Home Member, Executive Council of the U. P. Government, 1921; Hon. Secretary, Lucknow University Collection Committee; President, All-India Educational Conference; Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Univ: *b.* 1877. *Educ.:* privately. *Address:* Mahumudabad House, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.

MAHMOOD SCHAMNAD, SAHEB BAHADUR, [illegible] Coll., Mangalore and Christian Coll., Madras. Served on the South Kanara Dist. Board for about 15 years; Hon. Magte., since 1913; Pioneer [illegible] Started the [illegible] sciation in South [illegible] Amelioration Committee in 1922. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly. Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and Special interest in Mopla education; Presided at the 3rd Annual Confce of all Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangham in 1925. Leader of the Govt. Deputn to the Andamans to investigate into the Mopla Colonization Scheme in 1925; Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Confce., S. Kapara in 1926. Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod. *Address:* Sea View, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.

MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED, I.S.O.: Ent. Govt. Service, 1873; Insp.-Gen. of Registration, Bengal, retired, 1913; a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist; wrote The Nawabi-Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English. *Address:* 4, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt. (1926) C.I.E. (1920); Ex. Revenue Member, Government of Punjab; *b.* 17th Feb. 1872; *m.* grand daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State). *Educ.:* Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore. Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll., Amritsar for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920. *Address:* "Majithia House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab).

MAJUMDAR, DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Assistant Controller of Stationery and Stamps, Government of India, now Offg. Deputy of Stationery and Stamps. *b.* 2nd Feb. 1890 *m.* Abhamayee, *d.* of late Promatha Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur. *Educ.* Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915; Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917; Asstt. Controller of Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924 Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926. *Address:* P. 128/A, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT, B.A. Editor of *Abhyudaya*. *Educ.:* at Allahabad. *Publications:* Sansar Sankat, Phulon-ka-Har Karma-Vir; and many others in Hindi. *Address:* Abhyudaya, Allahabad.

MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, M.L.A. *b.* Allahabad, 25 Dec. 1861. *Educ.:* Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt. High School, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster 1885-87, edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887 and the Hindusthan, 1887-1889; LL.B., Allahabad Univ., 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-12, President of Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910-1919; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag, Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University [illegible] bha, 1923- [illegible] ce 1924 [illegible]

MALER KOTLA, HON. KHAN, SIR ZULFIGAR ALI KHAN, K.C.S.I., C.S.I.; estate holder in Maler Kotla State; Ch. Minister of Patiala State, since 1911; Elected member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1925, at present elected member in the Legislative Assembly representing East Central Punjab Muslims. *Publications:* has written many books including Lives of "Maharaja Ranjit Singh" and "Sher Shah, Emperor of India"; also "The Poetry of Iqbal." *b.* 1875; *Educ.:* Chiefs Coll., Lahore; Cambridge; Paris. *Address:* Lahore.

MALIK MOHAMMED UMAR HAYAT KHAN (TIWANA), COLONEL, THE HON. NAWAB, SIR, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.; Member of Council of State, 1921; *b.* 1875. *Educ.:* Chiefs' Coll., Lahore. One of largest landholders in Punjab. Attache to H. M. the Amir, 1907, Deputy Herald, Delhi Durbar, 1911; Member of Imperial Council, 1910-1921. *Address:* Kalra, Shahpur.

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Cantab), Sc. D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E.: Prof. of Physics and Mathematics; Muslim University, Aligarh, since 1922; *b.* Bengal 1866. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Coll., London; Peterhouse, Cambridge. *Publications:* Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. *Address:* Aligarh, U. P.

MANDI, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR OF, *b.* 19th Aug. 1904. *m.* to only d. of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala. *Educ.* [illegible] College [illegible] Ascended

the gadi in 1913, accompanied by Her Highness visited some of the important countries in 1924; was invested with full ruling powers in 1925. *Address*. Mandi State, Punjab.

MANGALORE, R. C. BISHOP OF; *see* Perini.

MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA CHURA CHAND SINGH, C.B.E.; *b.* 1886; *m.* March 17, 1905. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. *s.* 1891. State has area of 8,000 sq. miles, and a population of 384,016. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* Imphal Manipur State, Assam.

MANOHAR LAL, M.A.(Punjab); B.A (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar-at-Law, Minister of Education, Punjab Government. *b.* 31 Dec. 1879. *Educ:* Punjab University, and St. John's College, Cambridge. McMahon Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brotherton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in international Law 1904, 1905; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala 1906-1909: Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. 1909-1912; practised as Barrister, High Court, Lahore, 1913-1926. *Publications*: articles on economic subjects. *Address:* Fane Road, Lahore.

MANSINGH, SARDAR, B.A., L.L.B. Advocate High Court, Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan. (1923-1925); *b.* 1887. *Educ.:* Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry. Practised as Vakil for a period of about ten years: edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909. Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-23). Secretary, Reception Committee XVII Sikh Educational Confce., Lahore, held in 1926;Hon. Secretary, Khalsa High School. *Publications:* Translated Kalidasa's Vikramorvashi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts. *Address:* Lahore.

MANSINGHJI, *see* **JHALA.**

MARJORIBANKS, SIR NORMAN EDWARD K.C.I.E. (1928). C. S. I. (1922); C. I. E. (1919); Member of the Executive Council Madras (1925). *b* 16 Oct. 1872; *m.* Batbara. *d.* of the late Edward Watson, H. M's Inland Revenue Service *Educ:* at Royal Academical Institution, Belfast; Queen's Coll., Belfast; and Trinity Hall Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1893; Asstt. Collr. and Magte. until 1896; Under-Secretary to Govt., 1897-1903; Dy. [illegible] Land Records, 1904-19 [illegible] 1911-1918; Member, [illegible] and Chief Secretary to [illegible] *Publications*: Report on Emigration (in collaboration with Sir Ahmed Thamby Maracair). *Address:* Adyar House, Adyar, Madras.

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, Kt., cr. 1915, C.I.E., 1910; Litt. D., M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. Hon. A.R.I.B.A, Commander of the Order of Leopold Vice-President of the India Society; Director-General of Archaeology in India since 1902; *b.* Chester, 19 March 1876; *m.* 1902 Florence, *y. d.* of Sir Henry Longhurst, C.V.O. *Educ.:* Dulwich; King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon. fellow) Craven Travelling student. *Address*: Simla.

MARTEN, HON. SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON, KT., (1924). LLD., M.A., Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, 1926. *b.* 8 Dec 1870; *e. s.* of late Sir Alfred Marten, K.C, M. P. *m.* 1898 Lois *d.* of late W. Tarn of Lancaster Gate W. *Educ:* Eton: Trinity College, Cambridge (1st Class Law Tripos) Studentship Council of Legal Education, 1895 called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1895: Mem. of Bar Council, 1909-10; practised in Chancery Division till 1916, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1916-1926. *Address:* High Court Bombay.

MARTIN, JAMES REA, B.A., C.I.E. (1927) I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department *b.* 2nd Aug. 1877, *m.* France, Lilly Elise Webb *Educ:* Methodist College and Queen's College, Belfast, Assistant Collector Manager, Sind [illegible] Deputy Commissioner [illegible] Collector of Karachi and [illegible] of Development [illegible] Bombay, Development Department and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division. *Address:* 6, Rocky Hill Flats, Malabar Hill, Bombay. and 5A, Queen's Garden, Poona.

MARZBAN, JEHANGIR B., C.I.E., (1921) Propr. of *The Jam-e-Jamshed.* *b.* 21 Sept. 1848. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll. Was Assist. Manager, *The Times of India*, for 7 years under Col Nassau Lees; Manager, *The Bombay Gazette* for 9 years. Propr., *The Advocate of India* for 5 years. Editor and Propr., *The Jam-e-Jamshed*, for 30 years. Founder and Managing Trustee of the Khandala Sanitarium. Founder of Parsi Widows' Relief Fund. *Publications:* 30 vols. of travel, fiction, etc. *Address:* Shallemar, Hughes Rd., Bombay.

MARZBAN, PHEROZESHAH JEHANGIR, M.A., J.P., M.L.C., Editor, *Jam-e-Jamshed*, *b.* 6 May 1876. *m.* Rattanbai, *d.* of the late Mr. Eduljì N Sethna. *Educ:* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. A Journalist for over 27 years, an author, novelist, a dramatist. Member of the Corporation for 12 years; Member, Municipal Standing Committee; Hon Presidency Magte. and editor of a daily vernacular for the last 25 years. *Publications:* Fifteen volumes of fiction and comic writings, 6 drams and Miscellaneous writings. *Address:* "Shelemar," Hughes Road, Bombay.

MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI, M.A., J. P., Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal; Manager, Central Bank of India, Ltd, Bombay *b.* 23 Sept. 1876; *m.* 9 Decr. 1902, Manijeh P. Wadia, *Educ:* New H. S. and Elphinstone Coll.: Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and 1898; Jt. Proper. and Editor of *Gup Sup* (1898); Editor of English columns of *Kaisar-i-Hind* (1891-1900); Editor, *Indian Spectator* (1901-02); Jt. Hon. Secry., Society for the Protection of [illegible] of the K. R. Kama [illegible] e Parsi Girls' Schools [illegible] Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17) Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919. Dy. Municipal Commissioner (1919-27). *Publications:* English: Child Protection, Folklore of Wells; The Law and [illegible] of the Municipal Cor

poration, Bombay; The Conference of the Birds, a Sufi Allegory. Gujarati: *Dolatno Upayog* (use of Wealth), *Ghani, tatha Shalni Kelvani* (Home and School education), *Tansukh mala* (Health series), and novels named *Abyssiniano Habshi; Bodhlu, Chandra Kal. Address* Versova (*via* Andheri Station).

MASOOD, SYED ROSS, NAWAB MASOOD JUNG BAHADUR, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad (Deccan). *b.* 1889. *Educ.:* M A.O. College, Aligarh, and New College, Oxford. Bar-at-law; Imperial Education Service, Headmaster, Patna School, 1913. Senior Prof. of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916; Formerly Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Fellow of the Madras University; Member. Council of the Osmania University; Member, Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh. *Publications:* "Japan and its Educational System." *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

MATHER, RICHARD, B Met., M.I.E. (India), Metallurgical Inspector, Government of India. *b.* 19 Sept 1886. *Educ.:* Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, Univ. of Sheffield. Mappin Medallist 1906; Metallurgist, Ormesby Iron Works, Middlesborough, 1907-1911, Dy. Dir. Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919; Member of Govt. Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg steel industry, 1919; Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-24. Member of Iron and Steel Institute, Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute. *Publications:* Paper, for technical societies. *Address:* Tatanagar, B N. Ry.

MAULA BAKHSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH KHAN BAHADUR, C.I E of Batala, Punjab, India Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, *b.* 7 May 1862; *m.* 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M G., C.I.E, British Agent, Khurasan, Persia; Four *s*, five *d.* Joined Punjab Postal Dept., 1880. Manager Head Letter Office and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1881; joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept., Simla. 1882. Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept., 1887., on special duty North-Eastern Persia, 1887-1888, Attache. Afghan Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission 1888-89 Attache to Agent to Governor-General and H. B. M's Consul-General, Meshed 1894, British Vice-Consul Khurasan and Seistan, 1896-90; on Special Political duty in Kain Seistan and Baluchistan. 1898; on sepcial duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept. Simla, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898-99; Asst Dist. Supdt. of Police in charge, Nushki District, Baluchistan, 1900; Extra Asstt. Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1; Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan 1901-2, Seistan Boundary Commission. 1902-4, Oriental Secretary, Kabul Political Mission. 1904-45; Attache, Foreign and Political Dept. Government of India, 1905-19, Chief Indian Political officer with H. M. Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan during H. M.'s Indian tour, 90 -7. Political Officer. North West Afghan Frontier Field F oo, 0 9 Secretary Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi 1919. Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22, Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council 1922, 23; Chief Minister Bahawalpur State 1925-28; *Address* — Woodlands, Simla, E; Iram, Srinagar Kashmir.

MAUNG KUN, B.A., Bar-at-Law and Member Legis. Assembly. *b.* 27 Aug. 1891. *m.* Ma Aye *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Bassein, Burma The Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn., London, Assistant Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar. *Address:* Danubyu, Burma.

MAUNG TOK KYI, B.A., Member, Legislative Assembly and Director. The Sun Press Ltd., Rangoon. *b.* 1884. *Educ.*. Rangoon College. Member of the Subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1920; resigned Govt. service and joined editorial staff of *The Sun* in 1920; became Managing Director 1921; elected to the Municipal Corporation, Rangoon, 1922; elected Member, Leg Assembly, 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council, 1924. Founded Burma Swaraj Party and elected its leader, 1925 Re-elected Member, Legislative Assembly 1926 *Address:* 41, 51st Street, Rangoon.

MAW, WILLIAM NAWTON, C.I.E, I.C.S Commissioner, Nerbadda Division, C P, since April 1923. *b.* 1 Aug, 1869; *m.* 1898 Una Agnes Brook-Meares, *d.* of Col G Brook-Meares; Com., Royal Irish Fusiliers *Educ.:* Wesley Coll., Sheffield: St. John's Coll., Cambridge (B.A.). Ent. I C S, 1893. In C. P. Secretariat, 1906-12: Dy Commissioner, Jubbulpore. 1913-16. Served as Commissioner in the Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions of C.P. and in Berar, 1916-23. *Address:* Hoshangabad, C.P.

MAWNG, SIR SAO. K.C.I.E., K.S.M., SAWBWA OF YAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. *Address:* Yawnghwe, Shan States, Burma.

MAYNE, JONATHAN WEBSTER CORYTON, C.I E (1922), M.A. (Oxford), Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Jaipur. *b.* 26 April 1868. *m* Margery Howel Scratton. *Educ.:* The Wells House, Malvern Wells, Tonbridge School Keble College, Oxford Studied at Leipzig Univ, 1890-1891; Assistant Master, Brighton Coll., 1891-1898. Nominated to I.E S., 1898, from then till 1903 held posts of Headmaster, Karachi and Poona Government High Schools Educational Inspector (Acting), Central and Northern Divisions, Bombay Presidency, from February 1903 to January 1923. Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *Publications* Newspaper articles in the *Times of India* under nom-de-plume "Oxon," occasional poems and some songs (in England) Histories of some Indian States. *Address:* Rambagh Jaipur, Rajputana.

MEARS, SIR GRIMWOOD, KT (1917), K.C.I.E (1928) and Kt. of Order of Crown Belgium Chief Justice, Allahabad, 1919. *Educ.:* Exeter College, Oxford. Barrister, 1895; Hon. Sec to Bryce Committee on German Outrages 1914-15: Hon. Sec. to R. Com. on rebellion in Ireland 9 0 Sec to the ... lies

Commission, 1916-17; British Embassy, Washington, 1918-19; President, Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. *Address*: Allahabad, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

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MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L M. & S. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1920); Donate of St. John Silver Medal (1917); Raj Ratna Silver Medal, Baroda (1916); Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda. *b.* 4 Feb. 1864, *m.* to a cousin. *Educ.*: Sir Cowsaji Jehangir Naosari Zarthosti Madressa and the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Joined Baroda Med. Service, 1887; did Inoculation work with Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on the value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission. Has popularised St. John's Ambulance work and Red Cross Work all over Gujrat, Sind, Kathiawad, Central India and Central Provinces, enrolled over 1,200 members, and published 37 books on Ambulance, Nursing Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc. *Address*: Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, Secretary to H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur. *s.* of late Rai Pannalal, C.I.E., Prime Minister of Udaipur. *b.* 1868. *Address*: Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, JAMSHED N. R., Merchant. *b.* 7th January 1886. *Educ.* at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914; President of Municipality, 1922; Asst. Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind; and Chairman, Buyers and Shippers Chamber. *Publication*: Karachi Municipality as at [illegible] and its future. [illegible] Bonus Road, Karachi.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *b.* 1884. *m.* to Mrs. Kumudagauri. *Educ.* Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary Indian Merchants Chamber 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918, was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 after the Conference he toured about Europe and England for seeing the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organisations there on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has been working as Hon. Secretary of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce; Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee since 1921 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee since 1923 *Address*: "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C I and "The Recluse," 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L. M. & S. (Bom.). M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital. *b.* 29 Aug. 1887. *m.* Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. *Educ*: High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. *Address*: Gordhandass Sunderdas Medical Coll., Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt (1926), J.P., C.I.E. (1914). *b.* October 1863. *m.* Satyavati, *d.* of Bhimrao Bolanath Divatia of Ahmedabad. *Educ*: Bhavnagar High School and Elphinstone College. Under-Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar Resigned service in 1899 and entered business at Bombay as Guaranteed Broker to Gysi Klynaujung. Helped in starting the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Bank of Baroda, Indian Cement Company, and the Nira Valley Sugar Company. Director in commercial firms and banks. Nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1910, 1913, and 1916. Elected to the Council of State in 1920. President of the Industrial Conference at Karachi in 1913. Member of the Maclagan Committee on Co-operation, 1914-15. President, Mysore Co-operative Conference, 1915. Chairman, Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1921-23. Member of the Senate of the Bombay University; Hon. Treasurer, Adams Wylie Hospital, 1918-22, and of Seva Sadan. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1917-18; Member of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, 1923-24. Ag. Member, Bombay Executive Council, 1925. *Address*: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR, Kt., (1922), C.S.I. (1919), M.A., LL.B., Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State. [illegible] July [1]868 [illegible] Coll. [illegible] Prof [illegible] of Logic and Philosophy

and a L u r B o 89 0 I G w 8 9 P an First Counsellor, 1914-16. Dewan of Baroda 1916-1927, *Publications*. The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati) 3 Vols *Address*: Bikaner.

MEHTA, ROOSTUMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, J.P., C. I E; Merchant; Port Commissioner, 1888-91; Chairman, Local Board, Alipur, 1886-1917, Chairman, Manicktolla Municipality; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1893; Consul for Persia at Calcutta, 1899-1904; Presidency Magisrate. *Publications*: The Exchange Imbroglio; Indian Railway Economics; Indian Railway Policy, Indian Railway Management. *Address*: 9, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. *b.* 23 Oct. 1891. *m.* Mangla, *d.* of Pratapral Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar *Educ.* New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B A Examination. Worked with Central Famine Relief Committee and Servants of India Society for famine relief work, 1911-14 Hon. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay (1912-15) as Manager from 1915-1922 and Managing Director since 1922. Editor Social Service Quarterly, in 1915; Bombay Co-operative Quarterly, 1916; one of the Promoters of Executive Committee; Member, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Institute, Bombay Joint Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay. *Publications*: The Co-operative, Movement (The Times Press) 1915; The Co-operati[illegible] vants of India [illegible] boration with Mr [illegible] Bhusan Ire s It I [illegible] Finance (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 1927. *Address*. Murzbanabad, Andheri, (B.B. & C I Railway)

MILSTON, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., D.D. (Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, First Class), 1921; Principal, Madras Christian College. *b.* 4 May 1871. *m.* Mary Innes Sinclair. *Educ.*: Grammar School, Aberdeen and University of Aberdeen; New College, Edinburgh and University of Edinburgh, St. John's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Staff of Madras Christian College, 1898; Member of Legislative Council (Madras), 1921-1923, 1927. *Publications* Joint Author of "Our Madras Mission."; Aspects of Indian Educational Policy. *Address*. College Park, Kilpauk, Madras.

MILLER, SIR DAWSON, Kt., K.C., Ch. Justice of Patna High Court, since 1917; *b.* Dec. 1867. *Educ.*: Durham Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford: Bar, Inner Temple, 1891. *Address*: High Court, Patna.

MILLER, SIR LESLIE, Kt. (1914), C.B.E. (1919), Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22. *b* 28 June 1862. *m.* Margaret Lowry, O B.E. *Educ.*: Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S., 1881. Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14. *Address*: Glen Morgan. Pykara, Nilgiri Hills.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, O.B.E. [illegible] 0 L OP 9 Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 1883. *m.* Zebunnisa Begum of Shirazee family *Educ.*: The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908 Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914 Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja 1923; Dewan of Mysore, 1926. *Address* Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH, B A., LL B. (Cantab.); M.L.A. (1924); Bar.-at-Law (Inner Temple). *b.* 16 July 1890. *m.* Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (1911-1915) Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920 Member of the All-India Congress Committee Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board Lucknow, Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association. *Publications*: Asstt. Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920 *Address*: 5, Neill Road, Lucknow.

MISRA, PYARE LAL, Bar-at-Law, *b.* Aug 17 1872. *Educ.*: Saugor, C. P. and Nagpur Hislop College; Gray's Inn, London. Was elected to the C. P. Council in 1917 and to the Legislative Assembly in 1920. Is Vice President of the Municipality, Hon. Secry, Co-operative Bank; Member of the C P Board of Agriculture; First President of the Hindi Literary Conference held at Raipur Mem, All-India Hindi Association. *Publications*: Hindu Law in Hindi, History of English Journals in Hindi, a small pamphlet in English criticising the Calcutta University Commission's Report during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. *Address*: Chhindwara, C.P

MISRA, THE HON. PANDIT SHYAM BEHARI M.A., Member, Council of State, Deputy Commissioner, Unao, U. P.; and Member of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities Courts and of the Academic Council of Allahabad University, Member, Hindustani Academy, U. P. and its Executive Council *b.* 12 August 1873. *m.* Miss B. D. Bajpai, has two *s.*, five *d.* *Educ.*: Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow Entered Executive Branch, U. P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909 and 1921-22 in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion; was Deputy Supdt., and Offg Superintendent, Police, (1906-09); on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C I (1910-14); Personal Asstt. to Excise Commr U. P. (1917-20); Dy. Commr., Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides having twice officiated as Magte. and Collr of Bulandshahr for a few weeks; Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (1922-24); Registrar, Aug. 1924 to December 1926 and Dy Commr Unao, since April 1927 Confirmed as Magte. and Collector with effect from 27th March 1926. *Publications* Several standard works in Hindi including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a text-book for B.A. & M.A. Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examination). *Address*. Golaganj Lucknow

T HI L D V D G ORGE P S Ed n C ... nd Jun 0 3 Ind n C S b 31 March 1879. *m.* to Elizabeth Duncan Wharton. *Educ.:* George Heriots School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., Oct. 1903. Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of C.P. and Secretary to C.P. Legislative Council, 1919. O ciated as Additional Judicial Commissioner June 1926. Officiated as Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Legislative Department. April 1927. *Address*. United Service Club, Simla.

MITRA, THE HON. SIR BHUPENDRA NATH M.A.; K.C.S.I., (1928) K.C.I.E., (1921) C.B.E., (1919) Member of the Viceroy's Council (Industries and Labour). Dec 1924. *b* Oct 1875. *Educ.:* Metropolitan Institution, Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Held Ministerial appts. from 2nd April 1896; apptd to enrolled list, Finance Dept., Jan. 1919; Asstt Secry., Sept. 1910; on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, June to September 1913; on deptn. as Controller of War Accounts from May 1915; C.B.E., Dec. 1917; Mil. Acctt.-General, Nov. 1919; offg. Financial Adviser, Mil. Fin. Branch, May 1920; confirmed May 1922; temp. Member of Governor-General's Council, April 1924; Confd. Dec. 1924; Temporary Finance Member, March to June 1925 *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

MITTER, SIR BINOD CHUNDER, Kt. (1918), Barrister and Advocate, Calcutta. Member, Council of State (1921). *b.* 1872. *m.* Miss Charushilla De. *Educ.:* Presidency College and Ripon College; became examiner for many years for Doctorate of Laws in Calcutta University; twice officiated for a year and a half as Advocate-General, Bengal, Vice-President, National Liberal League; Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1910-16; Standing Counsel to the Government of India, 1910-17, Member of Moderates Deputation to England, 1919. Chairman of Reception Committee of Moderates' Conference in Calcutta in 1919; was invited by the Punjab Government to serve on the Gurdwara Committee but declined. *Address*: 2-1, London Street, Calcutta.

MITTER, THE HON. BROJENDRA LAL, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law. Advocate-General of Bengal. *b.* May 1875. *m.* a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey and g. d. of the late R. C. Dutt, I.C.S. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. *Address*: 5, Outram Street, Calcutta and 78, Middle Road, Barrackpore.

MITTER, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DWARKANATH, M.A., D.L.; Member, Council of State (1924); Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 29 Feb 1876. *m. d.* of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined High Court Bar in 1897. Took his degree of Doctor of Laws in 19.. and since then had risen rapidly to the ont rank of his profession u 7 d acrative practice Il tl o ate of his evation to be Branch in 0 6 In 916 elected an

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MOBERLY, ARTHUR NORMAN, C.I.E. (1924) Member, Bengal Executive Council. *b.* 20 Sept. 1873. *m.* Emily *d.* of the late James Bowman. *Educ.:* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (1896) *Address*: C/o Lloyds Bank, Limited, Post Box 300, Calcutta.

MODI, JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI, SHAMS-UL-ULAMA (1893), C.I.E. (1917); Secy., Parsi Panchayat Bombay. *b.* 26 October 1854. *Educ.* Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College *m.* Shirinbai, *d.* of the late H. N. Saklatwala Has published numerous historical and antiquarian works chiefly dealing with Parsi history and religion Is Ph. Doc. (Hon) Heidelberg, and Officier de l'Instruction publique. Fellow, Bombay Univ., 188 Received the Campbell Gold Medal, Bombay Branch R. Asiatic Society, (1917). Fellow B. B. R. Asiatic Society, 1924. Hon Member Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (1923); Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur, (1926) Officier de Croix de Merit (Hungary), 1 26 *Address*. 211, Pilot Bunder Road, Colaba Bombay.

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MOHAMED RAFIQUE, SIR, B.A. (Cambridge), Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple); Member, Council of Secretary of State for India since 1925. *b.* 29 May 1863. *m.* Azmat Zamani Begum of the family of the Nawab of Patodi (Punjab). *Educ:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, St. John's College, Cambridge. Practised at the Bar 1886 to 1892; entered Judicial Service as S.C Court Judge, Lucknow; Addl. Judge 1894, soon after Dist. Judge and in 1911 Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, and in July 1912 appointed High Court Judge, rtd. 1923, Allahabad. Represented India at the League of Nations in 1924. *Address:* Chandwali-Baradari, Lucknow.

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MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA, C.S.I. (1924), M.L.A., Talukdar of Jehangirabad *b.* 28 June 1884. *Educ.:* Colvin Talukdars School, Lucknow. First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief:—Rs. 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University. Member of the Red Cross Society. Contributed Rs. 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship, Member of the Provincial Legislative Council, the British Indian Association and the United Service Club Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif, Chairman, Board. *Address:* Dist. Bara Banki, Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN, THE HON. MR B.A., of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law; Member, Council of State (1924), Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut. *b.* June 1888 *m.* to a cousin. *Educ.* at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and England. Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec. 1914. Acted as Secretary of U. P. War Fund for Meerut District. Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Funds, Secretary, Dist. War League. Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923 Nominated a member of Leg Assembly to represent U. P. in 1927. *Address:* Gumani Nishan, Meerut.

MOIR, THOMAS EYEBRON, B.A., C.I.E. (1917), C.S.I. (1922), Member of the Executive Council, Madras *b* 187[illegible] *Educ* [illegible] Co[illegible] Ed nb[illegible] W dham C[illegible] O fo d Ent. I.C.S., 1898. *Address:* Fort St. Geo., Madras.

MOLONEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, General Manager for the East, Reuters Limited. *b.* May [illegible], 1885. *m.* Katharine, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Educ* Redemptorist College, Limerick. Reuters Correspondent in Teheran, Paris, Amsterdam Copenhagen and Berlin. *Address:* Reuters Limited, Bombay.

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara; *b.* April 1859. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918; *m.* 1878; one *s* *Educ.:* Uttarpara School; Presidency College Calcutta; Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887, Chairman of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1889; Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889, a Member of the Asiatic Society; a life Member of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918; a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association; elected to Executive Committee of All India Land holders' Association, 1919. *Address:* Uttarpara, near Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, SIR RAJENDRA NATH K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. (1922), M.I.M.E (Hon Life), Civil Engr.; *b.* 1854; *Educ.:* London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipur; Presidency College, Civil Engineering Branch, Calcutta; Senior Partner in Martin & Co, and Burn & Co., Calcutta; Member of Indian Industrial Commission, 1917-1918; Member of Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921 President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1921 President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922; President of Board of Trustees Indian Museum, Calcutta; a Fellow of Calcutta Univ., Member of Court of Visitors, Ind. Inst Science; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911, Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College. Ex-President, the Institution of Engineers (India). Member Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; President, Indian Science Congress, 1922; President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1924. *Address:* 7, Harington Street, Calcutta.

MOORE, PIERCE LANGRISHE, C.I.E.; Ag. Financial Secretary to the Government of Madras. *b.* 29th June 1873. *m.* Muriel, *d.* of the late Lumsden Strenge. *Educ.:* Cheltenham Christ Church, Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1896, President, Madras Corporation, 1910-14 Inspector-General of Police, Madras, 1914-18 *Address:* Madras Club, Madras.

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Director of *The Statesman*. M.L.A. (Bengal European Constituency) Classical Scholar of St. John's College Oxford, 1900-1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904; *b.* 1880. *m.* Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Maillet. *Educ* Campbell Coll., Belfast and St. John's College Oxford, Secretary, B[illegible] during which time [illegible] the Balkan Coun[illegible]

dent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; special correspondent 1909. *Daily Chronicle, Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian* at Siege of Tabriz, Persia. Joined foreign and war staff of *The Times*, 1910, Persian Correspondent, 1910-12, Russian Correspondent, 1913, Spain, 1914, Albanian Revolution, 1914. Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914; obtained commission in Rifle *Brigade*; served Dardanelles, 1915; Salonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade); flying, 1918. with military *mission* (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R. A. F.; demobilised May 1919; despatches twice; M.B.E (military); Serbian White Eagle; Greek *Order of the Redeemer*, Middle-Eastern Correspondent of *The Times*, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, etc. *Publications:* The Miracle (By 'Antrim Oriel,' Constable, 1908); *The Orient Express* (Constable 1914). *Address:* "The Statesman," Calcutta.

MOOS, DR. F. N., M.D., B.S. (Lond.); D.P.H. (Eng.): D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.); M.B., B.S. (Bombay); F.R.I.P.H. (London), Surgeon in charge, *Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital*. *b.* 22 Aug. 1893. *Educ.:* at Cathedral and New High Schools, Elphinstone and Grant Medical College, Bombay, Univ. Coll. and Hospital, London. Clinical Fellow in Medicine, Grant Coll., Bombay; Medical Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital, London, *Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Boros* of Stoke Newington, Hackney and Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London. War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay; Hon. Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay. *Fellow of the* Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow University of Bombay. *Publications:* Present Position of Tuberculosis. Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc. *Address:* Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MOOS, NANABHOY A. F., D.Sc. (Edin.), L.C.E, (Bom.), F.R.S. (Edin.), Retired Director, Bombay and Alibag Observatories. *b.* 29 Oct. 1859. *m.* Bai Jeeloobai, *y. d.* of Byramjee *Jeejeebhoy, Esq. Educ.:* Bombay University and Edinburgh University; Prof. of Physics, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay; for some time Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency from 1896 to 1920 Director of Bombay and Alibag *Observatories:* Syndic and Dean in Science, Bombay Un[illegible] T[illegible] the Northern Universi[illegible] and Delhi, on the [illegible] Institute of Science, Bangalore, of the Bombay University on the Advisory Committee of the Coll. of Engineering, Poona; Advisory Committe of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, *Board of Trustees of the Prince of* Wales Museum, Bombay, and Board of Trustees, Victoria Technical Institute. *Publications:* Papers in Royal Society, Edinburgh, and Publications in the series, Bombay Observatory's Publications 1896-1920. *Bombay Magnetic* Data and Diu[illegible] [illegible] 846- 715 [illegible] II *Address* Gowalia Tank Road Bombay

MORENO, H. W. B., DR., Ph.D., M.R.A.S. (*London*) *b.* 1875. *Educ.:* at Calcutta University and Merchiston, Edinburgh. Editor, *Century Review*, a weekly British Indian Recorder Lecturer, Calcutta University; Hon. Magte. Sealdah, Calcutta. *Publications:* "History of the Bengali Newspapers", "Sohrab and Rustum" "Story of the Rings", etc. *Address:* 2, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

MORSHEAD, LEONARD FREDERICK, C.S.I (1924), I.C.S., Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa. *b.* 5 Sep. 1869. *m.* Sybil May, *d.* of *Archibald Hills*, Esq. *Educ.:* Winchester and Balliol. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1889 Collector of Customs, Calcutta, 1903 Inspector-General of Police, Bengal and Behar and Orissa, 1908-12; Commissioner Board of Revenue, 1919 to 1923.

MOTI CHAND, THE HON. RAJA, C.I.E. (1918) Banker, Landlord and Millowner. *b.* 2 Aug 1876. *Educ.:* privately. First Non-Official Chairman, *Benares Municipal Board*, Chairman, Benares Bank, Ltd.; Chairman of Benares Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd.; Chairman Benares Industries, Ltd., Member, U.P. Legislative Council from 1913-1920; Member Council of State since 1920; Hon. Treasurer and Member of the Court and the Council of the Benares Hindu University; Chairman of *numerous local* bodies, educational, industrial and social. Director of the British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore, and Member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore. *Address:* Azmatgarh Palace, Benares.

MOZOOMDAR, RAI JADUNATH BAHADUR, VEDANTA VACHASPATI, M.A., B.L., Kaiser-i-Hind (1915), C.I.E. (1921), M.L.C., Advocate and Landholder. *b. Oct.* 1859. *m.* Srimati Saratkumari, *d.* of late Babu Abhoya Charan Sarkar. *Educ.*, Canning Coll., Lucknow and *Free Church Coll., Calcutta. Professor,* Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Editor, *Tribune* Lahore; Secry., Finance Dept., Kashmir, Principal, Katmandu Coll., Nepal; Advocate, Calcutta High Court. *Publications:* Amitva *Prasar in 2 parts in Bengali; Commentary* on Vedanta Philosophy in Bengali; Religion of Love in English, essays and addresses in English; Appeal to young Hindus in English; and numerous other works; Editor, *Hindu Patrika. Address:* Jessore, Bengal.

MUDDIMAN, SIR ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, K.C.S.I. (1926). KT. (1922); C. S. I. (1920), C. I.E., Governor of the United Provinces (1928), *b.* 14 *Feb.* 1875. *Educ.:* Wimborne Sch. Ent. I.C.S., 1897; served in Behar and Bengal, in various capacities. Dy. Sec., Govt. of India Leg. Dept, 1910-15, Sec. to Govt. of India Leg Dept., 1915-20 President, Council of State, 1920-1924. *Home Member*, Governor-General's Council 1924-27. *Address:* Delhi.

MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH, SAIYED, B. A. Zemindar and Member, *Legislative Assembly*, (1920), *b.* 1878. *m.* Mahmudetun Nessa Bibi, *d.* of late Chaudhury Keramutullah of Salar *(Murshidabad)* 1887. *Educ.:* Calcutta Madrassa Presidency Coll. & Ripon Coll., Hon. Magte., Rampurbet, 1896; elected member, Local and Union Boards; Commissioner, Meherpur M[illegible] appointed Sub Deputy Collr and *Magte.*, 1905 and [illegible] *Officer*

B g D ...ghi and Meherpur (Nadia Dist). Asstt Settlement Officer, Bhabua (Shahabad). Resigned 1917. *Address*: Margram, Birbhum Dist.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR, KHAN SAHEB MAULVI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Pleader. *b.* 26th Dec. 1867. *Educ.*: Government College, Jubbulpore, C.P. and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Was for some time Headmaster, Mohindra High School, Tikamgarh, Orchha, Bundelkhand. Practised in 1898 at Amraoti (Berar); Official Receiver (1917), Hon. Secry., Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference. *Address*: Amraoti Camp (Berar), C.P.

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State) *b.* 2 Sept. 1895. *m. d.* of late Laharat Ali Khan, 2nd *marriage*, *d.* of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist. Sharanpore, Chief of Saadabad. *Educ.*: Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh; *Publications*: Sada-i-Watan Tauqeed Nadir; Swarajya Home Rule. *Address*: Pahasu House, Aligarh.

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT-COL. C.B.E (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; Comptroller, Viceregal Household. *b.* 12th June 1879. *Educ.* Haileybury College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was on the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A.). *Address* Viceregal Lodge, Delhi and Simla.

MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon.), *Bar-at-law* M.L.C., Dy. President, U.P. Legis Council. *b.* Oct. 1890. *Educ.* at Pauri and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares and Calcutta, and Christ Church, Oxford, Hist Honrs. 1917. Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918. Married in England; returned to India, 1919; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court; elected to U.P. Legis. Council for Garhwal, 1923 and 1926. Writes to Hindi and English periodical papers, and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Belongs to Swaraj Party. *Address*: Lansdowne, Dist. Garhwal, U.P.

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, The Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A., (Calc.), B.L. Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta since 1924. *b.* 28 Oct. 1874. *m* Sm. Sureswari Debi, eldest *d.* of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerji. *Educ* Albert Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law Classes Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec. 1898 to December 1923. *Address*, 8-1, Harsi Street, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, BABU JOGENDRA NATH, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 23rd June 1861. *m. d.* of late Babu Harinath Chatterjee, of the Provincial Executive Service. *Educ.*: Presidency College and Hindu School, and Government Pathashala, Calcutta. Practised as pleader at Purnea, 1886-1908; was Municipal Commissioner, Vice-Chairman, Purnea Municipality; and Chairman altogether for about 28 years; Member of Bengal Legislative Council (1905-1907), practised Calcutta High Court from 1908; Prof. of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Law College from 1909-1919; Chairman of Professors, Criminal Law in that Coll., 1918-19 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 *Publications* (1) The Legislative Assembly and its work (brochure); (2) Dilettantism in Social Legislation. (3) An address on Hindu music delivered at "Indian Musical soiree held at Government House, Calcutta, on 7th Dec. 1920. *Address*: 18, Pran Kissen Mookerjee Road, Tallah, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, THE HON. SRIJUT LOKE NATH. Zamindar having properties extending over many districts an Executive of Uttarpara Municipality; Member of Council of State. *b.* April 1900. *m.* Srimati Sailabala Devi d. of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatterjee, Retired Mgte. of Bankura. *Educ.*: Uttarpara Govt. High School and Presidency College, Calcutta Elected Commissioner, Uttarpara Municipality in 1921; was Chairman for some time in 1924 and again in 1925, at present an executive of the Municipality now a Member, Council of State, for West Bengal Constituency. *Address*: "Rajendra Bhaban" Uttarpara, Bengal.

MULLA, DINSHAH FARDUNJI, M.A., LL.B., ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court. *b.* April 1868. *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of F. F. Karaka of Bombay. *Educ.*: at Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Fellow of the Bombay University, Late President, Tribunal of Appeal, Bombay, 1919-1921. *Publications*: Commentaries on the Code of Civil Proced... ...Law; ... ...oles of Hindu author ... Law; Joint tract A... ...Indian Con... ...21, Marine Lines, Bombay.

MULLAN, JAL PHIROZSHAH, M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.; Prof. of Biology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St. Xavier's College. *b.* 26 March 1884. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay *Publications*: "AnimalTypes for College Students". *Address*: "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MULLICK, SIR BASANTA KUMAR, Kt. (1920); Judge, Patna High Court, since 1916 *Educ.*: Univ. Col. Sch.; King's Coll., Cambridge. Ent. I.C.S., 1887; Actg. Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1913; Puisne Judge, 1915, Ag. Chief Justice, 1925. *Address*: Bankipore.

MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD FAIYAZALI KHAN, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Nawab of Pahasu, Minister, Jaipur State; *b.* 4 Nov. 1851; late Member of Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. *Address*: Nawab's House, Jaipur.

MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, THE HON. Sir, Kt. (1927) J.P., Merchant and Millowner and Member, Council of State. *Educ.*: Bombay High School. Represented Indian commercial community in the old Bombay Legis. Council from 1910 to 1920; served on the Municipal ... ...esident of ... ...ed also on ... ...Chamber, ...l Bombay ... ...ssociation f... ...e than 25 years, was President of Indian Merchants' Chamber 1907 13 and

again in 1924 and of the Bombay Millowners' Association in 1909, served several periods on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust; is a member for a number of years of the Board of Trustees of V.J. Technical Institute; was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Director of Industries; and of the Advisory Board to the Development Department; is at present a member of the Advisory Committee of the B B. & C.I. Railway. Represented Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; served on the Braithwaite Committee, Railway Advisory Committee, Railway Risk Note Committee, and Income-Tax Committee. Elected Member of Council of State, June 1925 and re-elected in November 1925. *Address*: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., The Hon. Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asef Kudr Syud Wasef Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabut Jung; premier noble of Bengal, Behar and Orissa: 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia; *b.* 7 Jan. 1875; *m.* 1898, Nawab Sultan Dulin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Saheba. *Educ.*: in India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has six times been Mem. of Bengal Leg. Council. *Address*: The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B E., I.S.O.; Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (retired); *b.* 18 Dec. 1864, *Educ.*, Doveton Prot. Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1918-16. *Address*: "Looland," 8a., Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

MUTALIK, VISHNU NARAYAN *alias* ANNASAHEB, B.A., Sardar of the Deccan, Inamdar and Saranjamdar: Member, Legislative Assembly. *b.* 6 Sept. 1879, *m.* S. Ramabaisaheb, *d.* of Mr. K. Bhiranni. Pearl Merchant. *Educ.*: at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 and onwards to the present day; Chairman, Satara City Municipality for 4 years; Member of Dist. and Taluka Local Board, Satara, for over 15 years. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26 to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confce. of Sirdars, Inamdars and Watandars 1926 and President Provincial Postal Confce. 1926. *Publications*: Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address*. Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

MUTHIAH CHETTIAR, SIR M. CT., KT. 1922. Banker *b.* 8 February 1887. *m.* to Thevanai. *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Pudukottai. President, South India Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Madras Stock Exchange; Director of Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras, Ex-Trustee, Madras Port Trust: Trustee, Pachaippa's Educational Charities; Member, Advisory Board, South Indian Railway Co, Ltd., Sheriff of Madras, 1921 and 1922; Presdt., United India Life Assurance Co.; was Member of Madras Legis. Council for a period before the Reformed Council and for one period after the Reformed Council and a Member of the Legis Assembly

Publications: Author of the Chapter on "Indigenous Banking" in Dr. Khan's book *Address*: "Bedford House," Vepery, Madras.

MYSORE, H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF, COL. SIR SHRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C S.I; G.B.E. *b.* 4th June 1884; *s.* father, 1895 Invested with full ruling powers by Lord Curzon, at Mysore, 1902; present at Delhi Durbar, 1903. Area of State is 29,444 square miles, and its population is nearly 6,000,000 *Address*: The Palace, Bangalore, Mysore Fern Hill, Nilgiris.

MYSORE HIS HIGHNESS YUVARAJA OF, SIR SRI KANTHIRAVA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., Extraordinary Member of Council in Mysore; *b.* 5 June 1888; *s. s.* of late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur. Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education, health and industry. *Address*. Mysore.

NABHA, MAHARAJA SRI RIPUDAMAN SINGHJI MALAVENDRA, BAHADUR OF, F.R.G.S. M.R.A.S.; *b* 14 March 1883; *s.* 1911. *Educ* privately. Travelled good deal in India and abroad; Mem., Viceroy's Council, 1906-08 Pres. of Ind. Nat. Soc. Confce., 1909; attended Coronation of King, accompanied by Maharani, 1911; made handsome contributions towards various War Funds and Loans including gift of fully-equipped Hospital Ship for Mesopotamia. Abdicated 1923.

NAG, GIRIS CHANDRA, RAI BAHADUR, M.A, B.L. *b.* 14 Feb. 1864. *m.* Sreemati Kunjalata, *d.* of Rai Saheb P. C. Deb of Sylhet. *Educ.*: Calcutta Presidency College. Professor, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack (1886-1890); Pleader, Sylhet Judge's Court, 1890-1892; Member, Assam Civil Service, 1892-1919; Member, Dacca University Court, and Member Leg. Assembly. *Publications*: "Back to Bengal." *Address* Bakshi Bazar, Dacca.

NAGOD, RAJA JADUBIND SINGH, RAJA OF; *b.* 30 Dec. 1855; *s.* 1874; dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over nine centuries; State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 84,097; salute 9 guns. *Address*. Nagod, Baghelkhand.

NAGPUR, R. C. BISHOP OF; *see* Coppel.

NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; *b.* Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879. *Educ*: Hyderabad; King's Coll, London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India, and welfare of Indian students. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

NAIR, CHETTUR MADHAVAN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE B A., Bar-at-Law. Judge, High Court, Madras, *b.* 24th Jan. 1879. *m.* Sreemathi P. Pat Parukutty Ammah, eldest *d.* of Sir C. Sankaran Nair. *Educ.*, Victoria Coll., Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll

London, and also the Middle Temple, London, Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice Principal, Law Coll., Madras 1919, apptd. Prof. 1916-20; officiated as Principal Asst. Law Reporter 1915. Govt. Pleader 1919-23; Advocate-General, Madras 192-24; Judge of High Court 1924, confirmed 1927. Address. Moorat's Garden's Nungambakkam, Madras.

NAIR MANNATH KRISHNAN, DEWAN BAHADUR (1915); Member, Madras Legislative Council b August 1870. Educ.: Alathur; Calicut, and Christian College and Law College Madras. Vakil, Calicut Bar, Ch. Justice, Travancore High Court, for four years. Dewan, Travancore, May 1914 to July 1920. Address: Palghat, Malabar District.

NAIR see Sankaran Nair.

NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KUDALI THAZHATH VITTIL KUNHI KAMMARAN, Landlord. M.L.A. b Dec. 1888 m. Kalhat Madhavi Amma, d. of V. Ryru Nambiar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. Educ. at the Mission High School, Brennen College, Tellicherry and Madras Medical College. Succeeded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death of his brother in 1912; in 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1910 to the Malabar District Board of which he continues to be a member. In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders. Address: Panoor, via Mahe, N. Malabar.

NANAVATTY, DR. BYRAMJI HORMASJI, F.R.C.S. Ld F.C.P.S., L.M. & S. (Hon.); Khan Bahadur (1916), C.I.E., June (1925); Consulting Surgeon and Physician, Specialist in Eye Diseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, London; b. December 1862. m. daughter of the late Mr. M. N. Nanavatty (Treasury Officer, Surat) and cousin of Mr. M Nanavatty, I.C.S. Educ. Ahmedabad and Bombay and later on in London and Edinburgh; Held for many years the posts of Lecturer of Surgery (clinical) and operative and midwifery in one of the provincial medical schools of the Bombay Presidency. Was subsequently appointed Civil Surgeon, Surat Appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1897 and is now also an ordinary Fellow. Was for many years Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the L. M & S., and M B., B S., Examinations of the Bombay University, and also in the L.C.P S., and M C.P S. examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. A Municipal Councillor of over 20 years standing and Chairman, Sanitary Committee. Was awarded by Government a gold medal for services rendered during the Ahmedabad riots of 1919. Publications: "Duties and Responsibilities of Practitioners and Students of Medicine," "On Different Methods of Cataract Extraction." "Uræmia following on Catheterism," "Glioma Retinæ etc. Address: Ahmedabad."

NANDY, MAHARAJA SIR MANINDRA CHANDRA, K.C.I.E. Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Bengal. b. 1860. Some time Member, Bengal Legis. Council, Imp. Legis Council and Council of State; Chairman, Dist. Board Murshidabad Hon F ow Calcutta U and Life Memb Hindu Uni Benares Patron of several Clubs, Associations and Institutions in Bengal Address: Rajbari, Kasimbazar, Bengal; or 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

NANDY MAHARAJ-KUMAR SRISCHANDRA, M A (1920), s. and h. of Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy, Bahadur, K.C.I.E. of Kasimbazar, Bengal. b. 1897; m. 1917 second Rajkumari, d. of the late Hon Raja Pramoda Nath Roy of Dighapatia Educ.. Berhampore Coll., Bengal. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Chairman, Berhampore Municipality; Hon. Magte., 1st class Berhampore, and Member, Bengal Legislative Council (Since 1924). Member, Bengal Historical Society and Asiatic Society of Bengal; Life Member, Viswa Bharati Address: "Rajbari," Kasimbazar. or 302 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

NANJUNDAYYA, H. VELPANURU, C I E b. 13 Oct. 1860; Educ.: Wesleyan Mission Sch, Mysore; Christian Coll., Madras; Madras Univ. (Fellow, 1895). Ent. service of Mysore Govt., 1885; Judge, Chief Court of Mysore 1904; Mem. of Council and Ch. Judge of Chief Court; retired 1916; Vice-Chancellor, Mysore Univ. Address: Mallesvaram, Bangalore

NARIMAN, SIR TEMULJI BHICAJI, KT., M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), Hon. Causa, 1922; Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23. Chief Physician, Parsi Lying-in Hospital; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons; b. Navsari, 3rd Sept. 1848; Educ.: Grant M.C.; Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1883; J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891; a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02, Mem., Bombay Leg Council, 1909; Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910. Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913. Address: Bombay

NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Mill Agent and Merchant, b. 2nd April 1877. Educ: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Address: "Shanti Bhavan", 42-46, Pedder Road, Bombay.

NARSINGHGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, b 21 September 1909; belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs; s. 1924 Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer; State is 734 sq. miles in extent, and has population of 101,426; salute of 11 guns. Regent Her Highness the Rani Shiv Kunwer Sahiba D.B.E. Address: Narsinghgarh, C.I.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1889, Editor, *The Indian Daily Mail* and *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay; b. 24th Sept. 1868. Educ.: St. Peter's H. S., Tanjore; Pres. Coll., Madras; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; and Law Coll., Madras Headmaster, Aryan H. S., Triplicane, Madras; Asst. Editor, the *Hindu*, Madras, Pres., Madras Prov. Soc. Confce., Kurnool, 1911; and Pres., Bombay Prov. Soc. Confce, Bijapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24. Publications Presidential addresses at above conferences Report of Census of Hyderabad (Deccan) 1911. Address: *The Indian Social Reformer* Office Fort, Bombay and Tata's Bungalow Kha Road Bandra, Bombay

NATESAN, THE HON. MR. G. A., head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, *The Indian Review*; Member, Council of State. *b.* 25th August 1874. *Educ.*: High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Sec., Madras Liberal League. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922. *Publications*: chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire." *Address*: George Town, Madras.

NATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS, J.P.; Hon. Mag. and Fellow of Univ., Bombay; Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community, resigned presidentship after tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912. *b.* 28 Oct. 1856. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Was for 20 years an elected Mem. of Bombay Mun. Corpn.; has been Hon. Mag. since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay. *Address*: Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, *b.* 13 June 1889. *Educ.*: at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

NAWANAGAR, H. H. MAHARAJA JAM SHRI RANJITSINHJI, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., K.C.S.I.; Hon. Lt.-Colonel *in army*; *b.* Sarodar, 10th September 1872; *Educ.*: Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot; Trinity Coll., Cambridge. First appearance for Sussex C. C. C., 1895; head of Sussex averages same year; head of Sussex averages, 1895-1902; champion batsman for all England in 1896 and 1900, scoring 2,780 runs with an average of 59·91; went with Stoddart's All England XI to Australia, 1897-98; served European War, 1914-15; Represented India first Meeting of League of Nations at Geneva in 1920, also 3rd Meeting in 1922, also 4th Meeting in 1923. *Address*: Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

NEEDHAM, BREVET-COLONEL RICHARD ARTHUR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), D.S.O. (1916), C.I.E. (1919); *b.* 1877. Inspector of Medical Education in India on behalf of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom; on special duty, Railway Road. *Address*: Simla and Lahore.

NEHRU, PANDIT MOTILAL, Member, Legis. Assembly for The Seven Cities of U.P. *b.* 6th May 1861. President, U.P. Provincial Conference, 1907, Member U.P. Legis. Council; Founded *The Independent*, 1919, Presdt., Indian National Congress in 1919, suspended practice at the Bar in pursuance of non-operation resolution, 1920; imprisoned for six months, 1921-22; Leader of the Swaraj Party in the second Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; elected President of the All-India Swaraj Party on the death of C. R. Das, 1925; appointed member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, but subsequently resigned on the fusion of the Swaraj Party into the Congress, 1926; elected Leader of the Congress Party in the present Legislative Assembly, 1927; resumed practice at the Bar, April 1927. *Address*: Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

NEHRU, PANDIT [illegible] *b.* 16 June 1879. [illegible] Nath Hukku. [illegible] All-India Congress Committee, Provincial Congress Committee (U. P.), Allahabad Town Congress Committee, Allahabad Municipal Board; Chairman, Allahabad Public Health Committee; Member, Allahabad Improvement Trust; Member, Khilafat Committee; Member, Legis. Assembly; six months' imprisonment and fine for non-co-operation (1921-22). *Publication*: Founder of "The Democrat" newspaper of Allahabad. *Address*: Allahabad, U. P.

NEILSON, WILLIAM HARDCASTLE, O.B.E. (1919), V.D., J.P., M.A., M.A.I., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *b.* 21 Feb. 1875; *m.* Ethel Maud, *only d.* of the late Frank Phillips of Plymouth. *Educ.*: Mr. Strangway's School, Dublin; Trinity College, Dublin. Asstt. Engineer, Keyham Dockyard Extension, Devonport, 1900; Asst. Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioners, 1903; Port Engineer, Chittagong Port Commissioners, 1907; Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, 1916; Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1922; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1923. Controller of Munitions, Karachi Circle, 1917; Lt.-Col., Bombay Battalion, A. F. I.; Member, Inst. Civil Engrs., Inst. Mech. Engrs. American Soc. C.E., President, Inst. Engrs. (India). *Publications*: Report on Grain Elevators in Canada and United States. *Address*: Bombay Port Trust.

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A., representing, since 1921, the non-Muhammadan Electorate, Dacca Divn., E. Bengal. Vakil High Court, Calcutta. Journalist. *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta. Dacca Coll., *m.* Sreematy Lila Devi. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly since 1924. *Address*: 48, Townbee Circular Road, Wari, Dacca; and P. 393, Russa Road, Tollygunge P. O., Calcutta.

NEPAL, HIS HIGHNESS PROJJWALA-NEPALA TARADHISHA MAHARAJA CHANDRA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA, G.C.B., (Hon., 1908), G.C.S.I., (Hon., 1905), G.C.M.G. (1919), G.C.V.O., (1911), D.C.L., (Hon., Oxford, 1908), F.R.G.S., (Hon., 1912), Thong-lin Pimma-Kokang-Wang-Syan, (Chinese, 1902), *Grand Officer de la Legion d'Honneur* (1924), Prime Minister, Marshal and Supreme [illegible] 1863. *m.* 1st [illegible] Loka Bhai [illegible] high Thakuri Kshatriya family of Nepal, died 1905; 2nd, 1905 Shri Bada-Maharani Balakumari Devi (born 1888); eldest daughter of Colonel Hari Bikram Shah, a high Thakuri Kshatriya in the country. *Educ.*: Durbar High School, Katmandu, and is an alumni of the Calcutta University. Entered Army as a Colonel, became Major-General in the Nepal Army, 1882; General Commanding Southern Division, 1897; Senior Commanding General (Western Command), Director of Public Instruction and in Charge of the Foreign Office of Nepal, 1887-1901: Appointed Commander-in-

Chief of the Nepalese Army March 1901; Became Maharaja Prime Minister, Marshal and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, June, 1901; Honorary General in the British Army, 1919; Honorary Colonel, 4th Gurkha Rifles, 1906; Has instituted the most Refulgent Order of the Star of Nepal and himself is Projjwala-Nepala-Taradhisha, i.e., Grand Master of the most Refulgent Order, 1923; Visited England, 1908; Rendered magnificent help to Britain in men, money and materials during the war, 1914-18; Presented 31 Machine Guns to the King-Emperor on His Majesty's birthday, 1915; Substantial help to Britain during the Waziristan campaign and Third Kabul war, 1917-18; Concluded and signed a new Treaty of Friendship between the Governments of Nepal and Great Britain, 1923; Has effected decided administrative and other improvements in the country and has abolished slavery throughout the Kingdom after liberating 60,000 slaves at a cost of Rs. 35,00,000, 1924-26. *Publications*:—Has translated several military books into Nepalese. *Address*: Singha Durbar, Katmandu

NEVILL, HENRY RIVERS, B.A.; O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1920); C.I.E. (1921), Offg. Commissioner, Jhansi Division. *b.* 24th May 1876. *m.* Euphan M.B.E., *d.* of T. Maxwell, Esq., of Irvine, Ayrshire. *Educ.* Charterhouse, Oriel College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1899; posted to U.P.. Commanded U.P. Horse, 1913-17; services placed at disposal of C.-in-C., Nov. 1917; Asstt. Adjutant-General at A. H. Q. and from August 1921 to April 1923 Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces; Collector and Magistrate, Agra, Nov. 1923; Offg. Commissioner, Meerut, 1927 *Publications*: Dist. Gazetteers of the United Provinces. *Address*: Meerut.

NEWBOULD, HON. SIR BABINGTON BENNETT. Kt (1924), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1916. *b.* 7 March 1867. *Educ.*: Bedford Sch.; Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Ent. I.C.S., 1885. *Address*: Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

NICHOLSON, SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, K.C.S.I. (1925); K.C.I.E. (1903); C.I.E. (1899); Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, First Class, 1st Jan. 1917. *b.* 1846. *m.* 1875, Catherine, O.B.E., *d.* of Rev. J. Lechler; three *s.* *Educ.*: Royal Medical College, Epsom; Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Entered Madras Civil Service, 1869; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899; Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1897-99, 19[illegible] Agricul-t[illegible] f Famine C[illegible] m. Direc-to[illegible] lications: District Manual of Coimbatore; Land and Agricultural Banks for India; Madras Fisheries Bulletins; Note on Agriculture in Japan. *Address*: Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

NIHAL SINGH, REV. CANON SOLOMON, B.A., Evangelistic Missionary. Chauhan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth. *b.* 15 Feb. 1852. *m.* 1870 *d.* of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chand Bais [illegible] three [illegible] three *d.* *Educ.* Govt. H. S [illegible] pur Canning Co L. Lucknow [illegible] d 1891 Hon [illegible]

in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906 *Publications*: An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh, Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majmua Sakhun, 1873-75; Khulasat ul Isaiah (in two parts); Risala-e-Saf Goi or Plain Speaking; Verses on Temperance in Urdu; Munajat Asi; Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu *Address*: 2, Pioneer Road, Allahabad.

NORMAND, ALEXANDER ROBERT, M.A., B Sc Ph.D., Prof. of Chemistry, Wilson Coll Bombay. *b.* Edinburgh, 4 March 1880. *m.* 1909 Margaret Elizabeth Murray. *Educ* Royal H. S. and Univ., Edinburgh. *Address* Wilson College, Bombay.

NORRIS, ROLAND VICTOR, D.Sc. (London) M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C., Professor of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore. *b.* 24 October 1887. *m.* Dorothy, only *d.* of Robert and Myriam Harrop, Manchester. *Educ.*: Ripon Grammar School and Univ. of Manchester. Schunck Research Assistant, Univ. of Manchester, 1909; Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11; Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13; Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U P, 1914; war service, Captain I A.R.O. attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18; Indian Agricultural Service: Agricultural Chemist to Govt. of Madras, 1918-24; appointed Prof of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924; Hon. General Secretary, Indian Science Congress. *Publications*: numerous scientific papers in various technical journals. *Address*: The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

NORTON, EARDLEY, Bar.-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). *b.* 19 Feb. 1852. Called 1876. *Educ* Rugby Sch.; Merton Coll., Oxford. Advocate of the High Courts of Bengal (1888); and Madras (1879). *Address*: Bar Library, High Court, Calcutta.

NOYCE, FRANK, I.C.S., C.S.I. (1924), C.B.E. (1919); President, Indian Tariff Board, (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926 *b* 4 June 1878. *Educ.*: Salisbury Sch and St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge. *m.* Enid, *d* of W. M Kirkus of Liverpool Entered I.C.S., 1902. Served in Madras. Under-Sec to Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept., 1912-16; Sec., Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18, Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918-19; Vice-President and subsequently President, Indian Sugar Committee, 1919 20; Member, Burma Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21; Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-23; Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department, 1923-24; President, Indian Coal Committee, 1924-25. *Publications*: England, India and Afghanistan (1902). *Address*: Madras Club Madras.

NUNAN, WILLIAM, B.A., T.C.D. (1902), M B B.Ch., T.C.D. (1905), M.D. (1906), Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust *b.* 26 Jan. 1880 *m.* Jeanne Honorine Thibault d Chanvalon Paris *Educ* Clongowes Wood College, E [illegible] iversity of Dublin T[illegible] nity College [illegible] Surgeon [illegible]

1914; Coroner of Bombay, 1916-1919; Police Surgeon of Bombay; Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, Bombay *Publication.:* Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence: *Address:* Dougall House, Colaba, Bombay.

OATEN, EDWARD FARLEY, M.L.C., M.A., LL.B., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. *b.* 21 Feb. 1884. *m.* Dorothy Aileen Fegan 2nd *d.* of late E. G. Ellis *Educ.* Skinner's School, Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge School; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (Scholar). On staff Llandovery Coll., 1908-9, I.E.S. as Prof. of History, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1909-16; Trooper, Calcutta Light Horse to 1916; thence to 1919 in I.A.R.O. attached 11th K.E.O., Lancers in N. W. Frontier and in the Punjab, including Waziristan campaign, 1917; Lt., 1917, Ag. Captain, 1919, Offg. Asst. Director for Mahomedan Education, Bengal, 1919, Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 1920, Offg. Principal, Hughli College, 1921; Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1921; Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1924; Nominated member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924, to present day; Fellow, Calcutta University; Major, A. F. India 1927 in command of 2nd (Calcutta) Bn. University Training Corps. *Publications.:* "A sketch of Anglo-Indian Literature"; "European Travellers in India"; "Glimpses of India's History", contributed to "Cambridge History of English Literature." *Address:* United Service Club, Calcutta.

ORCHHA, H. H. SARAMAD-I-RAJAHA-I-BUNDELKHAND, MAHARAJA MAHINDRA SAWAI, SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. *b.* 1854. *s.* brother 1874. State has area of 2,080 sq. miles and population of over 300,000. *Address:* Tikamgarh, Bundelkhand.

PAGE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARTHUR, K.C. (1922); Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1923. *b.* 1876; *e. surv. s. of* late Nathaniel Page, J.P., Carshalton Surrey. *m.* Margaret, *d.* of E. Symes Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Educ.:* Harrow; Magdalen Coll., Oxford. Classical Honours Moderations, 1897; Literae Humaniores, 1899: B.A. 1899. Bar-at-Law, 1901; Conservative Candidate, Derby Borough, Jan. 1910; served European War in France and Flanders, A.B., R.N.V.R. 1915; 2nd Lieut., Royal Marine Artillery; Captain, 1917. *Publications:* Licencing Bill, is it Just? 1908; Shops Act (joint author), 1911; Legal Problems of the Empire in Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1914; Imperialism and Democracy, 1913; War and Alien Enemies, 1914, various articles on Political and Social subjects; Harrow School cricket and football elevens and fives player *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, RT. REV. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.), Principal, Bishop's College Calcutta. *b.* Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham Walsh, Bishop of Ossory and Clara Jane Ridley. *m.* 1910, Clara Ridley, *y. d.* of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes. *Educ.:* Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin. Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood Chota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly, Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23. *Publications:* St. Francis of Assisi and other poems; Nisbet Altar and Table (S.P.C.K.) Evolution and Christianity (C.L.S.); Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.) Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.) *Address:* Bishop's College, 224 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

PALANPUR, NAWAB CAPTAIN H. H. ZUBDA-TUL-MULK DEWAN MAHAKHAN TALEY MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E. (1920), K.C.V.O. (1922) *b.* July 7, 1883 State has area of 1,750 sq. miles and population of over 236,691. *Address:* Palanpur

PAL, BIPIN CHANDRA, Journalist *b.* 7 Nov 1858. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta Sub-Editor, "Bengal Public Opinion," 1883-84 Sub-Editor, "Tribune", 1887-88, Secretary and Librarian, Calcutta Public Library 1890-92; License Inspector, Calcutta Corporation, 1892-93; visited England and America worked as a Brahmo Missionary, started "New India," 1901 and afterwards "Bande Mataram"; convicted in 1907 to simple imprisonment for 6 months for contempt of court; left for England 1908 where he started "Swaraj" (monthly); in 1911 sentenced on landing at Bombay to simple imprisonment for one month on a charge of sedition; started "The Hindu Review" in 1912. *Address* Calcutta.

PALMER, RT. REV. E. J.; *see* Bombay, Bishop of.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A (Bombay), 1916; Ph.D. (Econ. London), 1921 D. Sc. (Econ. London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 18 July 1894 *m.* to Indira *d.* of S. A. Sabnis, Esq., Solicitor, High Court Bombay. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London Some time Professor of Political Economy University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications* Economic Consequences of the War for India Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta *Address:* Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay

PANCKRIDGE, HUGH RAHERE, B.A., Barrister, Standing Counsel, Bengal. *b.* Oct 2, 1885. *Educ.:* Winchester Coll., and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Called to Bar Inner Temple 1909; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910 Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt 1918; mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Lord Allenby; served in France and Palestine. *Address:* Bengal Club Calcutta; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square London.

PANNA, H. H. MAHENDRA MAHARAJA YADVENDRA SINGH OF; K.C.I.E. (1922). *b.* 1893 *S. cousin* on his deposition, 1902. *m.* 1912 Kunvari Shri Manhar Kunvarba, *o. d.* o Maharajah of Bhavnagar State. Has area o 2,596 sq. miles and population of abou 200,000. *Address:* Panna, Bundelkhand.

PARANJPYE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M. Sc A.I.I.Sc. Professor of Physics Royal Ins

tute of Science, Bombay. b. 30 January 1891. m. Mrs. Malini Paranjpe. Educ.: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years; then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1920; Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Univ of Bombay. Publications. Papers on "The cathode fall in several gases Helium Neon, etc."; "Vapour pressures of concentrated solutions;" "Elastic constants of certain materials"; "Use of neon lamp for intermittent illumination". "Use of Carbon Dioxide Gas in Mercury Interrupters." Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR., M A. (Cantab.): B.Sc. (Bombay): D.Sc. (Calcutta). Member, India Council (1927). b Murdi, 16 Feb. 1876 Educ.: Maratha H S, Bombay; Fergusson Coll., Poona; St John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.); Paris and Gottingen: First in all Univ. exams. in India; went to England as Govt. of India scholar, bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. 1899; Princ. and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres.; Vice-Chancellor of new Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913; represented the University of Bombay. 1916-23, 1926. Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916. Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; Elected to Bombay Council to represent Univ. in 1926; appointed Minister, 1927; resigned on appointment to India Office. Publications: Short Lives of Gokhale and Karve. Address: India Office, Whitehall, London.

PARKER, EDWARD ARTHUR, M.A., PH.D., Dip Ed. (B'ham) · Ehrenmitglied der Universität Graz (1920); J.P. (Bombay, 1927), Professor of English. Elphinstone College, Bombay b Oct. 22, 1889 Educ: School for the Sons of Missionaries, Blackheath, London, Birmingham University. Harding Travelling Scholar, Birmingham, 1911; Lektor for English, Graz University, Austria, 1913-14; Professor of English, Wilson Coll, Bombay, 1914-26; Fellow of Bombay Univ. and Member of the English Board of Studies, 1923 Hon. Secy., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, 1922-25 and 1926-28; Chairman, Board of Studies in English, Bombay University, 1927; Member of the Board of Directors Prince of Wales Museum, 1925. Publications: Sixty-three Poems by Wilfrid Gibson with Critical Introduction (Macmillan); How to Understand Poetry (Macmillan), Longer Modern Verse with Introduction (O.U.P); Editions of Selections from Ruskin's "Stones of Venice", Browning's "Pippa Passes", Browning's "Balaustion a d nture ddress Sn ra ottage Warden Road Bombay 6

PARTAB BAHADUR SING, RAJA, TALUQDAR OF KILA PARTABGARH, C.I.E., Hon. Magistrate; Hon. Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council, b. 1866. Address. Kila Partabgarh, Oudh

PARTABGARH, H. H. SIR RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAWAT OF; K.C.I.E. b 1859, s 1890 State has area of 886 sq miles and population of 62,704; salute of 15 guns. Address: Partabgarh, Rajputana.

PASCOE, SIR EDWIN HALL, Kt. (1928). M A D Sc. (Cantab). D Sc (London) F.G.S Director, Geological Survey of India since 1921; Editor, Memoirs and Records of the Geological Survey of India; Mining and Geological Institute of India, President in 19 4 Treasurer and Editor of Transactions before and since President of the Governing Body Indian School of Mining and Geology; Corresponding Member, Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau Trustee, Indian Museum, Calcutta Member of Court and Council, Indian Institute of Science; b 17 Feb 1878 m Mia, d of James MacLean of Beauly, Inverness Educ.: King's College and Univ. College London; St. John's College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar). Joined Geological Survey, 1905; Kangra Earthquake Investigation 1905; Survey of Burma Oil fields, 1905-09; accompanied Makwari Punitive Expedition, Naga Hills, 1910; deputed Persian Gulf, Arabian Coast and W. Persia 1913; Slade Oilfields Commission in Persia and Persian Gulf, 1913-14; Punjab and N W. Frontier, 1914-15; Commsn. as 2nd Lt in I A R.O, 1915; on Active Service, Mesopotamia, 1916-17; promoted to Superintendent Geological Survey of India, 1917; on Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1918-19. Publications The Oilfields of Burma, The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal; Petroleum in the Punjab and N. W. Frontier Province Geological Notes on Mesopotamia, with special reference to occurrences of Petroleum; and several shorter papers in the Records, Geological Survey of India and elsewhere Address: Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

PATIALA, MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA MANSUR-I-ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJA DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN BHUPINDER SINGH MOHINDER BAHADUR, Ruler of Patiala State, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., M.R.A.S., M.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.R.H.S. b. Oct. 1891. The premier Ruling Prince of the Punjab; is one of the Ruling Princes of India; a member of the Standing Committee of Indian Princes Chamber (Narendra Mandal); Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, 1926; Commander-in-Chief Patiala Forces; Hon. Major-General in British Army, and Hon. Colonel, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; served with Indian Expeditionary Force during European War, 1914, on the staff in France, Belgium, Italy and Palestine in 1918, Afghan War, 1919 (Grand Cross of the Legion de Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of taly Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold, Grand of the

Order of the Nile, Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania); represented India at the Imperial War Conference and Cabinet, 1918; represented Indian Princes o the League of Nations, 1925. *Cr.* G.C.I.E., 1911, G.B.E., 1918, G.C.S.I., 1921, G.C.V.O., 1922; A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, 1922.; received the order of Grand Cross of St Saviour of Greece (1926). *Address:* (Winter) Patiala; (Summer) Chail, Simla Hills, Punjab, India.

PATTANI, SIR PRABHASHANKAR DALPATRAM, K C I E., President of Council of Administration Bhavnagar State, 1920, Member of Exec. Council of Government of Bombay, 1912-1915; of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1916; of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1917, of the Council of India, 1917-19. *b.* 1862. *Educ.:* Morvi, Rajkote, Bombay. *Address:* Anantwadi, Bhavnagar.

PATTERSON, STEWART BLACKELEY AGNEW, [illegible]

Queen's Royal Regt., 1892; 30th Dogras, 1894, served in Waziristan Expedition, 1894-5; (Medal and Clasp), N. W. Frontier, Malakand, Chakdara, Mamad Valley, 1897-8, (Medals and two Clasps); subsequently served in Political Department, Govt. of India, in N. W. Frontier, Kashmir and Rajputana; acted as Political Secretary to Govt. of India and was appointed A G.G in Rajputana in 1925. *Address:* The Residency, Mount Abu.

PAUL, KANAKARAYAN TIRUSELVAM, O. B. E. (1918), Nat. Sec., Y. M. C. A. of India; Burma and Ceylon. *b.* 24 March 1876. *Educ.*; Madras Christian College; Law College; Teachers' College. *m.* Miss K. Narasinga Rao Teacher, Headmaster, College Lecturer. Municipal Commissioner, General Secretary. N M.S. of India; Member. Fraser Commission on Village Education in India; President, all-India Christian Conference, 1923; Moderator, General Assembly of the South India United Church, 1925-27. *Publications:* Citizenship in Modern India. *Adult Education* "An Urgent Need of Modern India"; The British Connection with India." Editor, *Young Men of India.* *Address:* 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

PEARS, STEUART EDMUND, C.I.E. (1916), C.S.I. (1923), Resident in Mysore. *b* 25 Nov. 1875. *m.* Winifred M. Barton. *Educ.*: Edinburgh University and Trinity Hall Cambridge Entered Indian Civil Service, 1898; served in N.W.F. Province from 1901 onwards, as Political Agent in Tochi, Kurram, Khyber and Malakand. Delegate to Anglo-Afghan Conference at Mussoorie in 1920: Resident in Waziristan, 1922-24, Offg. A G. G in Baluchistan, May to October 1924; Resident in Mysore (June 1925). *Address:* Bangalore, Southern India.

PERCIVAL, PHILIP EDWARD, B A. (Oxon.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind *b.* 11 Nov. 1872. *m.* Sylvia Baines, *d.* of the late Sir J. A. Baines C.S.I. *Educ.:* Charterhouse and Balliol Oxford Served under the Government of as Asstt Collr., Asstt. Judge, Under-Secretary, Judicial Dept., Registrar, Bombay High Court Dist. and Sessions Judge, Acting High Court Judge. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. *Address:* Karachi.

PERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J, Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897. nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. *Address:* 32 Park Street. Calcutta.

PERINI, RT. REV. PAUL, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Calicut, since June 1923. *b.* Brandola, Italy Jan. 1867. *Educ.:* various Colleges of Society of Jesus in Austria, England and Belgium Joined Society of Jesus, 1883; Rector and Prin of St. Aloysius Coll., Mangalore, for six years; Bishop of Mangalore, 1910 23 *Address:* Bishop's House, Calicut.

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, 2nd Baronet; *s* of late Framjee Dinshaw Petit 2nd son of 1st Baronet. *b.* 7 June 1873 s. his grandfather, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee under special remainder, 1901, and changed his name from Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Merchant and cotton millowner; at one time Member Bombay Legislative Council; J.P. for Bombay; a Delegate of Parsee Ch Matrimonial Court of Bombay; Pres of Association for Amelioration of Poor Zoroastrians in Persia; the Petit Charity Funds, Petit Institute, and Parsee Orphanage, and Chairman and Member of Managing Committees of the principal Parsee charitable institutions in Bombay *m.* Dinbai, *d.* of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 3rd Bart., and has issue. *Address:* Petit [illegible]

[illegible] Merchant and [illegible] *m* Miss Jaijee Sorabjee Patuck, M.B.E. Kaisar-i-Hind Silver medallist. *Educ.:* Fort High and St Xavier's Institutions. J.P., merchant, mill owner and banker; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Bombay Improvement Trust Board; Bombay Development Board and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association (President, 1915 16) Indian Merchants' Chamber (President 1919-20) and Indian Industrial Conference (President, 1918); President, Bombay Textile Association; Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Assocn; Trustee of Parsee Panchayat, Founder and Proprietor of *The Indian Daily Mail*; Founder and President of the B D Petit Parsi General Hospital, Indian Economic Society, Bombay Progressive Assocn., Bombay Symphony Orchestra, Tariff Reform League Landlords' Association and New High School for Girls (Bombay); Founder and Hon. Secy of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Victoria Memorial School for the [illegible] Chief Matri [illegible] of Bombay [illegible] ise Com [illegible] Industries [illegible] Disputes Committee (1921), and the University Reforms Committee (1924). *Address:* Mount Petit, Pedder Road, [illegible] Hill, [illegible]

PITMAN, CHARLES EARLE BEVAN, C.I.E. b) September 1865. m 1926, Amy, widow o John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt Telegraphs and d. of Rev. Edwin Pope. Educ: Privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Advocate, Calcutta H. Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1892. Government Advocate, Punjab 1909; Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug. 1920 and from Octr. 1920 to Febr. 1921. Publications: "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department"; "P. W. D. Contract Manual" (Revised Edition). Address: Lahore.

PETRIE, DAVID, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1924. b. 1879. Educ.: Aberdeen Univ. Ent. Ind Police, 1900; Asst. Dir., C.I D., Simla, 1911-12; Spec. duty with Home Dept., since 1915; on special duty with H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, 1921; on staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 1921-22; Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, Member of the R. Commn. on Public Services, 1923. Address: C/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay.

PIYARE LAL, LALA, M.L.A., Gold Medallist in Law (1880), Punjab Univ., Vakil. High Court. b. 21 Aug. 1858. Educ.: Delhi Govt. College; Lahore Govt. College. President, Delhi Bar Association. Had been a member of the All-India Congress Committee before the introduction of Civil Disobedience; Vice-President, Municipal Committee. Delhi; Hon Secretary, Board of Trustees, Hindu College, Delhi; Member, Executive Council, Delhi Univ.; represented Delhi province in the Imperial War Conference at Delhi in 1918. Represented Delhi General Constituency in the Legislative Assembly from 1924-26; is connected with various Jain Institutions Address: Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

POCHKHANAWALA, SORABJI NUSSERWANJI Certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910; Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd b. 9 Aug 1881. m. Bai Sakerbai Ruttonji. Educ: New High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years; founded the Central Bank of India. Was appointed member of the Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee by the Govt. of India in 1921 Address: New Worli Reclamation, Worli, Bombay.

POSA, MAUNG, I.S.O. (1911), K.S.M. 1893. b Toungoo, 28 May 1862. Educ.: St. Paul's R C M. Sch, Toungoo. Asstt. to Civil Officer; Ningyai Column II, B. Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87; Burma Medal with clasp, 1885-87. Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial ser. since 1911. Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma Jan. 1906. Also to three Viceroys, 1898, 1901, 1908; Dist. Judge, 1916; Offg. Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918, Retired, June 1919; Asstt. Dir. Recruiting, July to Dec. 1918. Mentioned in despatches Address Thaton.

PRADHAN, GOVIND BALWANT, B.A., LL B Minister of Excise and Forests, Government of Bombay. b. May 1874. m. Ramabai d of Mr. P. B. Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer. Educ. B. J. High School, Thana Elphinstone College; and Govt. Law School Bombay. Practised at Thana; became Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907; resigned in 1920; for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality, for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years; was one of the Directors of Thana Dt. Co-operative Credit Bank; President Thana Dist. Boy Scout Movement; is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasena Kayastha Prabhu community elected at the Indore Parishad, elected to the Bombay Council in 1924; re-elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency and was appointed Minister of Forest and Excise on 20 Feb. 1927. Address Balvant Bag Thana, and "Fintona", Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PRASAD, GANESH, M.A. (Cantab.), D Sc, Hardinge Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Calcutta University; Life President of the Benares Mathematical Society President, Calcutta Mathematical Society Patron, Allahabad University Math. Assocn b. 15th Nov. 1876. Educ.: Ballia Allahabad; Cambridge; Gottingen. Member of Court, Council and Senate, Hindu Univ (1924); Member of Court, Executive and Academic Councils and Faculty of Science, Allahabad Univ.; Fellow of Calcutta University and Vice-President, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science. Publications "Constitution of Matter and Analytical Theories of Heat." (Berlin, 1903); text-books on Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus (London, 1909 and 1910); "Mathematical Research in the last twenty years" (Berlin, 1922); "The place of partial differential equations in Mathematical Physics" (Calcutta, 1924); and many other original papers published in the mathematical and scientific journals of England, Germany, Italy and India during 1900-1924. Address 2, Samavaya Mansions, Corporation Street, Calcutta; and 37, Benares Cantt.

PRASAD, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR JWALA, B.A., LL B, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, since 1916; Acting Chief Justice, 1921 b 1875. m 1888, d. of Munshi Mangul Sen Singh, Zamindar and retired Dy. Commissioner. Educ.: Patna College, Calcutta University; Muir Central College and Allahabad University; Vakil, Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, Fellow of Patna University Rai Saheb, 1914; Rai Bahadur, 1915 Ag Chief Justice in 1924. Address: Patna.

PRENTICE, WILLIAM DAVID RUSSELL, M A (Hon. in Classics), Edinburgh, C.I.E. (1925), I.C.S.; Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bengal b 5th September 1877. m. Florence Mary youngest d. of J. F. Kane (died). Educ George Watson's College, Fettes, Edinburgh University, and Christ Church, Oxford. Address United Service Club Calcutta

PLICE, EDWIN LESSWARE. B.A. (Oxon). Bar.-at-Law, C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.E.S. Merchant, French Consular Agent at Karachi since 1914. *b.* 8th July 1874. Member, *Legislative* Assembly. 1920-21. Municipal Councillor, Karachi, since 1926. *Address:* "Newcroft", *Ghizri Road, Karachi.*

PUDUKOTTAI, H. H. RAJA MARTANDA BHAIRAVA TONDIMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF. G.C.I.E., *b.* 1875; *s.* grandfather, 1886, *m.* 1915. State has area of 1,179 sq. miles, and population of 426,813 and had been ruled by Tondiman dynasty from time immemorial. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* La Favorite, Cannes, A. M. France.

PUDUMJEE, NOWROJEE, 1st Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay; C.I.E. *b.* 1841. *Educ.*: Poona Coll under Sir Edwin Arnold, war m m. of Bombay Leg. Council; Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies. *Address:* Pudumjee *House, Poona.*

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, SIR, Kt (1923). C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E. Non-Official Member, Indian Legislative Assembly (Indian Commerce), Cotton Merchant, *b.* 30th May 1879; *Educ.:* Elph. Coll., Bombay. President, East Indian Cotton Associat ... Inchcape's Retrenchment ... Imperial Bank of ... Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926). *Address:* Malabar Castle, The Ridge, Bombay.

PURVES, ROBERT EGERTON, C.I.E.; P. W. D., retired *b.* 1859 *Educ.:* Thomason Coll., *Roorkee; Ex. Eng., 1895; Supdt. Eng., 1907*, Ch. Eng. and Sec. to Govt., Punjab Irrigation Branch, 1913-14; retired, 1914; since practising as Hydraulic Eng. and *Irrigation* Expert. *Address* : c/o Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

QUILON, *BISHOP OF; see* Benziger, *Rt.* Rev. A M.

RADHANPUR. H. H. MAHOMED JALALUDDIN-KHAN BABI. BAHADUR, NAWAB OF. *b.* 1st April 1889; Pathan, Babi, Mahomedan. *Educ.*: Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot. *S.* brother, *1910.* State has area of 1,150 sq. miles, and population of 67,789. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* Radhanpur.

RAFAEL, HENRY, THE REV., S.J., D.Sc., Mathematics (Madrid) 1905, Ph. D. (Madrid) 1915, D.D. (Barcelona) 1919, Professor of Mathematics, St. Xavier's College *b.* 10th November 1885—Barcelona (Spain) *Educ.*: University of Barcelona 1900-1904, University of Ma ... Madrid 1913-1915; ... -1919. Assistant ... University of Barcelona 1905-08; *Joined the Society of Jesus* on 1st October 1908. Priest on 31st July 1918. Director of the Magnetic Department—Observatorio del Ebro (Tortosa) Spain; Professor of ... 924 ... Theses Sol ... of ... Problems de (1905); several articles in the Spanish Mathematical Review "Revista Matematica" several articles in the Catalan Mathematical Review "Arxius del Institute de Ciencies" Several articles in the Spanish Scientific "Review Iberica", eight lectures on Theory of Relativity in the Spanish Review "Anales de la Sociedad de Ingenieros del Instituto de Madrid". *Address:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

RAHIM, THE HON. SIR ABDUR, M.A., Kt (1919), *b.* September, 1867. *m.* Nisar Fatima Begum. *Educ.*, Government High School Midnapore Presidency College, Calcutta Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890 *practised as Advocate, Calcutta*; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Fellow, Madras University, since 1908; Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15 officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July October 1916, and July to October 1919 *Publication:* "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence." *Address:* College Bridge House, Egmore, Madras.

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. *b.* May 1862, was Mem. of Imp. Council Mem., Bombay Leg. Council; Mem., Exec Council, Bombay; President, Bombay Legislative Council (1923) *Address:* Pedder Road Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

RAINY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1918); Member of the Viceroy's Council, Commerce and Railways, 1927. *b.* 11th Feb. 1875. *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy and Merton Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1899; Under-Sec. to Govt. of India, Commerce and Industries Dept 1906-09; Member, Imperial Delhi Committee 1914-16; Dy. Sec. to Govt. of India Finance Dept., 1916-19; Chief Secretary to the Government of Behar and Orissa, 1919-23 President of the Indian Tariff Board 1923. *Address*: Inverarm, Simla.

RAJKOT, THAKOR SAHEB, SIR LAKHAJIRAJ BOWAJIRAJ, K.C.I.E. *b.* 17th Dec. 1885. *Educ* Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot. State has area of 282 sq. miles, and population of 60,993. Salute of 9 guns. *Address*: Rajkot.

RAJPIPLA, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.S.I (1925). *b* 1890. *s.* to the gadi in 1915. *Educ.*: at Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot, and subsequently with the Imperial Cadet Corps in Dehra-Dun. Enjoys permanent hereditary salute of 13 guns *Address*: Rajpipla, Rajpipla State.

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL GANPATRAO RAGHUNATH RAO RAJA, MASHIR-I-KHAS BAHADUR SAUKAT-JUNG, C.B.E., A.D.C., Army Member, Gwalior Govt., and Inspector *General, Gwalior Army; Member of the* Council of Regency; ranks as First Class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency. *b.* Jan 1884. *m.* D ... Miss Nagubai Joshi d of Mr Moropant Joshi of Nagpur *Educ* Victoria College *Address* Gwalior

RAMAN, CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, M.A., Hon. D.Sc.(1921), F.R.S. (1924), Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b* 7th November 1888 *m.* Lokasundarammal. *Educ.*: A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dept. 1907. Palit Prof., Calcutta Univ. 1917; Hon. Secty., Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1919; Hon. Prof. Hindu Univ., Benares, 1917; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924, Fellow of the Institute of Physics Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Publications*: Experimental Investigations on Vibrations; Theory of Bowed Instruments; Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music-Instruments; X-ray Studies, and numerous scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which is conducted by him, and in British and American journals. *Address*: 210, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

RAMA RAYANNINGAR, SRI P., RAJA SIR, RAJA OF PANAGAL, M.A., K.C.I.E. *b.* 1866. *Educ.*: Triplicane Hindu High School; Presidency College; was nominated Fellow of the Madras University Represented Zemindars of this Presidency in Imperial Legis. Council from 1912-1915, was invited to Imperial War Conference in 1918; again returned to Imperial Legislative Council in 1919; gave evidence before Joint Committees of Parliament on behalf of All-India Zemindars; pleaded also the cause of non-Brahmins of Madras. Elected leader of the non-Brahmin Party; President, South Indian Liberal Federation; presided over the All-India non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; Chief Minister to Government in charge of Local Self Government, Madras, 1921-26. *Address*: Tawker's Gardens, Royapettah, Madras.

RAMASWAMI, AIYAR, SIR CHETPAT P., K.C.I.E. (1925); B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1923): Law Member, Madras Executive Council. *b.* 12 Nov 1879. *m.* Sitalakshmi, *d.* of C. V. Sundram Shastri and sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri. *Educ.*: Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. English and Sanskrit University Prizeman. Enrolled as Vakil, 1903 and as Advocate, 1923. For many years member of the Madras Corporation and Standing Committee. Fellow and Syndic of Madras University; Trustee of various [illegible] to Congress, [illegible] National Con- [illegible] before Joint [illegible] forms, 1919, also before Meston and Southborough Committees. Member of Committee to draft Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act. [illegible] at War [illegible] to Legislative Council by University of Madras, 1918, and by City of Madras [illegible] 1920-1923. Me[illegible] Delivered the [illegible] sity of Madras [illegible] Vice President, Executive Council, April 1925. Represented India at the League of Nations Assembly [illegible] delegate in 1926 and as delegate in 1927. *Publications*: Various pamphlets and articles on Financial and Literary topics. *Address*: The Grove Cathedral, Madras and De Lisle, Ootacamund.

RAMCHANDRA RAO, DEWAN BAHADUR M. B.A., B.L., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, Vakil High Court; Member, Legislative Assembly. *b.* September 1868. *m.* M. Viyyamma, *Educ.* at Presidency College, Madras. Member Madras Legislative Council, 1920-1923. Member of the deputation of the All-India Moderates in 1919 and Member of the Lytton Committee on Indian Students; Member Indian Sandhurst Committee. *Publications*: Development of Indian Polity. *Address*: Ellore, Madras Presidency.

RAMADAS PANTULU, THE HON. V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras. *b.* Oct. 1873. *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll., Member, Council of State since 1925; Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State since 1926; President, Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd. (Provincial Co-operative Bank for Madras); President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Institute, Member of Senate and Academic Council of Madras University Chairman, Telugu Board of Studies and Member, Board of Studies and Faculty of Law. *Publications*: Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures.) *Address*: Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMESAM, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE VEPA, B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 27 July 1875. *m.* Lakshminarasamma. *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; [illegible] Govt. Pleader 1916-20 [illegible] 1920. *Address*: Gopal [illegible]

RAMPAL, RAJA; *see* Kutlehr.

RAMPUR, COL. H. H. ALIJAH, FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR SAYED MOHAMMAD HAMID ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG, G.C.S.I. (1921), G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; A.D.C. to King Emperor. *b.* 31 Aug. 1875. *S.* 1889. State has area of 892 sq. miles and population of 531,712. Salute of 15 guns. *Address*: Rampur State, U. P.

RANGACHARIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENKATA, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1925), M.L.A. since 1920. Vakil, High Court, Madras. *b.* 1865. *m.* Ponnammal, *d.* of S. Rajagopala Aiyengar of Srirangam. *Educ.*: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras. Schoolmaster for 3 years; enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law Coll., 1898-1900; Member, Madras Corpn., since 1908; Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1916-1919. Member, Indian Bar Committee; Mercantile Marine Committee; Esher Committee. Elected Dy. President, Leg. Assembly, Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office, President, Telegraph Committee, 1921 Member Frontier Committee [illegible]

Madras Publicity Board. *Publications:* A book on Village Panchayats. *Address:* Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras.

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B.A., B.L., Minister for Development, Madras. *b.* 29 June 1879. *Educ.:* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901, resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923 and 1926. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. *Publications:* Editor, "Prajabandhu", a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate; author of "Indian Village—as it is." *Address:* Olcott Gardens, Adyar, Madras, S.

RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, A., B.A., (1897); B.L., (1901). Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras. *b.* 1877. *Educ.*: Coimbatore High School and the Presidency Coll., Madras. Clerk in the Chief Secretariat; practised as a pleader in Tanjore. joined *The Hindu*, then bought and took up the editorship of *The Swadesamitran*, and from Jan. 1928 is Editor of *The Hindu*. Elected to the second and third Legis. Assembly. *Publications.*: The Indian Constitution. *Address*: 45, Mowbray's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR, K. V., Landholder and Member of the Council of State from 1920-25. *b.* 1886. Member of the old Imperial Legislative Council from 1916-1920, elected by the Zamindars of Madras Presidency, elected representative of the Legislative Assembly from 1926 again by the Madras Landlords, and a Congressman of the Nationalist Party. Connected with the founding and management of National College, Trichinopoly; President of the Chittur Conference; Chairman of the Madras Prov. Confce, and Trichinopoly Dist. Confce and President, Madras Provincial Conference, 1926. *Address:* Vasudeva Vilas, Srirangam, Madras Presidency.

RANGOON, BISHOP OF, since 1910; Rt. REV. ROLLESTONE STERRITT FYFFE, D.D. *m.* 1914, Annis Kathleen, *d.* of late Herbert Hardy of Danehurst, Sussex, three *s.* *Educ:* Clifton Coll., Emmanuel Coll., Cam. Ordained 1894. Curate of Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, 1894-98; Curate of S. Agnes, Bristol; in Charge of Clifton College Mission, 1898-1900; Vicar of St. Agnes, Bristol, 1900-1904. S.P.G. Missionary, Mandalay, 1904-10. *Address:* Bishopscourt, Rangoon.

RANJITSINHJI; *see* Nawanagar.

RANKIN, THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR GEORGE CLANS, Kt. (1925), High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 12th August 1877. *m.* Alice Maud Amy Sayer. *Educ.:* Trinity College, Cambridge. Barrister (*Lincoln's Inn*) 1904. Practised on Northern Circuit. R. Garrison Artillery 1916-18. *Address:* 9, Carnac Street, Calcutta.

RAO, RAO SAHIB S. M. RAJA RAM, Editor, *The Wednesday Review.* *b.* 24th December 1876. *Educ.:* S. P. G. and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Started *The Wednesday Review* in 1905 and *The Zamindar and Progress* (monthly) incorporated into the *P* and *Zamindari India* [illegible] *Publ* [illegible] Life of Sri Su [illegible]

K.C.I.E. for sometime Ag. Chief Justice of Madras. *Address:* Trichinopoly and 1f Harrington Road, Chetpet, Madras.

RAO, VINAYEK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908 B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), 1913; called to the Bar, 1914. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 24 September 1888. *m.* Miss B. R. Kothare, *d.* of Mr. R. N. Kothare, Solicitor. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Middle School; Elphinstone High School; Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge, Grenoble University (France). Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917. Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1924. Recipient of the title of Officer d'Academie. For some time private Tutor to Hon. Inigo Freeman Thomas, son of Lord Willingdon, Ex-Governor of Bombay; Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay 1923-1924 (June); Asstt. Law Reporter India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time; joined the Educational Service; Prof. of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924. Justice of Peace 1927; Co-opted Member of the School Committee, Bombay Municipality, Asstt. District Commissioner, Municipal Boy Scouts Association. *Address:* 347, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay (2).

RATLAM, COL. H. H. SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Rutlam. *b.* 13th Jan. 1880. *S.* father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K.C.I.E.), 1893; *m.* 1902, *d.* of H.H. Rao of Kutch; descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family, and maintained moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa served European War (France) from April 1915 to May 1918, mentioned in despatches presented with Croix d'officier of the legion d'Honneur. Served Afghan War, 1919 Member of Managing Committee, Mayo College, Ajmer; Mem., Managing Committee, Daly College, Indore; Vice-President Central India Rajputra Hit Karini Sabha Salute 15 guns. *Address:* Ranjit Bilas Palace Rutlam.

RAWLINSON, HUGH GEORGE, Principal Deccan College, Poona; Fellow, Bombay University. *b.* 12th May 1880; *m.* 1910 to Rose, only *d.* of Lt.-Col. J. F. Fitzpatrick I.M.S. *Educ.:* Market Bosworth Grammar Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (Exhibitioner and Scholar; B.A., 1st Class Classical Tripos, 1902; M.A., 1908); Lecturer in English and Classics, Royal College, Colombo, 1903-08; Hare University Prize, 1908. Entered I.E.S. as Professor of English Literature, Deccan Coll., Poona, 1908. Ag. Principal, Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, 1914; *ditto*, Deccan College, 1915; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, 1916; Principal, Karnatak Col., Dharwar, 1917-23. *Publications:* Bactria, the History of a Forgotten Empire; Indian Historical Studies; Shivaji, the Maratha: Intercourse between India and the West; The Beginnings of British India, an Account of the Old English Factory at Surat: New Edition of Forbes' Ras Mala. Contributor to Vol. II Cambridge History of India. *Address:* [illegible] College, [illegible]

RAY, PRITHWIS CHANDRA, Editor of *The Indian World* (Calcutta). *b.* 1870. *m.* 1888, *Educ.:* Mymensingh Zilla School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Founder of the National Liberal League (the first Indian liberal organisation), Calcutta; Secretary, 21st and 26th Sessions of the Indian National Congress, held in Calcutta in 1906 and 1911; Secretary, Bengal Social Reform Association from 1908 to 1914; Member of the Liberal Deputation to England, 1919, and the Bengal Landholders' Delegate to England in 1920, Donor of a library (in the name of the late Mr. Gokhale) to the Indian Association of Calcutta (1919), Editor-in-Chief of the *Bengalee* from January 1921 to June 1924, joined the Swaraj Party in April 1925. *Publications.*: "Poverty Problem in India." "Indian Famines," "Our Demand for Self-Government," "A Scheme of Indian Constitutional Reforms." "A Catechism on Indian Politics" and the "Life and Times of C. R. Das" (Published by the Oxford University Press) Member, National Liberal Club, London, S. W. *Address:* 5, Rifle Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAY SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.), Patit Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc., Calcutta. *b.* Bengal, 1861 *Educ.:* Calcutta, Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh. D.Sc.; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Univ., 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President. National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. *Address:* College of Science, Calcutta.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR; *see* Jehangir.

REED, SIR STANLEY, KT., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b.* Bristol, 1872. *m.* 1901, Lilian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897; Sp Correspdt., *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; *Ex.* Lt.-Col. Commdg. Bombay L. H. Represented Western India at Imp. Press Confce., 1909. *Address:* *The Times of India*, 187, Fleet Street, London. E C

REID, COLONEL CARTWRIGHT, C.B (June 1917) M Inst. C.E., Engineer in Chief, Vizagapatam Harbour. *b.* 7 Nov., 1864. *m.* Julia, only *d.* of late Henry Miller. *Educ.:* Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School. Articled to Thomas Reid, C. E Wakefield and Normanton. Entered Admiralty Service (1888) as Asstt. Civil Engineer; served at Pembroke, Halifax, Esquimalt and Chatham; was Superintending Civil Engineer, Malta, Chatham and Rosyth and Deputy Civil Engineer-in-Chief Admiralty Lt.-Col. Royal Marines for reconstruction of Belgian Ports; Acted as a Consultant to Calcutta Port Trust in connection with proposed King George's Dock Scheme and Basra Port ro [illegible] Arab Loaned by A[illegible]ty (1921) for construction of Vizagapatam Harbour. *Address:* Vizagapatam Harbour, Vizagapatam.

REID, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, Assam, Acting Governor, Assam (1925) *b.* 1871. *Educ.:* Glasgow H. S.; Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; ent. I.C.S., 1891. *Address* Shillong, Assam.

REYNOLDS, JOHN RICHARDSON, V.D., C.I.E. (1919), Manager, Bombay Port Trust Railway *b.* 8 Aug, 1873. *m.* Beryl Margaret, *d.* of L. K. Reinold P.W.D., Bombay. *Educ.:* Fettes Coly., Edinburgh B. B. & C. I. Railway 1894; Port Trust 1914, I.A.R.O. Lieut.-Col *Address:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

REYNOLDS, LEONARD WILLIAM, B.A. (Oxon.) C.I.E. (1911); M. C. (1916). President of Council of Regency, Jaipur State. *b.* 26 Feb 1874 *m.* Blanche Mortlock Lias, 1919. *Educ.* Bradfield Coll., Exeter Coll., Oxford. I.C.S 1898, Asstt. Collector, Allahabad, Div., U.P. 1902; Asstt. to the A.G.G. in Central India Asstt. Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India, 1908; Dy. Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, 1911 Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, 1916; Resident, Western States of Rajputana, 1918 President, Council of Regency, Jaipur State Rajputana, 1921-27; Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara, 1927 *Address:* The Residency, Mount Abu.

RIEU, THE HON MR. JEAN LOUIS, I.C.S., C.S.I. (1920). Member of Council, Bombay *b.* 23 Nov., 1872, *m.* to Ida Augusta Edwards (deceased). *Educ.:* University Coll. School, London and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in 1893; served as Asstt. Collr. and Collr. in the Bombay Presidency till 1911, when appointed Secry. to Government, General Department; Collr. of Karachi, 1917; Secretary to Govt., Revenue and Financial Departments, 1918; Commissioner in Sind, 1919-1925. *Address:* The Secretariat, Bombay.

RIVETT-CARNAC, JOHN CLAUDE THURLOW *b.* 1888, *e.s.* of John Thurlow Rivett Carnac, retired Dy. I. G. of Police. *m.* 1923, Jill Lambert of New York City. *Educ* Eastbourne College, Entered Indian Police, 1909; served during War with 13th Bengal Lancers in Mesopotamia (M.C. and medals), awarded King's Police Medal, 1923, is Supt. of Police, United Provinces, and Captain. I.A.R.O. (Cavalry). *Address* Gonda, U. P.

RIVETT-CARNAC, [illegible] Inspr.-General of [illegible] Assam, 2nd *s.* of [illegible] Carnac, Bengal Civil Service, and *gr. s.* of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, 1838-41. *b.* 1856. *m.* 1887, Edith Emily, *d.* of late H. H. Brownlow and has issue four sons and one daughter. Entered Indian Police, 1877, retired 1911, served in Burma campaign 1886-7 (medal), and in Chin Lushai expedition, 1889 90 (clasp) *Address* Shillong, Assam

I ING..N, RT CFO L STAN FE D Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1918); Mission Priest in Diocese of Bombay; Hon. Canon of St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. *b.* London. 1850. *Educ.*: Rugby; Solicitors Examination, London; Cuddesdon College Priest, 1878. *Publications*: Commentaries on the Psalms, St. Luke and St. John, a Manual f Theology, Meditations on the Gospel of S. Mark (all in Marathi) *Address*. Betgeri-Gadag, Dharwar District, Bombay.

ROBERTSON, JOHN ALEXANDER, Manager, Mercantile Bank of India. *b.* 19 March, 1878. Annabella Runciman. *Educ.*: privately, 1893-1897 in Union Bank of Scotland-Fraserburgh, there after in the service of the Mercantile Bank of India. *Address* Mercantile Bank. Bungalow, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

ROBINSON, SIR SYDNEY MADDOCK, KT., Chief Justice, High Court, Burma (1922). *b.* 3 Dec. 1865. *Educ.*: Hereford Cath. Sch.; Brasenose Coll., Oxford; Called to Bar., Middle Temple, 1888; Govt. Adv. and Leg. Rem. to Punjab Govt., Puisne Judge, Ch. Court of L. Burma, 1908-1920; Chief Judge, 1920-1922. *Address*: 1, Leeds Road, Rangoon.

ROGERS, PHILIP GRAHAM, B A (Oxon), C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S., *b.* April 3, 1877. *m.* Eirene Scott O'Connor. *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital, Balliol College, Oxford. Joined Bengal Civil Service. December 1901 and served as Assistant, Joint and District Magistrate and Collector. Personal Assistant to Ch. Commissioner of Assam, 1904; Private Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1905, joined Post Office, 1909; Postmaster-General, Bombay, 1922-27.

ROUSE, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, C.I.E., I C.H., Chief Engineer, Delhi. *b.* 14 Sep. 1878. *m* Jean Lois Jameson, March 1912; two *s.* *Educ*: St. Paul's Sch.; R.I.E.C., Cooper's Hill. *Address*: Delhi.

ROW, DEWAN BAHADUR CONJEEVERAM KRISHNA-SWAMI, Vakil, High Court, Madras. *b* Aug. 12, 1867. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Madras, *m* a *gr. d.* of the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, K.C.S.I., Vakil, Madras High Court, 1889. Joined Provincial Judicial Service, 1894; Rao Bahadur in 1911; gave evidence before the Public Services Commission, 1913, M.L.A. (nominated); acted as Judge, High Court, Madras, 1921, retired as District Judge in 1922, rejoined the Bar; made Dewan Bahadur, 1922; appeared in the High Court at Madras in 1923 in the Succession Case relating to the Tanjore Palace Estate for the Senior Prince of Tanjore. *Address*: Masthu Baug, St. George's Cathedral Road, Madras.

ROW, DIWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW RAMACHANDRA, C.S.I., *b.* 27 September 1871. *Educ.*: Trivandrum and Presidency College, Madras. Statutory Civil Service, 1890-92, transferred to Provincial Service; Collector; Registrar, Co-op. Credit Societies; Secretary to Govt. of Madras. Collector of Madras. *Address*: Madras.

ROY, RT REV AUGUSTIN Bishop of ... tore since 1904. *b* ... 1868 *Address*.

... P ... G Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers; *b.* 6 Feb. 1872 *m.* Martha Goodeve Chuckerbutty. *Educ.*: Coopers Hill. Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct 1894; Superintendent of Telegraphs on 4th Nov. 1907; Director of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1916 and Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam on 1st Feb 1920; was Postmaster-General, Burma, from 14th Dec 1921 to 15th April 1922, Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 192., Dy. Chief Engineer, ... 1923 to 29th Feb ... graphs, from 1st March 19.. to ... Aug. 19.. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs 1925-27. *Address*: Simla.

ROY, SURENDRA NATH, SASTRA VACHASPATI B.A., B.L. (Calcutta Univ.); Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholder. *b.* April 1862. *Educ.*: St Xavier's College; Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1885 enrolled Advocate, 1924; elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897 has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality since 1900, Commissioner Calcutta Corporation from 1895-1900; Member Dist. Board of 24 Pergunnas from 1916 1922; elected Member, Bengal Leg s Council in January 1913 and elected to Council at subsequent elections; elected by the Members of the Bengal Legis. Council as President of High Tribes Committee; elected first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb. 1921; acted as Presidt. from May 1921 to Nov. 1922; introduced the Bengal Primary Education Bill in the Bengal Legis. Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919. *Publications*: (I) 'A History of the Native States of India Local Self-Government in Bengal, Financial Condition of Bengal, "Suggestions for the solution of the present Economic problem etc. *Address*: Behala, Calcutta.

RUNCHORELAL, SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Second Baronet, *cr.* 1913. *b* 18 April 1906. S. of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, *d.* of Chunilal Khushalrai *S* father, 1916. *m* 30th November 1924 with Tanumani, *d.* of Javerilal Bulakhiram Mehta of Ahmedabad. (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy), *Heir*: None. *Address*: "Shantikunj", Shahibag, Ahmedabad, Bombay

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LAURENCE FREDERIC, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon), 1920, O B E 1920, C.B.E. (1923), Foreign Member, Patiala Cabinet. *b.* 10 July 1891. *m.* 1923, Freda e *d.* of Frederick Chance, one *s.* one *d.* *Educ* University College, Oxford; Private Study in Paris, Venice, Rome. Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxford, 1912, travelled Canada and U.S.A. 1913; Fellow of All Souls, 1914 attached General Staff, Army Headquarters, India 1915. Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University, 1915-1919 on special duty with the Govt of India, 9 8- 9 n Ind a, England and Official o the Tour of H.R.H.

the Prince of Wales, 1921-22; Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Conference, 1923. Director of Public Information, Government of India, to end of 1925. Political Secret[illegible] f the Ind an Princes [illegible] 1926 and Substitut[illegible] mbly. *Publication:* [illegible] f St. Albans; Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material; Students Supplement to the *Ain-i-Akbari;* A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder: India under Company and Crown; India in 1917-18; India in 1919; India in 1920; India in 1921-22; India in 1922-23; 23-24; 1924-25; General Editor "India of To-day" and India's Parliament, Volumes 1 2 3, *seq. Address:* Patiala.

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V KT. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. *b.* 1 April 1857. *Educ.:* Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Ent. Educ. Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch. Rev. Officer, Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898-1925, retired (1926.) Fellow of Royal Soc., of Arts. Asiatic Soc., Bombay Br. *Address:* Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

SACHIN, MAJOR H. H. NAWAB SEEDEE IBRAHIM MOHOMMED YAKUT-KHAN-MUBARZA-RUT DAWALA NASRAT JUNG BAHADUR, NAWAB OF; A.D.C. *b.* 1886, and succeeded as an infant in following year. Installed May 1907; Hon. Captain, 1909; Major, 1921. State has area of 49 sq. miles and population of 60,000. Salute of 9 guns, personal 2 guns extra. *Educ.:* Rajkumar Coll., Rajkote; Mayo Coll., Ajmer; Imp. Cadet Corps. Served G E.A. in 1914-15. *Address:* Sachin, Surat.

SADIQ HASAN, S., B.A., Bar.-at-Law and Member, Legis. Assembly; President of Messrs. K B Shaikh Gulam Hussun & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. *b.* 1888. *Educ.* Amritsar, Lahore and London. President, Moslem League, Amritsar; Municipal Commissioner for last 9 years; takes active interest in Moslem education and Khilafat movement; President, Punjab and N.W F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association. *Address:* Amritsar.

SAGAR, LALA MOTI, RAI BAHADUR. B.A., LL B., Rai Bahadur (1922); Advocate, High Court of Judicature at Lahore *b.* 23 Nov 1873 *Educ.* Forman Christian College, Lahore. Passed LL.B. in 1896. Began to practise as a pleader at Delhi in 1897, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice Shifted to Lahore in the Chief Court in 1915, officiated as a Judge of the High Court in 1921 for 4 months, was appointed an additional Judge of the High Court in 1922; made an Advocate in August 1921; resigned Judgeship and reverted to the Bar in October 1924; appointed Honorary Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University in May 1926; has been a Fellow of the Punjab University for several years, having been elected by the registered graduates. *Address.* Advocate, Lahore

SAGRADA, RT REV. EMMANUEL, Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop of T[illegible] since 1909 *b.* Lodi 1860 *Address:* T[illegible]

SAIYID ABDUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR M.L.C., Retired Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar). *b.* 1884. *Educ.:* St. Francis de Sale's, Nagpur. Supdt., Commissioner's Office, Hoshangabad; Extra Asstt. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921, Dy. Commissioner, Yeotmal; Per. Asstt to Commissioner of Berar in C. P. Commission Official Receiver, Berar; President of many Municipalities and District Boards; Berar Mahomedan representative in C. P. Council. *Address:* Akola.

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SAHEB BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILEEP SINGHJI BAHADUR OF *b.* 18 March 1891. Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919. *m.* first to the *d.* of H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the *d.* of the Rawat of Meja in Udaipur. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* Sailana, C. I.

SAIYED MAHMUD PADSHAH, THE HON SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A., F.A.U., Member Council of State, Vakil. *b.* 1887 *m. d.* of the late Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur a Mahomedan millionaire of Chittoor. *Educ* Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Bar in 1916; became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921; agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries etc. First Joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925; Became a Fellow of the Andhra University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926. Presided over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927 *Address:* Bellary.

SAKLATVALA, NOWROJI BAPUJI, C.I.E.(1923) J.P., Director, Tata Sons, Ltd. *b.* 10 Sept. 1875. *m.* Goolbai, *d.* of Mr. Hormasji B Batlivala. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1916; Employers' Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva [illegible] Assembly; represent[illegible] Association, 1922 [illegible] Fort, Bombay

SALMOND, SIR GEOFFREY, K.C.B. (1923) K.C.M.G. (1919); C.M.G. (1919); C B (1918), D.S.O. (1917), R.A.F., late R.A Commanding Air Force in India, *b.* 19 Aug. 1887 *s.* of Major-General Sir W. Salmond *m.* 1910, Margaret *e.d* of late William Carr of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk; one *s.* three *d. Educ.* Wellington College; Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Artillery, 1898; Staff Coll., Camberley 1911-12; served South African War, 1899-1902 (Queen's Medal, seven clasps); China 1900 (medal); European War, 1914 18 G.S.O. 2, R.F.C H.Q.; Commanded No 1 Squadron, R.F.C., 1915; 5th Wing, 1915 16 R A.F Middle East, 1916-21 (K.C.M.G. C.B., D.S.O., despatches, Orders of the Nile and St. Saviour of Greece); Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Ministry, 1922 *Address:* Stirling Castle, Simla.

ST. JOHN, LT.-COLONEL HENRY BEAUCHAMP, [illegible] C.B.E. Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States. *b* 25 Aug 8 [illegible]

of Colonel C. Herbert, C.S.I., 1907. *Educ.*: Sandhurst. Ent. Army, 1893. *Address*: Lahore.

SAMALDAS, LALUBHAI, *see* MEHTA.

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. Pleader; President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur (1926). *b.* 1889. *m.* Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secry., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P., 1920-24; Secry., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923-); Vice-Presdt., Nagpur Municipal Committee since 1921, one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; at present a member of Swaraj party, Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute since 1915. *Address*: Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR, C.I.E. (1919). Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, April 1927. *b.* 5 May 1875. *m.* Millicent Helen Langford. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School and Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A., (1897). Entered I.C.S., 1898 Punjab Commission, 1899-1907; P.M.G., 1907; Director of Postal Services, M.E.F., 1917-19; Temp. Lt.-Col., R.E., Aug. 1917—May 1919. Three times mentioned in [illegible] -r-General, Bombay [illegible] D.G., 1922-23, 1924 [illegible] Post Office of India in [illegible] : c/o Lloyds Bank, Simla

SAMTHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BIR SINGH DEO, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.I.E. *b.* 8 Nov. 1865. *S.* 1896. *Address*: Samthar, Bundelkhand.

SANDERSON, SIR LANCELOT, Kt., K.C., Ch. Justice of Bengal since 1915. *b.* 24 Oct. 1863. *Educ.*: Elstree; Harrow; Trin. Coll. Camb. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1886; King's Counsel, 1903; M.P. (U.) Appleby Div., Westmorland, 1910-15; Recorder of Wigan, 1901-15. *Address*: 7, Middleton Street, Calcutta.

SANGSTER, WILLIAM PETER, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1915), M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab. *b.* 23rd June 1872. *m.* Agnes Knox, *d.* of the late Neil Kennedy of Ayrshire, Scotland. *Educ.*: Blaslodge School in Scotland and at Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill. In 1894 entered P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch, Punjab), India from Coopers Hill College; Rose through the various ranks to Chief Engineer: constructed among numerous other Works the Headworks of the Lower Jhelum Canal, and the Headworks, Main Canal and branches of the Upper Swat Canal, including the Malakand Tunnel. *Publications*: Numerous departmental pamphlets and papers. *Address*: Irrigation Secretariat, Lahore, Punjab.

SANJANA, SHAMS-UL-ULEMA DASTUR DARAB PESHOTAN, B.A., J.P., Senior Head Priest of the Parsis, Bombay. *b.* 18 November 1857. *m.* Shirinbai Rustomji B. Badshah. *Educ.* ... High School, Proprietary School, and Elphinstone College, Hon Fellow and Examiner in Avesta and Pahlavi, University of Bombay, since 1887; awarded Sir Jamsetji Fellowship, 1885; and Sir Jamsetji Gold Medal, 1889; Principal, Sir Jamsetji Zarthosti Madressa since 1899. Editor of "Pahlavi Vendidad," "Nirangistan and "Maino-i-Kherad;" Editor and Translator of "Pahlavi Karname Ardashir," and "Pahlavi Dinkard," of which Vol 18 was published very recently. Has translated into English German works and papers by Geiger Spegel and Windischmann (Clarendon Press Oxford). Has preached a number of religious sermons and published many English and Gujarati essays and papers on Parsi history and religion and on "The Alleged Practice of Consanguinous Marriages in Ancient Iran "The Position of Zoroastrian Woman in Remote Antiquity and Dastur Tansar's letters to the "Court of Tabaristan." Early in 1926 European and Indian Scholars have issued a Commemorative Volume in honour of the Dastur, Entitled "Indo—Iranian Studies." *Address*: Gele—retreat, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

SANKARANARAYANA, S., M.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly *b.* 14 May 1896. *Educ* Presidency Coll., Madras, Law Colleges Madras and Trivandrum. Graduated in Arts 1920, and in Law 1922. *m.* Rukmani Ammal of Kodangudi, Tanj Dist. (1926). Zamindar of Nayinaragaram, Tinnevelly District. Proprietor of Kayatar Estate, Tinnevelly Dist. Winner of S.P.C.A. Gold Medal 1920 Special Lecturer, Elementary Teachers' confce at Tinnevelly, 1923. Chairman of the Reception Committee first Tinnevelly Postmen's Confce 1924. Witness, Tamil University Committee 1927; Author of several articles on Metaphysics, and Education, as "Do Finite Individuals have a substantive or an Adjectival Mode of Being," "The Necessity for a Conscience Clause in Indian Educational Institutions," etc. Has contributed much to public discussion on the Madras Univ. Act Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act and other enactments of the legislature *Address*: Zamindar of Nayinaragaram's Bungalow, Vannarpet, Tinnevelly.

SANKARAN NAIR, SIR CHETTUR, Kt cr 1912; C.I.E., 1904; B.A., B.L., Member, Council of State, (1925). *b.* 11 July 1857. *Educ* Madras Presidency College. High Court Vakil, Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor to the Govt. of Madras; Advocate-General Judge, High Court, Madras; for many years a member of Madras Legis. Council; President of the Indian National Congress at Amraoti; President of the Indian Social Conference at Madras; President of the Indian Industrial Exhibition, Madras, Founder and for some time Editor, Madras Review and Madras Law Journal; Member of Governor-General's Executive Council in India, 1915-1919; Mem. of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1919-1921 Elected Member, Council of State, Novr. 1925 *Address*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

SANT, MAHARANA SRI JORAWARSINHJI, RAJA OF. *b.* 24 March 1881. *S.* 1896. *Address*: Santrampur Rewa Kantha.

APRU S R TEJ BAHADUR M A LL D I C S I (1923). *b* 8 Dec. 1875. Widower. *Educ.*: Agra College, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); Presdt., U.P. Political Confce., 1914; Presdt., U.P. Social Confce. (1913); Presdt., U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923); Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924. *Publications*. has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. *Address*: 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

ARDAR GHOUS BAKSH KHAN RAISANI, SIR, K.C.I.E., premier Chief of Sarawans, Baluchistan.

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SASTRI, SIR CALAMUR VEERAVALLI KUMARA SAMI, Kt. (1924). *b.* July 1870. *Educ.*: Presy and Law Colls., Madras: B.A. (1890); B L (1893), Vakil, 1894, Judge, Small Causes Court, 1905-06; Judge, Madras City Court, 1906-12; District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, 1912-14; Member of the Rowlatt Committee, 1918, Chairman, Labour Committee 1920; Judge, Madras High Court, 1914-20, Member, Criminal Procedure Code Committee, 1917; Offg. Chief Justice, Madras High Court from July 1926. *Address*: Kalamur House, Madras, N. E.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, P.C. 1921. *b.* Sept. 22, 1869. *Educ.* at Kumbakonam. Started life as a Schoolmaster; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidentship in 1915; Member Madras Legis. Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis [illegible] with [illegible] 1918, [illegible] ve evi- [illegible] mittee on Indian Reform Bill, 1919; served on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Peace Confce., 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Confce. on the reduction of naval armament during the same year Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921 undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922, elected Member, Council of State, 1921. *Address*: Servants of India Society, Bombay or Poona.

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SETHNA, THE HON. SIR PHIROZE CURSETJEE KT., B.A., J.P., O.B.E (1918); Member, Council of State, *b.* 8 Oct. 1866. Manager for India Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada ; Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation ; Trustee City of Bombay Improvement Trust ; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust. *Address :* Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHADI LAL, SIR, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B A Honours (Oxford) 1898; B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford), 1899 : Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1896 Arden Law (Gray's Inn), 1899 H [illegible] of Council of Legal Ed [illegible] 890 Special [illegible]

Constitutional Law, 1899; Chief Justice, High Court, Lahore. *b.* May 1874. *Educ.:* at Govt. Coll., Lahore, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Practised at the Bar 1899-1913; Offg. Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914. Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919; Chief Justice, May 1920. Elected by Punjab Univ. to the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University. *Publications:* Lectures on Private International Law, Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. *Address:* Lahore.

SHAFI, MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. (1922); C.I.E. (1916); D Litt (Aligarh); LL.D. (Delhi); Presdt., Punjab National Liberal League, Punjab Provincial Muslim League, Anjuman-i-Raiyani Hind and Cosmopolitan Club, Lahore. Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1922-1925, President, Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore; Legal Adviser, Bhawalpur State. *b.* 10 March 1869. *Educ.*: Govt. College and Forman Christian College, Lahore. Scholar and Barrister, Middle Temple, President All India Urdu Confce., 1911; President Islamia College, Committee 1907-19; President, All-India Muslim League, 1913, Member, Court of Muslim University, Aligarh; President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, 1916, President, High Court Bar Association, 1917-1919; President, Punjab Prov. Bar Confce., 1919; Member, Punjab Legislative Council and Imperial Legislative Council from 1909-1919; Education Member, Government of India, 1919-22. Vice-President of the Executive Council and Law Member, Govt. of India (1922-24), President, Indian Soldiers' Board 1924 and Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, 1926. *Publications:* "Punjab Tenancy Act with notes," "Provincial Small Cause Courts Act with notes" and "Law of Compensation for Improvements in British India". *Address:* "Iqbal Manzil," Mozang Road, Lahore.

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SHAH MOHAMMAD ZUBAIR, Barrister-at-Law *b.* 1884 *m.* *d.* of Shah Mohammad Ayub of Monghyr *Educ.* Middle Temple. Practised as barrister at Patna 1912-13; at Monghyr 1914-1920 Non-co-operated and gave up practice in 1920 Presided over Annual session of Bihar Provincial Confce. in 1925 at Purulia, elected President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee in 1925 and again in 1926, elected to Council of State in November 1925. Resumed practice in Oct. 1927, Elected Chairman, District Board in 1924 and 1927 *Address:* Fort, Monghyr.

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SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.; Ch. Min., Jind State. *b.* 1860. *Educ.*, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur H. S. and Govt. Coll., Lahore Served during Afghan War. 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar; Ch. Jud of State High Court, 1899-1903. *Address* Sangrur, Jind State.

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Calcutta Univ. Lect. in Phil. and Sanskrit, 1912-15; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U. S. A. and Canada in 1920-22 and ... Harvard, ... Hop- ... ctional ... ess of ... tions; ... phical, ... social ... isura; ... hore.

SHEIKH, MAHAMADBHAI, AMIR, Dewan, Junagadh State b. 18th October 1901; First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary Jagir. *Educ:* at the Mayo College, Ajmer, visited England in 1913-14 with His Highness the Nawab Saheb. Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Huzur Secretary was appointed Dewan in 1924. *Address:* Sardarbag, Junagadh, Kathiawar.

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SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. b. 17 June 1889. m. Morgan Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). *Educ.* St. Lawrence College Ramsgate and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned as 2nd Lieut. to 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt. 1909; resigned in 1914 on joining Messrs Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers Bombay. Enlisted in Lahore Signal Company a Corpl. Despatch rider and proceeded to France Aug. 1914 with 1st Indian Expeditionary Force. ... Capta... in Middle ... demobilised 1919 and rejoined Croft and Forbes. *Address:* "Waverley", Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SUTTON, J... DAVID, C.I.E. (1921), I.C.S. ... of ... Ex ... ... 1927). Bihar and Orissa 925 b. ... Apr

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SINGH, RAJA SURJ BAKSH, O.B.E. (1919), Taluqdar of Oudh. *b.* 15 Sept.1868. *m.* grand daughter of Raja Gangaram Shah of Khairigarh (Oudh). *Educ.*: at Sitapur and Lucknow Vice-President, British Indian Assocn of Taluqdars of Oudh. Member, first Leg Assembly. *Publication*: "A Taluqdar of the Old School" by "Heliodorus" and "Arbitration." *Address*: Kamlapur P O., Sitapur Dist. (U.P.).

SINGH, THE HON. SIRDAR JOGENDRA, Member of Council of State. Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri District. Minister of Agriculture (1926) *b.* 25 May 1877. *m.* Winifred May O Donoghon. Contributes to several papers in India and England Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt of Sikh, Educl: Confce., served on Indian Sugar Committee, Member, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission: Editor of *East and West Publication*: "Kamla"; Nurjehan; Nasrin Life of B. M. Malabari. *Address*: Aira Holme Simla (East.)

SINGH, KUNWAR MAHARAJ, M A (Oxford), Bar at-Law. C.I.E. *b.* 17 May 1878, *m* to Miss Maya Das, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozpur (Punjab). *Educ.*: Harrow Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar.-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1902. Ent. Prov., C.S.U.P. as Dy Coll., 1904; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India Dept. of Education, 1911; Mag. and Collr of Hamirpur, U. P., 1917, Secy, to U P Govt., 1919: Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India Education Dept, 1920-23. Dy. Commissioner, Bahraich 1923 Commissioner, Allahabad 1927. *Publications* Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U.P., 1908-1909; Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana and various contributions to the press. *Address* The Manor, Simla.

SINGH, SIR RAMESHAR, G.C.I.E., K.B.E D.Litt., Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga; Mem., Exe. Council, Bihar and Orissa, (1912-1917) Mem. of Imp.Council, 1899-1900.*b.*16 Jan.1860 Twice married; two *s.* one *d.* *b.* Maharaja Bahadur Sir Lakshmeshwar Singh, G.C.I.E., made hereditary Maharaja Bahadur, 1907, hereditary Maharajadhiraja, 1920. *Educ* Queen's Coll., Benares; privately; Life-Pres., Behar Landholders Assoc., Maithel Mahasabha Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and also Pres Hindu Univ. Soc., Behar Panchayat Assoc., etc A member of the Indian Police Commission and of Indian Famine Trust; Pres., Prince of Wales Reception Committee for Bengal, 1905; Indian Industrial Conference, 1908, Religious Convention held at Calcutta, 1910, and Allahabad. 1911; All-India Hindu Conference, April 1915, All-India Landholders

Assocn. and Bengal Landholders' Assocn. Member, Council of State, since 1920. *Address:* Darbhanga.

SINGH, COL. MAHARAJ, SRI SIR BHAIRUN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., A.D.C.; Vice-Pres. of State Council. *b.* 1879; *s.* of Maharaj Sri Khet Singhji Sahib and *c.* of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner. *Educ.:* Mayo Col., Ajmer. *Address:* Bikaner, Rajputana.

SINGH, THE HON. RAJA SIR RAMPAL, K.C.I.E., (1916). Member, Council of State, Taluqdar. *b.* 7 Aug. 1867. *m.* niece of Thakur Jagamohan Singh, late Taluqdar of Dhanawan Estate in Gonda Dist. *Educ.:* at Rae Bareli High School and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President-elect of the second U. P. Social Conference held in Lucknow in 1908 and of All-India Social Conference in 1910; presided over 5th All-India Hindu Conference at Delhi in 1918; elected President, British Indian Association of Oudh in 1921 and was re-elected in 1924. Was Fellow of Allahabad Univ. until 1909 and is Secretary of Kshattriya College, Lucknow; Member of the Executive Council of the Lucknow University and of the Court of the Hindu University of Benares. President of the Trust for the Bhadri Estate and of the Board of Directors of Mahaluxmi Sugar Corporation, Lucknow, also Director of the Allahabad Bank. *Publications:* Pamphlets entitled "Taluqdars and the British Indian Association" (1917), and "Taluqdars and the Amendment of Oudh Rent Law" (1921); and contributions to the press on social, political and religious topics. *Address:* Kurri Sudauli Raj, Dist. Rae Bareili, Oudh.

SINH, BEOHAR RAGHUBIR; Zamindar and Jagirdar. *Educ.* Government College, Jubbulpore. Hon. Magte., 2nd Class, sitting singly, has been member of the C.P. Council on behalf of Zamindars for two terms; elected Member, Legislative Assembly on behalf of C.P. Zamindars. Title Beohar recognised by Government, as hereditary distinction Khas and Am Darbari of H.E. the Governor, C.P. exempted from Arms Act. *Publications:* Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar. *Address:* Jubbulpore.

SINHA, THE HON. MR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.B.B.L., Zemindar, July 3, 1880. *Educ.:* Patna and Calcutta. Joined the High Court, Patna, as Vakil; appeared in the famous "Burma Case" of the Dumraon Raj as junior to Mr. C. R. Das, Sir Srinivasa Ayengar and the late Sir Ashutosh Mookherji, joined Non-Co-operation Movement 1912, at present Chairman of Gaya District Board and Member Council of State representing Bihar and Orissa; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Untouchable Conference held at Patna in 1926. *Publications:* Translated History of Ancient Magadh from Bengali into Hindi. *Address:* Vill. Polawan, P. O. Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya (Bihar and Orissa).

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A., Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University, (1922-23), Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. *b.* 24 Sept. 1898. *Educ.:* at Monghyr Zilla School [illegible] Presidency College [illegible] Government Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921; Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1922, Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce, etc., in 1923; a commissioner of the Purnea Municipality and a member of the Purnea District Board (1924-27; President of the Social and Religious Department of the Maithil Sammelana; one of the founders of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1925) President of the Purnea District Congress Committee 1925-26 President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha, Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, President of the Bihar Provincial Kavi Sammelana (1926). *Publications:* "The Place of Videha in the Ancient and the Mediaeval India" (read in the second Oriental Conference); "A Note on the Jangala Desa", and "Discovery of Bengali Dramas in Nepal" and "On some Maithili Dramas of the seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal); "Is Dharmat religion Buddhism?" (read in the Third Oriental Conference, Madras, 1924) joint editor of the typical selections from Maithili proposed to be published by the Calcutta University, an Editor of the "Baihut Inscriptions" published by the Calcutta University in 1926 and author of several works under preparation. *Address:* "Srinagar Darbar," P.O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea, (Bihar).

SINHA, THE HON. LALA SUKHBIR, Landlord, Jagirdar, and Banker. *b.* 5 Jan. 1868. *Educ.* Agra College. Member, U. P. Legislative Council from 1909-1920; Member, Council of State from 1920-26 when re-elected to the same Council from the four Northern Divisions of the Agra Province; Hon. Secry. U.P. Zamindar's Association; President Rishikul Asram and founder Ayurvedic College Hardwar. Member (1) Indian Central Cotton Committee (2) Board of Agriculture, U.P. (3) Member, Hardwar Improvement Committee; (4) Patron, Edward High School Muzaffarnagar. Director of the Muzaffarnagar Bank, Ltd., Ex-General Secretary All-India Hindu Sabha and Ex-Honorary Secretary, Meerut College. Member, U.P. Cattle Breeding Committee. *Publications:* Translation of the "Gita" and Yoga Patanjali" in Hindi. *Address:* "Anandbhuwan" Muzaffarnagar, U. P.

SINHA, NARENDRA PRASANNA, Major, I.M.S. retired; Consulting Physician; Mem., Advisory Council, India Office. *b.* 30 Sept. 1858. *Educ.:* Calcutta; Univ. Coll. London. Ent. I.M.S., 1880; retired 1905.

SINHA, THE HON. MR. SACHCHIDANANDA, Barrister, First Indian Finance Member Ex-Member, Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1921-1926 also President of Legislative Council 1921-22. *b.* 10 Nov. 1871, *m.* the late [illegible] *d.* of the late M. Shiva Ram of Lahore. *Educ.* Patna College

and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921. Twice Elected Member Imperial Legislative Council, Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920, also elected its first Deputy President, Feb. 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927 where he in writings and speeches made notable contributions to the discussion of Indian Reforms as embodied in the system known as Dyarchy. *Publication:* "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Behar." *Address:* Patna, Behar and 7, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

[S]IIDAR ALI KHAN, SYED, created Nawab Nawaz Jung Bahadur, 1921; Postmaster-General of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions since 1923. *b.* 26 March 1879; *el.* surviving *s.* of late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler-ud-dowla, Sirdar Diler-ul-mulk Bahadur C.I.E., some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad. *m.* 1896; four *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* privately. Entered the Nizam's service, 1911; has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionership of Gulburga Province. presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, 1908. *Publications:* Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1908, Historical Furniture, 1908; Life of Lord Morley, 1923; The Earl of Reading, 1924. contributions to the English and Indian Press with regard to the Indian political situation. *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

[S]IRMOOR, LIEUT.-COL. H. H. MAHARAJA SIR AMAR PRAKASH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *b.* 26 Jan. 1888. *m. d.* of the late His Excellency Maharaja Deb Shamsher Jung, Rana Bahadur ex-Prime Minister of Nepal in 1910. *Educ.:* under European and Indian Private tutors. *Address:* Sirmoor, Nahan.

[S]IROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. *b.* Sept. 27, 1888. *s.* to the gadi, April 29, 1920. *Address:* Sirohi, Rajputana.

[S]ITAMAU, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, RAJA OF, K.C.I.E. *b.* 1880; descended from Rathor House of Kachi Baroda. *m.* thrice. *Educ.:* Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *S.* by selection by Govt. of India, in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address:* Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C. I.

[S]IVAGNANAM PILLAI, THE HON. DEWAN BAHADUR SIR TINNEVELLY NELLAIAPPA, B.A., *b.* 1 April, 1861. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. Service under Government; Retired as Dy. Collector; President, Dist. Board, Tinnevelly 1920-192[illegible] Minister of Development, Madras. 1923-26 *Address:* 77, North Car Street, Tinnevelly.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P. S., K.C.S.I. 1915; C.S.I. (1912); C.I.E. (1908) Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras *b.* 7 Feb 1864. *m.* no *c.* *Educ.* S. P. G. College, Tanjore; Government College, Kumbakonam; Presidency College, and Law College, Madras, High Court Vakil, 1885; Asstt. Professor Law College, Madras, 1898-99; Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1893-1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07 Advocate-General, 1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17; Vice Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18, Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19, Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919; and Akola 1926 Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922, Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. *Address:* Sudharma Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SKEEN, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, K.C.B. (1925), K.C.I.E. (1920), C.M.G. (1916), Chief of the General Staff, India. *b.* 20 Jan 1873. *Address:* Army Headquarters) Delhi and Simla.

SMITH, SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF, Kt. (1923 C.I.E. (1920), President, Council of State (Dec. 1924). *b.* Dec. 23, 1873. *Educ.:* Blundell's School, Tiverton, Sidney, Sussex Coll., Cambridge. I.C.S., 1897. Assist. Commr. in U. P. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1908; Addl. Sec to U. P. Govt., 1914; Dy. Sec. to Govt. of India, 1915; Joint Sec., 1919. Secretary, Council of State, 1921-23; Sec. to Govt. of India, Leg. Dept., and Secretary, Leg. Assembly, 1921-24. *Address:* Simla or Delhi.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt. (1921), V.D. (1914) Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919), Managing Director, Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. *b.* 28 Aug. 1875. *m.* Elsie Maud. *d.* of Sir Henry Ledgard in 1907; 2 *s.* 1 *d.* Member of the Hunter Committee on Punjab disorders, 1919. Presdt., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1918-1921; Member, U. P. Leg. Council, 1918-26; Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th Cawnpore Rifles, 1913-22 Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 192[illegible] *Address:* Westfield, Cawnpore., and Merlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

SOAMES, GEOFFREY EWART, B.A., (OXFORD) C.I.E. (1927), I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam. *b.* 11 Jan. 1881 *m.* Una Sweet (1915). *Educ.:* Eastbourne College and Meston College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, began service in 1[illegible]0 in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Province of Assam after th[illegible]

constitution of the Provinces. *Address:* hillong, Assam

LA, THE REV MARCIAL, S. J., PH D., M.A., ormer Principal of the Ateneo de Manila stitution from 1916-1920. Professor of ogic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, ombay. *b.* Nov. 7. 1872 in the province of arcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. ouis, Mo. U. S. A. in 1906. *Educ*: Vich, pain and at St. Louis University, Mo. U. S. A. Vent to the Philippines. On the staff of he Manila Observatory under the Spanish nd the American Governments from 1897 o 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair eld in St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904. Prof. or several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution rom 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications*: Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands," "A study of Seismic Waves". Contributor to he monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid. *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

RABJI, CORNELIA; Kaisar-i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909). Legal Adviser to Purdahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, and Consulting Counsel. *Educ.*: Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pembertons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; Bachelor of Civil Law Examination, Oxford, 1892; obtained special privileges, Lincoln's Inn, London, 1903; propounded in 1902 scheme to India Office for connecting Woman Counsel with Prov. Exec. Govts. of India; in 1904 app. by Govt. of Bengal to position she now holds. *Publications*: *Sun-Babies* (1904); *Between the Twilights* (1908); *The Purdanashin* (1916); Sun-Babies (2nd Series Illustrated) 1920; contributions to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Westminster Gazette*, *The Times* and other newspapers and Magazines. *Address*: Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

PENCE, SIR REGINALD ARTHUR, Kt., Managing Director, Phipson & Co., Ltd. *b.* March 1, 1880. *Educ*: Christ's Hospital. Arrived in India Feb. 1901 formerly Lieut., Bombay Light Horse; Hon. Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society and Pechey Phipson Sanitarium, Nasik; Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Education Society; Vice-Presdt., Bombay B. P. Boy Scouts Association; Dy. Dist. Grand Master Masons, E. C., Bombay and Dist. Grand Mark Master, E. C., Bombay; was member Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; Editor, Journal of Bombay Natural History Society. *Address*: Byculla Club, Bombay.

SPENCER, HON. JUSTICE SIR CHARLES GORDON, Kt. (1925), I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge of Madras High Court, since 1914 Officiated thrice as Chief Justice. *b.* 23 Feb. 1869, *m.* Edith Mary, 3rd *d.* of Brig. General H. P. Pearson, C. B. *Educ.*: Marlborough; Keble Coll., Oxford; Lincoln's Inn. Ent. I.C.S. 1888; *Address*: Gate [illegible] Madras

SRINIVASA RAO, RAI BAHADUR PATRI VENKATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Guntur and Member, Legis. Assembly. *b.* 1877 *m.* to *d.* of Rao Bahadur Baru Ramanarsa Pantulu Garu. *Educ*: Town High School and [illegible] Christian Coll [illegible] Cocanada Bar [illegible] Vice-President Guntur Dist. Board, for 6 years; was Municipal Councillor for some years; was member Kistna Flood Committee; Secretary of the First Dt. Congress Committee. *Address*: Guntur.

STANDLEY, ALFRED WILLIAM EVANS, Associate of Coopers Hill College, Member of Council of the Institution of Engineers (India); Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., Bikaner State. *b.* 26 Nov. 1866. *m.* Una, *d.* of H. F. D. Bunington, I.C.S. (retd). *Educ.*: Royal College of Mauritius and then at Royal Indian Engineering Coll., Coopers Hill Joined P. W. D. in U.P., Irrigation Branch, as Asstt. Engineer in 1891; Construction of Gangao Dam, Upper E. J. Canal in 1895 services lent to Benares Municipality in 1896 as Resident Engineer for construction of drainage and sewerage and water-works. Promoted Ex. Engineer in 1899; services lent to Bikaner State, 1903-06, during which several irrigation schemes, water works and central electric power station were designed and constructed; also originated the investigation of the feasibility of irrigating the North tracts of the State from the Sutlej river which has eventually led to Bikaner getting a share of the water in the Sutlej Valley Project now under construction; Sanitary Engr. to Govt U.P. in 1908 and 1909. Promoted to Superintending Engineer, 1912, and then Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, U. P. in 1918 and retired in 1921. *Publications*: Papers on "Subsoil Percolation" and "Flood Absorption of Reservoirs" in the Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India), Vol. II *Address*: Bikaner, Rajputana.

STEICHEN [illegible] Ph.D (University of [illegible] Physics. *b.* 17 Januar[illegible] of Luxemburg, Theological Studies in the Society of Jesus, Scientific training in the University of Goettingen. Professor of Physics, St. Xavier's Col., Bombay. *Publications*: Contributions to various scientific journals. *Address*: St Xavier's Coll., Bombay.

STEIN, SIR AUREL, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D. Litt (Hon. Oxon.), D. Sc. (Hon. Camb.), D. O.L (Hon. Punjab); Fellow, Brit. Acad., Correspondant de l' Institut de France, Gold Medallist, R. Geogr. Soc, etc.; Indian Archæological Survey, Officer on special duty. *b.* Budapest 26 Nov. 1862. *Educ.*: Budapest and Dresden studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tubingen Universities and in England, 1888-99. Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjab University; app. to I. E. S. as Princ. of Calcutta Madrasah, 1899 Inspector-General of Education, N. W. P and Baluchistan 1904. Carried out [illegible] cal explorations for Indian Govt., in Chinese

Turkestan, 1900-1, and in C. Asia and W. China, 1906-08; transferred to Archæological Survey, 1909; carried out geographical and archæological explorations in C. Asia and Persia, 1913-16. *Publications*: Kalhana's *Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir*; Sanskrit text, 1892; trans. with commentary, 2 vols., 1900; *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan*, 1903; *Ancient Khotan*, 1908 (2 vols.); *Ruins of Desert Cathay*, 1912 (2 vols.); *Serindia*, 1921 (5 vols.); *The Thousand Buddhas*; *Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkistan and Kansu* (2 vols.), and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archæology and Geography. *Address*: Srinagar; E. I. United Service Club, London.

STEVENS, LT.-COL. CECIL ROBERT, I.M.S., M.D., B.S., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng., Prof. of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical Coll., Calcutta. *b.* 14 Mar. 1867. *Educ.*: Malvern Univ. Coll., London; St. Bartholomew's. *Address*; 5, Middleton Street, Calcutta.

STEWART, DAVID MACFARLANE, C.I.E., (1927), M.A., Indian Civil Service. *b.* 31 Oct 1878. *m.* Louisa Tolme Longmuir. *Educ.*; Hutcheson's Grammar School, Glasgow, Glasgow Univ., and Magdalen Coll., Oxford. District Officer, Settlement Officer, and Provincial Training Officer (Civil Service) in the United Provinces. *Address*. Moradabad.

STILEMAN, CYRIL GEORGE, M. INST. C.E., M.I.E., (Ind.). Representative, Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Consulting Engineers. *b.* 7 October 1880. *m.* Lilian Mytaux, *d.* of the late Capt. Evan Thomas, R. N. *Educ*: The Abbey School, Beckenham, and Burney's Royal Naval Academy, Gosport. Articled pupil to his father Frank Stileman, M.I.C.E., 1899-1903 and employed on the construction of Railways and Docks with the Furness Railway Company; Asistant Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1903-1910; Executive Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1910-18; Deputy Chief Engineer, Construction, Bombay Port Trust, 1918-1922. appointed Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners' Representative in the East, 1924. *Address*. c/o *Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners*, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, and Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster, London, S. W. I.

STILL, CHARLES, C.I.E.; Indigo Planter. *b.* 1849. *Educ.*: privately. *Address*: Sathi Factory, Chumparun.

STOKES, HOPETOUN GABRIEL, C.I.E., B.A. *m.* Alice Henrietta, *d.* of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart., Decr. 1922. 1st Member Madras Board of Revenue, 1925; Dy. Sec., Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1903-11; Fin. Dept., 1911-13; Fin. Mem., Imp. Delhi Committee, 1913-15, Priv. Sec. to Govr. of Madras, 1915, ; Pol. Ag., Banganapally, Madras; Secry. to Madras Govt., Local and Municipal Dept., 1918-19; Administrative Adviser, Klagenfurt Plebiscite Commission, 1920; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1921; Secry. to Madras Govt., Development Dept 1922; 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1924. *Educ.*: Clifton; Oriel Coll., Oxford Ent. I.C.S. 1896 *Address*: c/o Binny & Co. Madras

STONEY, EDWARD WALLER, C.I.E., M.E. M.I.C.E.; M.Inst.C.E.; late Ch. Eng. of Madras Ry. (retired), 1904; 4th s. of late T. G. Stoney, J.P., of Kyle Park and Arranhill, Co Tipperary, Ireland; *m.* 1875; Scholar, Gold Medallist and M. E., Queen's University, Ireland; Fellow, Madras University. *Publications*: various engineering papers. *Address* The Gables, Coonoor.

STUART, THE HON. SIR LOUIS, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh since 1925. *b.* 12 March 1870. *Educ.*: Charterhouse; Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1891, Jud. Sec. to Govt. and nom. as Mem of U. P. Council, 1910-12. Addl. Judl. Commissioner, Oudh, 1912; Judicial Commissioner Oudh, 1921, Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1922. *Address*: Lucknow.

STUART, CAPT. MURRAY, D.Sc. (Birm.), Ph. D. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S., F.C.S., M. Inst. P.T. Consulting Geologist. *b.* 5 Nov. 1882. *Educ.*: King Edward's H. S. Birmingham and Birmingham Univ., attached Waziristan Expedition, 1919-21; attached Mahsud Expedition, 1919-20 (mentioned despatches) British War Medal 1914-18 and India General Service medal with two clasps. Retired with rank of Captain, 1920; I.E.S., as Prof. of Geol., Presidency Coll., Madras, 1911-14. Prof. of Geology in Poona Coll. of Engineering in addition to other duties 1916-17; Ag. Superintendent, Madras Government Museum and Ag. Dir., Madras Govt. Marine Aquarium, 1912; Univ., Lecturer in the Madras University, 1913-14. Geo. Survey of India, 1907-1921. *Address*: Milestone, 7th Mile, Prome Road, Rangoon, Burma, and Royal Societies Club, London.

STUART-WILLIAMS, SYDNEY CHARLES, M.A. (Cantab); B.A. (London). Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners. *b.* 9 May 1876; *m.* Feb 1903, Elizabeth Mary Stuart; 3 sons. *Educ.* Kingswood Sch. Bath Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth and Trinity College, Cambridge Private Sec. to Sir Edward Holden, 1900 Junior Sec. to Agent, E. I. Ry., 1900-03; Dy Sec. to Agent, E. I. R., 1903-06; Secy. to Agent, E. I. R., 1906-14; Sec., Port Commissioners, Calcutta, 1914-16; Vice-Chairman, 1916. Dy. Chairman, 1921; Chairman, since Novr. 1922. *Publications*: The Economics of Railway Transport, 1909; Article on Indian railways in Modern Railway Practice, 1913 History of the Port of Calcutta, 1870-1920. *Address*: Port Commissioners' House Calcutta.

SUBBARAYAN, DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L. (OXON.), LL.D. (DUBLIN), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam, Chief Minister to the Govt. of Madras. *b.* 9 Septr. 1889. *m.* Radhabai Kudmal, *d.* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore. *Educ.* Newington School Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been member of Madras Legislative Council repre senting S uth Central [illegible] n from 20

Was a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920. *Address*: 'Fairlawns,' Egmore, Madras.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A., (Bombay), Dakshina Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (*Eco*) London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, *1912*. *Director*. *Peninsular* Locomotive Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. *Educ.*: New *High School*, *Bombay*, *First* in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay. James Taylor Scholar & *Prizeman*, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington Gray's Inn. *Returned to India in 1914*. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University. Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. Examiner in M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Secretary, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., (1917): Secretary, *Morarji Goculdas* Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.,; Managing Director, Western India Small *Industries Corporation* Ltd. (1919); Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Port Trust, sent to England by the Government of *India* to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; Managing Agent of the Pioneer Rubber Co (1920). Director of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., *Ltd.* (1924); *Managing Director*, *Acme*-Bala Trading Co., Ltd., (1925); Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the *Advisory* Board of the Development Department Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme. *Address*: Sudama House, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

SUBRAHMANYAM, RAO BAHADUR CALAGA SUNDARAYYA, *B.A.*, *B.L.*, *Landowner*. *b.* Nov. 1862. *Educ.*: [illegible] ras Presidency [illegible] *d.* of C. Munaksh [illegible] in Mysore Practised as Vakil at Bellary, Chairman, Bellary Municipality, 1904-10; Vice-President District Board, Bellary, 1911-1918: Member, Liberal League, Madras; *has taken interest in co-operative work and* social and political movements; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920. Apptd. President of Bench of Hon. Magistrates Mayavaram Town in 1923. *Publications*: Pamphlets on *Bubonic Plague and Irrigation* Problems of the Ceded Districts. *Address*: Mayavaram, S. India.

SUHRAWARDY, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE *ZAHRADUR RAHIM ZAHID*, M.A., B.L., Kt Bar-at-Law, Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b* 1870. *Educ*: Dacca and Calcutta. *Address*: 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUKHDEO PRASAD, *SIR*, *B.A.*, Rao Bahadur (1895); Gold Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (1901). C.I.E., 1902; [illegible] Political Judicial and [illegible] ouncil, 1921-26, *b.* [illegible] *d.* of Prannath [illegible] khoo *Educ.* at Agra Colleg Ambala, 188 Judicial 8

tary, Marwar, 1889; *Member of Council* 1887. Senior Member, 1901, Minister, 1908 Udaipur Minister, 1911-18; Political and Judicial Member Regency Council, 1922-23. Officiated as its Vice-President, 1920 is Sardar of *first rank with judicial pow*ers. Holds 3 villages in jagir of an annual rental of Rs. 25,000. *Publications*: Famine Report, 1899-1900; *Origin of the Rathores* Agricultural Indebtedness. *Address*: Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, Rajputana.

SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A (Cantab), Ph. D (Berlin) Research Scholar and Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the *Bombay University*. *b* 4 *May* 188 *m.* Eleanora nee Bowing (died 6th Aug. 1926) *Educ*: Maratha High School and St Xavier's College, Bombay. St. *John's* College Cambridge (Engl) and Berlin University Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Western Circle Lecturer in the Post Graduate Department of the Bombay University, *Director of the Mahabharata* Department of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; and Editor of *The Mahabharata* *Publications*: Die Grammatik Sakatayanas Leipzig, 1921: Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ Press, 1923; *First Critical Edition* of the Mahabharata, 1927; Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society *Address*: *Shantaram House*, *Malabar Hill* Bombay; and Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

SULTAN AHMAD KHAN, SIRDAR SAHIBZADA *MUNTAZIM-UD-DAULA*, C.I.E. (1924), M.A LL.M. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, son of Imtiaz-Ud-daula Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Khan Bahadur Ahmadi; Appeal Member since 1918. *b.* 1869. *m.* 1912, Lucy Pelling Hall of *Bristol*. *Educ.*: *at the Aligarh Mahomedan* Anglo-Oriental College and Christ's College Cambridge (called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London, April 1894, B.A., LL.B June 1894, M.A. and LL.M., 1909); was Chief Justice, Gwalior *State*, 1906-9, Law Member of Council, 1909-12, Finance Member 1912-16, and Army Member, 1917; a Member *of the Hunter Committee to inquire into* causes of Disturbances in Delhi, Punjab, and Bombay, 1919-20. *Address*: Gwalior, India.

SURAJ SINGH, CAPTAIN, BAHADUR, O.B.I., I.O M. *Marshal of the Legislative Assembly*. *b.* 10 Feb. 1878, *m.* Ratankour. *Educ.*: under private tutors. Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier; served in Somaliland 1903-04, mentioned for good service; Viceroy's Commission 1907; *served as Indian Staff Officer* of the Cavalry School, Saugor, 1910-14 and 1919-21; served on the staff of General M F. Remington, Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France 1914-16, France to 1918, Egypt and Palestine to 1919; *Afghan* War 1919, retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921, granted hon. rank of Captain 1923 & *apptd*. Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly 1921. *Publications*: Khialat Marcus Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu); Guide to Physical Training for Youths: Other Military books in 1901, 1907 9 0 and 19 1 *Address* Fucha Khal, katra Karam Singh Amritsar

UTHERLAND, LIEUT.-COL. DAVID WATERS, C. I E., I.M.S. (Retired). late Prof. of Medicine, Med Coll., Lahore. b. Australia, 18 Dec. 1871. m 1915 Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, d. of late Maharaja Duleep Singh. *Educ.:* Melbourne and Edinburgh Univ. M.D. (Edin.), M.B C M (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S. (Edin.) Fell Roy Soc., Med., London. *Address:* 28 Jail Road Lahore.

WAIN, WALTER, C I.E. (1922), M.L.C., Inspector General of Police. Behar, 1923. b. Jan. 17, 1876. m Annie Matilde, sec. d. of Chas. Fox, Esq, of Carse-of-Gowrie, Scotland. *Educ.:* Boston, Grammar School. Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1895; Supdt of Police, 1906; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, 1919; Offg. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, 1920 Delhi Durbar Medal, 1912; Volunteer Long Service Medal, 1919, King's Police Medal, 1918. *Publications:* "Instructions for Constables" (1901) in English, Kaithi and Bengali. "Advice on the Construction of Police Buildings" (1921). *Address:* The Imperial Bank of India, Patna, E.I.R. and P. O. Kitale Trans: Nzoia, Kenya Colony

YED ABUL AAS, Zamindar b. 27th Septr. 1880. m. Bibi Noor-i-Ayesha. *Educ.:* Govt. City School, Patna, studied privately English. Arabic, Persian and Urdu: has always taken keen interest in matters educational. Apptd. Hon. Magte. at Patna 1906, served 20 years as Hon. Magte., 1906-26; elected member, Patna Municipal Board 1906 and 1909; elected member, Asiatic Society of Bengal. 1903; elected member of Bihar and Orissa Research Society Nov. 1916; member of Council of All-India Muslim League, Hon Asstt Secry., Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League; Apptd. Member of the proposed London Mosque Committee, 1911; apptd. Member of the first Universal Races Congress held at Univ. of London, 1911; joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Hardinge in 1914; elected Member of Aligarh Muslim Assocn, 19[illegible]; elected Vice-Presidents of Bihari Students' Association and Anjuman-Islamia, Patna, 1914: served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18, nominated non-official member, Mental Hospital, Patna, 1923 *Address:* Abulaas Lane, Bankipur Patna

SYED MOHAMMED FAKHRUDDIN, The HON. KHAN BAHADUR, SIR, KT (1924), B.A., B.L. Minister of Education Bihar and Orissa since 1921. b. 1870 m. Musammut Kaniz Banoo of Shaikhpura *Educ.:* at Patna Practised as a vakil in the Mofussil courts and then in the Patna High Court, was the first Government Pleader in the Patna High Court; Member, Legislative Council, Bengal in the first reformed Council under Morley-Minto Reforms Scheme; served two terms in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council; was for a long time Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League. *Address:* Moradpore, Patna

SYED, SIR ALI IMAM, K.C.S.I. (1914), C.S.I. 91[illegible] b Neora (Patna) 11 Feb 1869 s of Nawab S d Imdad Imam Shams-ul-ulama m. 1891; five s four d. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1890; Standing Council, Calcutta High Court; President, 1st Session of the All-India Moslem League held at Amritsar 1908; Mem., Moslem League Depn. to England, 1909; Member of Governor's Legislative Council, Bengal, 1910; Fellow of Calcutta University, 1908-12; Law Member of Governor-General's Council, 1910-16; Puisne Judge of Patna High Court, 1917; Member Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa, 1918 President, Executive Council of the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1919 First Indian Representative to sit at the first meeting of the League of Nations, Nov 1920. *Address:* Mariam Munzil, Patna also Bella Vista, Hyderabad (Deccan).

SYED RAZA ALI, C.B.E. Member Public Service Commission (1926), B.A., LL B (Allahabad Univ.) b. 29 April 1882. m. d of his mother's first cousin. *Educ.:* Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice in Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in politics; returned to U P. Legis. Council 1912 took prominent part in Cawnpore Mosque agitation; elected Trustee of Aligarh College gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee; returned unopposed to U.P. Council in 1916 and 1920 was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U.P.; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916 same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics 1920 member of Council of State 1921-1926 elected member of Delhi University Court; was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in 1924; President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, Decr. 1924 Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-26). *Publications:* Essays on Moslem Questions (1912). *Address:* Delhi and Simla.

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E.; Vice-Prin., Govt. Sch. of Art, Calcutta, since 1905, Zemindar of Shazadpur, Bengal; b. 1871 *Educ.:* Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta, and at home Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta 1911; principal work consists in reviving School of Indian Art. *Address:* 5, Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta

TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT COOMAR, KT. b. 17 September 1873 *Educ.:* Hindu Sch., Calcutta; afterwards privately: Sheriff of Calcutta, 1909; Trustee, Victoria Mem Hall; Trustee, Indian Museum Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal formerly Mem Bengal Council *Address* Tagore [illegible] Calcutta

TAGORE, SIR RABINDRANATH, KT., D.Litt. (Calcutta Univ.); b. 1861. Educ.: privately. Lived at Calcutta first; went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's estates; there he wrote many of his works; at age of 40 founded school at Shantiniketan, Bolpur, in 1921, this has been his life-work ever since; visited England 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English: Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913. Publications: In Bengali about 30 political works, dramas, operas about 30; Story books, Novels 16; Essays about 40; Song books 25 ... (1912), The Gardener ... The Crescent Moon ... The King of the Dark ... Post Office, a Play, 1914 ... ering (1916); Nationalism 1917; Personality, 1918; Stray Birds, 1916; Sacrifice, 1917; Lover's Gift, 1918, Reminiscences, 1919; The Wreck, 1921; Creative Unity: The Fugitive, 1922. Greater India (1923); Gora, Talks in China and Letters from Abroad (1924); Broken Ties (1927). Address: Shantiniketan, Bolpur.

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., Home Member, Central Provinces, Government. b. 8 Dec 1875. Educ: Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee; President, Provincial Congress Committee; Member C. P. Legis. Council 1917-1920 and 1924; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925, Address: Nagpur, C. P.

TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, B. Com. (Birm.), Bar. at Law, I.E.S., J.P., ... College of Commerce ... b. 2 May 1885. m. ... at Govt. High School, Gujrat, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, and the University of Birmingham. Official Liquidator of the Industrial Bank of India, Ltd., in liquidation and the Jt. Official Liquidator, the Indian Army Uniforms Supplying Co., Ltd., in liquidation (both of Ludhiana, Punjab) President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Member of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay (1921-22), Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1926-27; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, from 1st March 1923; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay, 1924; Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay; Principal and Prof. of Banking, the Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; Chairman, Ex. Committee of the Seventh Indian Economic Confce (Bombay). Publications: "Banking Law and Practice in India," Indian Currency and Banking Problems" jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.) London, and several pamphlets such as the Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the War," etc. Address: The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TATA, SIR DORABJI JAMSETJI, K[illegible] J.P. ... Tata Sons Ld ... b. 27 Aug 1859, s. of late Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata m. 1898, Meherbai, d. of H. J. Bhabha. Educ Caius Coll. (Honr Fellow), Camb.; Bombay Univ. Address: "Esplanade House," Waudby Road, Bombay.

TAVEGGIA, RT. REV. SANTINO; Bishop of Krishnagar since 1906. b. Italy, 1855. Went to India, 1879. Address: Krishnagar.

TAW SEIN KO, C.I.E., I.S.O., K.I.H.; Examiner in Chinese, Burma, since 1906. b. 7 Dec. 1864. Educ.: Christ's Coll., Camb Burmese and Pali Lecturer, Rangoon Coll., 1882-85; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of Burma 1889-91; Burmese Lecturer, Cambridge 1892-93; Supdt., Archaeological Survey Burma Circle, 1899-1919. Publications Burmese Sketches, Vols. I and II; Selections from the Records of the Hluttaw; Translation of Maha Janaka Jataka; Elementary Handbook of the Burmese Language Address: Peking Lodge, Mandalay; Underwood, Maymyo.

TEGART, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, C.I.E., M.V.O. Indian Police; officiated as Dy. Insp.-Gen of Police, Calcutta. b. 1881. Educ.: Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen; Trinity Coll Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1901.

TEHRI, CAPTAIN H. H. RAJA NARENDRA SHAH SAHEB BAHADUR, C.S.I., of Tehri-Garhwal State. b. 3 Aug. 1898. m. 1916. Heir-apparent born 1921. Succeeded 1913. Educ Mayo Coll., Ajmer. Address: Tehri, Garhwal State.

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR B.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Vakil, High Court and Dist. Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor b. 18 April 1863 m. Ratangavri, d. of Keshavrai Amritrai. Educ. at Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Apptd. teacher in Govt. Sorabji J. J. High School of Surat and began pratice at Surat in 1894, Entered Municipality in 1904 became Chairman, Schools Committee 190 1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee in 1905 and 1917-18. Vice-President of the Municipality in 1911 to 1914 and President in 1914-17. Appointed Chairman Committee of Management in 1922-1925 Chairman of School Board in 1925 Appointed a member of the Pratt Committee; and witness before the Royal Reforms Commission 1918. Address: Athwa Lines, Surat.

THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV, I.S.O.; Sen. Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur since 1911; b. 15 Feb. 1860. Educ.: Saugor and Jubbulpore H. S.; Muir Central Coll Allahabad. Address: Nagpur.

THESIGER, VICE-ADMIRAL BERTRAM SACKVILLE C. B. (1916), C. M. G. (1911); Commander in Chief, East Indies Squadron. b. 14 Jan 187[illegible] m. 1921, Violet, widow of W. Brodrick Cloete and d. of late J. A. Henley. Entered Royal Navy, 1887. Lieut., 1895; Commander, 1905 Captain, 1912; Rear-Admiral, 1922; served European War, Battle of Jutland Bank 1914-18 (despatches C. B.), A. D. C. to the King, 192[illegible] 2nd Class Order of St. Anne of Russia with swords ... St. Vladimir Russian

with crossed swords. *Publications*: Queries in seamanship. *Address*: H. M. S. Effingham.

THOMAS, GEORGE ARTHUR, B.A., C.I.E. (1925), Collector of Bombay. *b.* 4 May 1877. *m.* Gwenllian Dorothy, *d.* of Dean Howell. *Educ.*: Clifton College and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; 1st Class Classical Tripos; Joined I C S. in 1900; Asstt. Collr., Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar; Asstt. Collr., Customs, Bombay; Collr. of Customs, Madras, Collr. of Kolaba and Hyderabad, Sind; Secretary, Revenue Department, General Department and again Rev. Department and Chief Secretary. *Address*: Ridge House, Bombay.

THOMPSON, SIR JOHN PERRONET, K.C.I.E (1926), C.S.I. (1919); *b* 3 March 1873. *m* Ada Lucia, *d.* of the late R Y. Tyrrell, Litt. D. Senr., Fellow, Trinity Coll, Dublin *Educ.*: Leeds Gr. Sch. and Trin Coll, Cambridge, 1st Class Classical Tripos: President of the Union (1895): Entered I.C S., 1897, Revenue Sec to the Punjab Govt., 1913 Ch Sec. 1916. Member of Indian Leg.-Council, 1918-19; Member of Reforms Committee. 1918-19; President, Railway Police Committee, 1921, Political Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Member of Council of State and Secretary of the Chamber of Princes. Secretary to the Order of the Star of India and Indian Empire (1922-27), formerly President, Punjab Historical Society and Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab University. *Address*: Delhi or U. S. Club-Simla.

THORNTON, HUGH AYLMER, C.I.E., B.A., I C S.; Commissioner. *Educ.*: Cheltenham Christ Church, Oxford (B.A.). Ent. I.C.S. 1895. *Address*: Sagaing, Upper Burma.

THULRAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHEORAJ SINGH BAHADUR OF KHAJURGAON, K.C.I.E., Rai Bareli District. *b.* 1865. *m.* 1st *d.* of Babu Amarjit Singh, *y. b.* of the Raja of Majhouli; 2nd, *d.* of Raja Somesurdatt Singh; a Raja of Kundwar; 3rd *d.* of the Raja of Bijapur District. *Educ.*: Govt. H. S., Rai Bareli. *S.* father, 1897; descended from King Salivahan, whose Sumvat Era is current in India. *Heir*: Kunwar Lal Bima Natti Singh Bahadur. *Address*: Thulrai, Khajurgaon.

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1921), Fellow of the Royal Statistical and Royal Historical Societies; *b.* 16 Feb 1869. *Educ.*: Aldenham Sch., and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888; *m* Alice, O.B.E., K.-i-H., *d.* of Captain C. Losack, 93rd Highlanders. Served in I.C S., Madras; also conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.P. States. Sec, Indian Excise Committee, 1906, I G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1909-1920. President, Life Saving Appliances Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue, 1918; Member of Executive Council, 1919-24 President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore A Pa k [illegible], Mysore

TOL [illegible] HENRY [illegible] C.I.E., I.C.S [illegible] Lahore

Coll., Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1893. *Address*: Lahore.

TOMKINS, SIR LIONEL LINTON, KT., C.I.E. Ent Indian Police Dept. in 1891; Dy. Inspr Genl. of Police, Punjab, 1914-1922. Inspector General of Police, Punjab, 1922-26: Retired April 1926. *Address*: National Bank of India, Lahore.

TONK, H. H. AMIN-UD-DAULA WAZIRUL MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, G.C.I.E G.C.S.I. *b.* 1848. *s.* 1867. State has area of 2,553 sq. miles and population of over 287,898 *Address*: Tonk, Rajputana.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, SOUTH INDIA, BISHOP in, RT. REV. E. A. L. MOORE, M A *b.* Nov. 13, 1870. *Educ.*. Marlborough Coll and at Oriel. Coll., Oxford. Curate at Aston Birmingham, 1894-96, Missionary of the C.M.S. in S. India from November 1896; C.M.S. Divinity School, Madras, 1896-1914; C.M.S College, Kottayam, 1902-1903; Chairman C.M.S., District Council, Tinnevelly, 1915-1924 Consecrated Bishop on 24 Feb. 1925. *Address* Kottayam.

TRAVERS, WALTER LANCELOT, C.I.E. (1925), O.B.E. (1918), M.L.C. Chairman, Dooars Planters' Association, 1914-20; Vice-Chairman 1921-1924; Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1920 and of Reformed Council 1921-23 and 1924 to date, Leader, British Group Member Jalpaiguri District Board, 1914-24 Captain (retd.) North Bengal Mounted Rifles *Address*: Baradighi Tea Estate, Baradighi P.O., Jalpaiguri, and Bengal Club, Calcutta

TRENCH, WILLIAM LAUNCELOT CROSBIE, B.A. I., M. Inst. C. E., F. U. B. Principal, Engineering College, Poona. *b* 22 July 1881, *m* Margaret Zephanie Huddleston. *Educ.*: at Leys School and Dublin University. Indian Service of Engineers *Address*: Engineering College Poona.

TURNER, ALFRED JOHN, J.P., B.Sc. (London) 1901, F.I.C., 1905; Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga. *b.* 1874. *m* Nita Aspden *e d.* John Lyndel Aspden. *Educ.*: Finsbury Technical College and London University Analyst in various firms and London County Council; Demonstrator and Lecturer at East London College (London Univ.) Science Master at Giggleswick, Yorkshire *Publications*: Papers to the Berichte, Chemical Society and Monograph on Bitterns *Address*: King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay

TURNER, CHARLES ALDIS, B A., C.I.E. (1928) I.C.S., Secretary to Government, General Dept., Bombay, *b.* July 30, 1879. *m* Eileen Dorothy Kirkpatrick. *Educ.*: King Edward VI School, Norwich and Magdalen Coll., Oxford Appointed Asst. Collector., Bombay Presidency in 1903; Settlement Officer, Dharwar Dist 1909-10; Under-Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay, 1912-15; Cantonment Magte., Ahmednagar, 1917-1919. Collector Ahmednager, 1919-21; Personal Asst to Lord Lee Chairman Public Services [illegible] 1923-24 Ag Secretary Political Department [illegible] and Secretary [illegible] 1924- *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Honours), LL.M. (Honours), Cantab 1896: Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Ag. Chief Judge Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay b. 11 October 1873. m. Miss Nazli Mohammad Fatehally. Educ.: Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, St. Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. Address: Almanzil, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

UDAIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SIR FATEH SINGHJI BAHADUR OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharana of Udaipur, Mewar. b. 1848. Address: Udaipur.

UDAIPUR, H. H. THE RAJA OF, CHANDRASHEKAR PRASAD SINGH DEO, CHIEF OF. Address: Udaipur.

ULLAH, REV. ISHAN, Archdeacon of Delhi, Archdeacon in Lahore Diocese from 1910-1915; Canon of the Lahore Cathedral 1915-1923; retired 1924, and saying. Missionary of Toba Tek Singh Mission. b. 1857. Educ.: Baring H. S., Batala, Lahore Div. Coll. Address: C/o Q. Thoan Ullah, M.A., B.T., Lecturer, Multan College, Multan.

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, The Hon. Colonel Nawab Malik Sir, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., Member, Council of State, Landlord. b. 1874. Educ.: Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, was given Hon. Commission in 18th K.G.O., attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, served in Somaliland; joined Tibet Expedition. Was attached to the late Ameer of Afghanistan; attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; Mons Star 1914; Member, Provincial Recruiting Board, represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches), made Colonel, Member, Esher Committee 1920, is President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. Address: Kalra, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

VAKIL, SIRDAR SIR RUSTOM JEHANGIR, Kt. (1924); Khan Bahadur (1907); First Class Sirdar of Gujarat (1911); Millowner and Merchant. b. Sept. 1878. m. Tehmina, e. d. of Dr. D. E. Kothawala, Civil Surgeon retd., Bombay Medical Service. Educ. at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Since 1901 Managing Partner in Nowroji Pestonji & Co., Govt. Salt Agents; Pioneer of Magnesium Chloride industry in India; Presdt., Dist. Local Board; for many years member of Ahmedabad Municipality, Dist. Scout Commissioner, late Officer Commanding "D" Coy., 12-2 Bombay Pioneers; and Divisional Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade, Ahmedabad Division; was member of Imperial Legis. Council from 1913-16; has extensively travelled in European countries; Chairman and Director of several industrial concerns and Railway Boards; helped Government during the War in recruitment of combatants and non-combatants and was awarded medal and also certificate by H. E. Lord Willingdon. First Class Magistrate independently in charge of a whole Division since 1911. Address: The Shahi Bag, Ahmedabad.

VAUX, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, C.S.I. (1923), C.I.E. (1921), M.V.O. (1922). Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. b. 1882. m. The Baroness Edna von Stock Hausen (American), 1915. Educ.: St. Lawrence School. Joined the Army 1900, A.D.C. to Governor of Victoria, 1908-11; A.D.C., to Governor of Madras, 1911, A.D.C. to Governor of Bengal 1912-14, Military Secretary to Lord Carmichael 1914-17; Mil. Secretary to Earl of Ronaldshay 1917-22; Mil. Secretary to Earl of Lytton 1922; Mil. Secretary to Sir George Lloyd 1922-23; Mil. Secretary to Sir Leslie Wilson 1923. Address: Government House, Bombay.

VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903): Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity, (1909). b. 12 April, 1868. m. to Prabhavatibai, d. of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as Pleader, High Court, Bombay, in 1893; called to the Bar in July 1909. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act Sept. 1922 to April 1923; Secry., P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 1897-1903. Publications: Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation. Address: Ratan House, 1-4, Hamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE M., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 18 July 1878. Educ.: Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Was enrolled High Court Vakil in 1903; Practised from 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr. V. Radhakrishnaiya, under the firm name of Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaiya. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court. Election Commissioner, 1921-22; apptd. to the High Court Bench, 17 Nov. 1921; President Annadana Samajam, Depressed Classes Mission Society and Madras Dist. Scout Council, Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council. Address: "Pevensey" Nungambaukam Cathedral P. O., Madras.

VENKATASWETA CHALAPATI RUNGA RAO BAHADUR, MAHARAJAH SIR RAVU, MAHARAJAH OF BOBBILI, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Maharajah, 1900; Ancient Zamindar of Bobbili. b. 28 Aug. 1862. Educ.: Bobbili privately. Ascended Gadi in 1881; Life Mem., Royal Asiatic Soc.; Mem. of Madras Council, 1896, 1898, 1900, and 1902; First Native Mem. of Madras Exec. Council, 1910-11. Publications: Advice to the Indian Aristocracy, Hindu Religion, Diaries in Europe. Criticism on the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Address: Bobbili, Madras Presidency.

VERNON, HAROLD ANSELM BELLAMY, Memb. Board of Revenue, Madras. b. 12th Septr. 18 4 m. a Rhona Warr

Slade. *Educ.*: at Clifton College, and at Oxford. Secretary to Board of Revenue, Excise, Secretary, R. I. M. Commission. Private Secretary to Sir A. Lawley. M.L.A. 1926; Agent to G. G., Madras States, Trivandrum. *Publications*: Notes on Italian Salt (a translation). *Address*: Adyar, Madras.

VERRIERES, ALBERT CLAUDE, C.I.E.; Joint Chief Engineer (1920), P. W.D. *m.* 1899, Mabel Blanche, *d.* of the late Francis Moore. *Educ.*: St. Peter's Coll. Agra; Thomason Civil Engineering Coll., Roorkee. Ent. P. W. D., 1893. Under-Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Naini Tal, 1911-14; Exe. Eng., Dehra Dun, 1915-16; Supdtg. Eng., 1916-18; Sanitary Eng., 1918-19, Offg. Chief Engineer, United Provinces, 1920-21. *Address*: "Dar-ul-Shafa", Lucknow.

VIEIRA DE CASTRO, RT. REV. THEOTONIUS MANOEL RIBEIRO, D.D., D.C.L.; R. C. Bishop of San Thomé de Mylapore, since 1899. *b.* Oporto, 1859. *Educ.*: Gregorian Uni., Rome. *Address*: Tomar, Portugal.

VIJAYARAGHAVA CHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR, M.B.E. (1919); Commissioner for India British Empire Exhibition. *b.* August 1875. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial service, 1898, Revenue Officer, Madras Corpn., 1912-17; Secretary to Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Dewan of Cochin, 1919-22, Collector and Magistrate, 1920. *Address*: 42 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

VIRA VALA, DURBAR SHRI, *b.* 31 Jan. 1888. *Educ.*: at Rajkumar College, Rajkot Wing Master, Rajkumar College, Adviser to the Thakore Saheb, Chuda, Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur; Manager, Lathi State Dewan, Porbandar State, Dewan, Junagadh State. District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha up to 1st April 1927. *Address*: Rewa Kantha.

VISHNU DIGAMBER PALUSKAR, PANDIT, GAYANACHARYA, *b.* 1872. *m.* Mrs. Ramabai Paluskar. *Educ.*: Miraj State. *Publications*: 54 Music books of notations. *Address*: Shri Ram Nam Adhar Ashram, Panchavati, Nasik.

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDUM, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15 Sept. 1861. *Educ.*: Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll of Science, Poona. Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918. Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay) 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924. Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India) 1925; Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India) 1926. Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled [illegible]. *Publication*: Reconstructing India (P. S. King & Son, Ltd London. *Address*: Uplands, High Ground

VOLKERS, ROBERT CHARLES FRANCIS, C.I.E. Sec., Railway Board, 1907-13; Accountant P. W. D., since 1878; Examiner, 1894. *Address*: Calcutta.

WACHA, SIR DINSHA EDULJI, Kt. J.P. a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920) Member, Bombay Leg. Council (1915-16) and of Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20 Member, Council of State (1920); Member of the firm of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Co. Agents, Morarji Gokuldas S. & W. Co. Ltd. and Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd.; Director The Central Bank of India and the Scindia Navigation Company. *b.* 2 Aug. 1844. *m.* 1860, but widower since August 1888. *Educ.* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; in Cotton Industry, since 1874; for 30 years Bombay Mun. Corpn. (President, 1901-02); for 38 years, Mem., Bombay Millowners' Association Committee since 1889 and President in 1917 and Member, Bombay Imp. Trust since its formation in 1898 up to 1919; Pres. of 17th National Congress, Calcutta, 1901; and of Belgaum Prov. Conference, 1894; gave evidence before Royal Commission on Indian expenditure in 1897; Trustee of Elphinstone Coll.; also Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau; was Gen. Sec. Indian National Congress for 18 years from 1894; Trustee of Vic. Jubilee Technical Institute from 1902 and Hon. Sec. from 1909 to 1923, Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1915-16); President, Western India Liberal Association since 1919. Was Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association from 1885 to 1915 and President from 1915 to 1918 Was President of the First Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference in 1922. *Publications* Pamphlets on Indian Finance, Currency and Economics, Agricultural Condition of India, Railways, Currency, Temperance Military Expenditure, etc.; large contributor to leading Indian newspapers and journals for more than 45 years, also had published History of Share Speculation 1863-64; Life of Premchand Roychand; Life of J. N. Tata; the Rise and Growth of the Bombay Municipal Government, four papers on Indian Commerce and Statistics and My Recollections of Bombay (1860-75). *Address* Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI, M.A., LL.B (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law. *b.* 4 Aug 1881. *m.* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925. *Address* Quetta Terrace, Chowpatty, Bombay.

WADIA, C. N., C.I.E. (1919); Millowner. *b.* 1869. *Educ.*: King's Coll., London. Joined his father's firm, 1888. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). *Address* Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASEER, J. P., 1900 Merchant. *b.* 31 Oct. 1857. *Educ.*: Elphinstone Sch. and Coll. and served apprenticeship in Dickinson [illegible] & Co. of London [illegible] and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns. Member of Bombay

Mun Corpn., from 1901-1921. *Publications:* Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects: published two pamphlets against closing of the Mints. *Address:* Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, ... NUSSERWANJEE NOWROSJEE, K.B. [illegible] ... 30 May [illegible] ... St. Xavier's ... [illegible] ... ay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. *Address:* Strachey House, Pedder Road, Bombay.

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHER, M. A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* 16 Dec. 1878. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications:* The Philosophers and the French Revolution: Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India. *Address:* Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADYA, SIR HORMASJI ARDESAR, Kt. (1918), Bar.-at-Law. *b.* 2 January, 1849. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and University College, London. *m.* Aimai, *d.* of the late Mr Ardesar Hormasji of Lowji Castle, Parel Called to the Bar, 1871. Personal Assistant to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dewan of Baroda, February 1874 to January 1875. Practised in Kathiawar since 1875. Trustee, Parsi Panchayat, 1912. Trustee of the late Mr. N M. Wadia under his will, 1909; Recd. Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1918. *Address:* 37, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WALI MAHOMED HUSSANALLY, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., son of the late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hussanally Bey Effendi, Turkish Consul and Founder of the Sind Madressah-tul-Islam, Karachi; was Member, Legislative Assembly; Retired Dpty. Collector and Special First Class Magistrate and Landed Proprietor, is General Secretary, Sind Mahomedan Association and Chairman, District School Board. Karachi. *b.* 5 Dec. 1860. Widower. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Served Govt. in various departments for 33 years: retired in 1915. *Address:* Devon Vella, McNiel Road, Frere Town, Karachi.

WALKER, GEORGE LOUIS, Solicitor and Notary Public; Offg. Solicitor to Govt. of Bombay and Public Prosecutor, Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay, *b.* 25 Sept. 1879. *m* to Agnes Muriel Porter, *d.* of Col R. S. Porter, Dy. Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster. *Educ.* Liverpool College. Articled to Messrs. Hill Dickinson & Co, Liverpool, 1896; practised as Solicitor in Liverpool 1902-1914; War service, France and Belgium, 4th Aug. 1914 to Nov. 1919; Commanded brigade of artillery: promoted Lieut.-Col., R F.A., Retired 1921. *Address:* Byculla Club.

WALLACE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD HAMILTON, M.A. (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon.), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 13 May 1873. *m.* Anna Richmond Miller London. *Educ.* High School, Glasgow; Glasgow Univ.: Balliol Coll. Oxford. Passed I.C.S., 1895. Served ... Presidency since 1896, Judge of Chief Court, Mysore State, 1912-14 *Address:* Cathedral Gardens, Madras.

WALMSLEY, SIR HUGH, KT. (1923), M.A. Judge, Calcutta High Court since 1915; I.C.S. *Educ.:* Merton Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1893 *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

WANKANER, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI SIR AMARSINHJI, RAJ SAHEB OF K.C.I.E. *b.* 4 Jan 1879; *s.* 1881. *Educ.* Rajkumar Coll. State has area of 425 sq. miles, and population of 36,824. Salute, 11 guns. *Address:* Wankaner, Kathiawar.

WARD, COLONEL HENRY CHARLES SWINBURNE C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1919) and Serbian Order of White Eagle (1917): Director of Pay and Pensions. *b.* 12 June 1879. *Educ.* Winchester and Sandhurst. 1st Commission 1898; Joined 2nd Bengal Lancers, 1901; Staff College, 1911-12; War service, 1914-1917 various staff appointments; Afghan operations, 1919; G.S.O. I 2nd Division; commanded 2nd Lancers, 1921-22; A.A.G., Army Headquarters, 1922-23. *Address:* United Service Club, Simla.

WARNE, RT. REV. FRANCIS WESLEY, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1900 *b.* 30 Dec. 1854. *Publications:* The Sinless Incarnation; A Tribute to the Triumphant The Lord's Supper; A Covenant-Keeping God; The Biblical Sabbath, and "The Story of Lizzie Johnson. *Address:* Bangalore.

WATSON, ALFRED HENRY, Editor, *Statesman* Calcutta. *b.* 1874. *m.* Isabella Morland Beck *Educ:* Rutherford College, London. Editor *Newcastle Leader*, 1895-1902, News Editor *Westminster Gazette*, 1903-8, Manager, 1909 1921, Managing Editor, 1921, Editor the *Statesman*, 1925. *Publications:* Papers on Tariff Questions and the Meat Trust. *Address* 9, Roy Mansions, Calcutta.

WATSON, CHARLES CUNINGHAM, C.S.I. (1923) C.I.E., 1913. Agent to the Governor-General the states of Western India since 1924, *b.* 1874 *m.* 1912 Phyllis Marion, *d* of A Field, Hove Sussex. *Educ.* Edinburgh Univ; Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S, 1897 Asstt. Colln., Poona, 1898-1901; Political Agent in Kathiawar, 1901-3; First Asstt. to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, 1904-8; Private Secretary to H E the Governor of Bombay, 1909-12; Secretary the Government of Bombay, Political and Judicial Departments, 1912-14; Commissioner, Ajmer, 1915-16; Deputy Secretary Government of India Political Department 1916-17; Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, 1917-21; Political A.D C. to Secretary of State for India, 1921; Ag. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, 1923 Ag. Resident, Mysore, 1924. *Address* The Residency, Rajkot.

WATSON, HERBERT EDMESTON, D.Sc. (Lond) A.I.C., M. I. Chem. E. Fellow of University Coll., London, Professor of General Chemistry Indian Institute of Science. *b.* 1886. *m* 191[illegible] Miss M. K. Rowson. *Educ.:* Marlborough Coll., Leipzig, Berlin, Geneva and Cambridge [illegible] Indian Institute of [illegible] of General Chemistry [illegible] Numerous papers on physical chemistry and allied subjects *Address:* Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal Bangalore.

.TT, Rev. JOHN, M.A., D.D., F.C.S.; Prin., cottish Churches Coll., Calcutta, since 1910. 1862. *Educ.:* Parish Sch., Methlick; Gram. ch, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen Univ.; New 'oll, Edinburgh. Joined Duff Coll., Calcutta. 888 *Address:* 4, Cornwallis Square, 'alcutta.

EBB, CHARLES MORGAN, M.A. (Cambridge), '.I.E (1921); Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust. *b.* 30th June 1872 *m.* to Lilian Elizabeth Griffiths. *Educ.*: Masons College, Birmingham, St. John's, Cambridge. Entered C S, 1894; Deputy Commissioner, 1901; ettlement Officer, 1903; Supdt., Census Operations, Burma, 1909; Secry., Govt. of Burma, 1914; Chief Secry., Govt. of Burma, 918; First Vice-Chancellor, Rangoon University, 1920, Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust, 1921. *Publications*: Census Reports, Burma, 1911 *Address:* Lorretto Villa, Prome Road, Rangoon.

EBSTER, JOHN EDWARD, C.S.I., C.I.E., .C S, Commsr., Surma Valley, Assam, since 912 *b.* Ranchi, 3 Sept. 1871. *Educ.:* Charterhouse; Trinity Hall, Cam. Ent. I.C.S., 891 *Address:* Silchar.

IR MAJOR-GENERAL G.A, C.B., C.M.G. D S O, General Officer Commanding Bombay District. *b.* 1st Dec. 1876 *m.* 1917, Margaret rene *d.* of Robert More, Woodsgate Place, Bexhill. *Educ.* Harrow; Trinity College ambridge; Capt. (1902), Major (1912); served South Africa, 1899-1901 (despatches twice); Queen's Medal 4 Clasps, European War 914 18 (wounded), despatches D. S. O., 3t Lt-Col. and Col. Officer of St. Maurice nd St Lazarus Croix de Guerre avec almes; Commandant, Equitation School and nspector of Cavalry, 1922-26. *Address:* Bombay District Headquarters, Colaba.

.STCOTT, Rt. REV. F., *see* Calcutta, Bishop of.

HEELER, SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I. (1921), K C I E., I.C.S.; Governor of Bihar and Orissa 1922). *Educ.:* Christ's Coll., Cam. Ent. C S, 1891; Dy. Sec., Govt. of India, Fin. ept, 1907-08; Sec., Royal Commission on Decentralisation, 1908-09; Fin. Sec., Govt. of Bengal, 1909-12; Home Sec., Govt. of India, 912-16; Member, Executive Council, Bengal, 917-22. *Address:* Government House, Patna

HEELER, THE VENERABLE HUGH TREVOR, I A (Dublin), Archdeacon of Lahore, 1919. *b.* 27 September 1874. *m.* Kathleen Gunning *Educ.:* Trinity College, Dublin. Chaplain o the Forces, M.E.F., 1915. *Address:* Ashleigh, Murree.

HITE, MAJOR FREDERICK NORMAN, C.I.E., I D, Asst. Dir.-Gen., I.M.S. (Sanitary), 914, Sanitary Commsr., Govt. of India, imla *Address.* c/o Grindlay, & Co., Bombay,

HITTY, JOHN TARLTON, C.I.E., Commissioner, Muzaffarpur. *Educ*: Clifton Coll. New Coll., Oxford; Univ. Coll., London. Ent. C S, 1898. *Address:* Muzaffarpur.

HITWORTH, CHARLES STANLEY, C.I.E. 927 Chief Mining to the Govt. of ndia Railway Dept.) *b* 4 June 1880 to Mining Dept North-Western Railway, 1909-12; Asst. Coal Supdt, Indian State Railways, 1913-14; lent to G I P. Rly 1914-17; Officiated as Mining Engineer and Technical Adviser to Coal Controller, 1918 20 Apptd Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board 1921, Member, Indian Coal Committee 1925; Presdt., Indian Coal Grading Board 1926-27. *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSELL, B.A., C I E (1927), I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. E the the Governor of Bengal. *b.* March 11, 1888 *m.* Theodora Daintree. *Educ:* Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal *Address*: United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANSBY, M. INST. C E M I. MECH. E., F.R. SAN. I., F.R.G S M.I.E. (Ind.), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal; Consulting Engineer. *b.* 7 April 1872; *m.* Dorothy Maud *d.* of E. Thorp of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. *Educ.:* Clifton Coll. Articled to Mr. James Mansergh, F.R.S., P. Pres Inst C.E., 1891; Asst. on York Main Drainage Works, Birmingham Waterworks, Resident Engineer-in-Charge, Whitby Waterworks; Served S. Africa, 1900-01, Railway Staff Officer; Asst. District Engineer, Imperial Military Railways; Pers. Asst. to Mr G. R. Strachan, M. Inst. C.E, 1902-06 Croydon Waterworks, Shrewsbury Waterworks; Consulting Engineer to Colonial Office, 1906-08; Nairobi Drainage and Waterworks, Naivasha, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation; designed Sketty Sewerage Works, &c, Sanitary Engineer, Bengal (1909); designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, drainage and sewerage of which about 80 have been carried out including Jheria, Gaya, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Kalimpong, Serampore, Monghyr Comilla, Raneegunge, Midnapore, Suri and Cooch-Behar waterworks, Gaya, Burdwan Dacca, Kurseong and Tittaghur main drainage schemes. *Publications:* Sewage disposal in India and the East; Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions); Practical Sanitary Engineering; Modern Sewage Disposal, R. S. Journal, 1909, "Rainfall of Wales," Geographical Journal, 1909; Flood discharge and Spillways in India, "Engineer" 1922; Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal, &c. *Address:* 251 Victoria Street, Westminster, S W. and United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTRONG, D.S.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Rangoon General Hospital, since 1907. *b.* 11 Feb 1875. *Address:* General Hospital, Rangoon.

WILLIS MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD HENRY, C.B. (1918), C.M.G. (1917); Technical Adviser R.A., India. *b.* 5th Sept. 1870. *Educ.* at Bath. Commissioned Royal Military Academy, 1890; Commanded 94th Battery, R F A (Lahore Division), 1914; Commanded 78th Brigade R F.A. (17th Division), 1915; C.R.A 12th Division, 1916-17; 17th Corps, 1917 18 *Address:* Army Headquarters, Simla.

WILLIS, GEORGE HENRY, C.I.E., 1918; M.V O. 4th) 1911, Lt. Col. R.E M.I Mech E M [illegible] nd [illegible] y Printing India *b* [illegible] Oct. [illegible] *Educ* St Paul's

Sch., London; R. M. A., Woolwich. R. E., 1895; Major, 1914. Arrived India, 1900; Deputy Mint Master, 1907; Master of the Mint, October 1917 to February 1926. Past President of Council, Institution of Engineers (Ind.). *Address:* Security Printing, India, Nasik Road.

WILSON, HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. SIR LESLIE ORME, P.C. 1922; G. C. I. E. (1923), C. M. G. (1916); D. S. O. (1900). Grand Croix de l'ordre de la Couronne, 1925. Governor of Bombay. b. 1 Aug. 1876, e. s. of late H. Wilson. m. 1909, Winifred, e. d. of late Captain Charles Smith of Goderich, Sydney. *Educ.* St. Michael's, Westgate; St. Paul's School. Apptd 2nd Lt. R.M.L.I., 1895; Lieut. 1897; Captain 1901. Served South Africa, 1899-1901 (severely wounded, despatches Queen's Medal, 5 Clasps, D.S.O.); A.D.C. to Governor of N.S.W. Capt. in Berkshire Royal Horse Artillery (Territorials); promoted Temp. Lt.-Col. R. M. and appointed to command Hawke Batt. R.N.D.; served through operations in Gallipoli, 1914-15 (despatches, C.M.G.); served in France, 1915-16 (severely wounded). Parliamentary Asstt. Secry. to the War Cabinet, 1918; Chairman, National Maritime Board, 1919; Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, 1919. Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Unionist Whip, 1921-1923; M.P. (U) Reading, 1913-22. South Portsmouth 1922-23 *Address:* Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WILSON-JOHNSTON, JOSEPH, B.A., C.I.E. (1926), Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911), C.B.E. (1918), I.C.S., Administrator, Nabha. b. 12 June 1876. m. Helen J. M. Campbell. *Educ.:* Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. *Address:* Nabha, Punjab.

WINTERBOTHAM, GEOFFREY LEONARD, B.A. (Cantab.), Merchant, Partner, Messrs. Wallace & Co., b. 7 Oct. 1889. m. Hilda, youngest d. of D. Norton, C.S.I. *Educ.:* Malvern Coll. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. Business in India since 1912; apptd. Consul for Siam at Bombay, 1926. Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, 1926-27; Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1927. *Address:* Sakina Mansion, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WOOD, SIR JOHN BARRY, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Resident in Kashmir. b. 1870. m. 1896 Ada Elizabeth, d. of G.A. Stack, I.E.S. *Educ.:* Marlborough, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1894. Under-Sec to Govt. of India Foreign Dept., 1899-1903; 1st. Assist. in Baluchistan, 1903; Dy. Sec., Foreign Dept. 1906-10; Resident, Indore, 1912; Pol Sec, Government of India, 1914-22. *Address:* Srinagar, Kashmir.

WYNDHAM, PERCY, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.G.S. Commsr., Kumaon, since 1913. b. 13 Dec. 1867. *Educ.:* Giggleswick Sch., Queen's Coll. Oxford, M.A., Joined I.C.S., 1889, Magte and Collector, Mirzapur, 1900-1913. Commissioner, Naini Tal, from 1913. *Address:* Naini Tal.

YAIN, LEE AH, K.-i-H. (Gold), Bar-at-Law, M L.C. President, Rangoon Corporation; Fellow of Rangoon University. b. April 1874. *Educ.* Rangoon College and Cambridge. *Address:* 67, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

YULE, SIR DAVID, Bart. (1922), Managing Director, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. b. 4 Aug. 1858. m. Annie Henrietta Yule, d. of late Andrew Yule. *Educ.:* R. High School, Edinburgh. Joined firm of Andrew Yule & Co., Calcutta, 1875; Director of London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. *Address:* 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.

ZIMMERMANN, THE REV. ROBERT, S.J., PH.D. Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy St. Xavier's College. b. 24 Oct. 1871. Member of the Society of Jesus. *Educ.:* Stans and Schwyz (Switzerland), Valkenburg (Holland), St. Beuno's (England), Berlin. Prof. of Sanskrit Literature and Indian Philosophy, St. Xavier's College, Bombay; University Lecturer. *Publications:* Die Quellen der Mahanarayana-Upanisad und das Verhaltnis der verschiedenen Rezensionen zu einander (Diss.) Leipzig, 1913. Edr. of A Second Selection of Hymns from the Rigveda, B.S.P.S., LVIII, 2nd ed. Bombay, 1922. Contributions to philological and philosophical journals. *Address:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay.

The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 358 The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

The *Mohammedan*, or era of the Hejira, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The *Fasli* year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar; it is Luni-solar. The *Bengali* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.C., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudi*, or bright, and *badi*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1928.

Parsee (Shehenshahi).

Jamshedi Naoroz	March	21
Avan Jashan .. .	April	15
Adar Jashan . .	May	14
Zarthost-no-Diso	June	15
Gatha Gambhars	September	5
Parsi New Year . .	,,	7 & 8
Khordad Sal . ..	,,	13

Parsee (Kadmi).

Avan Jashan . .	March	16
Jamshedi Naoroz	,,	21
Adar Jashan .. .	April	14
Zarthost-no-Diso . ..	May	16
Gatha Gambhars	August	6 & 7
New Year . ..	,,	8 & 9
Khordad Sal	,,	14

Mahomedan (Sunni).

Shab-e-Barat .. .	February	7
Ramzan-Id . . .	March	24
Bakri-Id	May	30
Muharram .	June	28
Ashura .	,,	29
Barawafat	August	29
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	December	27

Mahomedan (Shiah).

Shahadat-i-Hazrat Ali .	March	14
Ramzan-Id		24
Bakri-Id	May	30
Muharram . .	June	28
Ashura	,,	29
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan ..	August	15
Barawafat	,,	29
Id-e-Maulud .. .	September	3

Hindu.

Makar Shankranti .. .	January	14
Holi (2nd day) . .	March	6
Ramnavami . .	,,	29
Cocoanut Day ..	August	30
Gokul Ashtami	September	6
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	,,	17
Dassera	October	23
Divali	Nov.	12 & 13

Jewish.

Pesach (2nd day) . .	April	5 & 11
Shabuoth	May	25
Tishabeab	July	26
Rosh Hoshana (1st day) ..	September	15
Kippur (2nd day)	,,	24
Sukkoth (1st day) .	,,	29

Jain.

Chaitra Sud 15 .	April	5
Shravan Vad 13, 15 and Bhadarva Sud 1	Sept. 12, 14 & 15	
Samvatsari .. .	,,	19
Pajushan Bhadarva Sud 5 .	,,	1
Kartik Sud 15	November	27

Christian.

Day following New Year ..	January	2
Good Friday	April	6
Easter	,,	7 & 9
Christmas	December 24 to 29	
New Year's Eve	,,	31

NOTE.—If any of the Mahomedan holidays notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Mah[illegible]nts of [illegible]rnment may be granted [illegible] sections holiday o[illegible] h[illegible] day on whi[illegible]h the hol[illegible]da[illegible] is actuall[illegible] o[illegible]ed addition to a ho[illegible]day [illegible] he da[illegible] otified

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.

1928		1346.	
January	1	Rajab	7
January	25	Shaban	1
February	23	Ramzan	1
March	24	Shuwal	1
April	22	Zil-kaideh	1
May	21	Til-hijeb	1

1928.		1347.	
June	20	Mohurrum	1
July	19	Safar	1
August	18	Rubbi-ul-Awwal	1
September	16	Rubbis-us-Sanee	1
October	16	Jamadi-ul-Awall	1
November	15	Jamadi-ul-Sanee	1
December	14	Rajab	1
December	31	Rajab	18

Bengalee.

1928.		1334.	
January	1	Pous	16
January	15	Magh	1
February	14	Falgoon	1
March	14	Choitro	1

1928.		1335.	
April	14	Boysack	1
May	15	Joistro	1
June	17	Srabun	1
August	17	Bhadro	1
September	17	Assin	1
October	18	Kartick	1
November	17	Aughraum	1
December	16	Pous	1
December	31	Pous	16

Samvat.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1928.		1984.	
January	1	Pous	S 9
January	8	Magh	B 1
January	23	Magh	S 1
February	6	Fagoon	B 1
February	22	Fagoon	S [illegible]
March	[illegible]	Chyt	B 1

1928		1985.	
March	22	Chyt	S 1
April	6	Bysack	B 1
April	21	Bysack	S 1
May	5	Jhyt	B 1
May	20	Jhyt	S 1
June	4	Assar	B 1
June	18	Assar	S 1
July	4	Sawun	B 1
July	18	Malwun	S 1
August	2	Malwun	B 1
August	16	Sudhya	S 1
September	1	Bhadoon	B 1
September	15	Bhadoon	S 1
September	30	Assun or Kuar	B 1
October	14	Assun or Kuar	S 1
October	29	Kartick	B 1
November	13	Kartick	S 1
November	28	Aghan	B 1
December	13	Aghan	S 1
December	27	Pous	B 1
December	31	Pous	S 5

Faslee.

1928		1335.	
January	1	Poos	24
January	8	Magh	1
February	6	Fagoon	1
March	7	Chyt	1
April	6	Bysack	1
May	5	Jeth	1
June	4	Assar	1
July	4	Sawun	1
August	2	Mal Lawun	1
September	1	Bhadoon	1

1928.		1336.	
September	30	Assun or Kuar	1
October	29	Kartick	1
November	28	Aghan	1
December	2[illegible]	Poos	1
[illegible]be	3	Poos	5

Telegu & Canarese.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1928		1477.	
January	1	Pushyam	S 9
January	8	Pushyam	B 1
January	23	Magham	S 1
February	6	Magham	B 1
February	22	Palgunam	S 1
March	7	Palgunam	B 1
March	22	Chitram	S 1
April	6	Chitram	B 1
April	21	Vaishakam	S 1
May	5	Vaishakam	B 1
May	20	Jyoshtom	S 1
June	4	Jyoshtom	S 1

1928.		1477.	
June	18	Ashadam	S 1
July	4	Ashadam	B 1
August	2	Adhika-Sravanam	B 1
August	16	Nija-Sravanam	S 1
September	1	Nija-Sravanam	B 1

1928.		1478.	
September	[illegible]5	Bhadrapadam	S 1
September	30	Bhadrapadam	B 1
October	14	Ashwijam	S 1
October	29	Ashwijam	B 1

1928.		1478.	
November	13	Kartikam	S 1
November	28	Kartikam	B 1
December	13	Margasiram	S 1
December	2[illegible]	Margasiram	B 1
December	31	Margasiram	B 5

Tamil & Malayalum.

1928.		1103.	
January	1	Margoli Dhanusu	17
January	14	Tai-Makaram	1
February	13	Marsi-Kumbam	1
March	13	Panguli-Meenam	1
April	13	Chittrai-Mesham	1
May	14	Valyasi-Vrishabam	1
June	14	Ani-Mithunam	1
July	16	Adi-Karkatam	1

1928.		1104.	
August	16	Avani-Suiham	1
September	16	Poorashi-Kanya	1
October	17	Aippasi-Thulam	1
November	16	Kartikai-Brishchikam	1
December	15	Margali Dhanusu	1
December	31	Margali Dhanusu	17

The Indian Year Book

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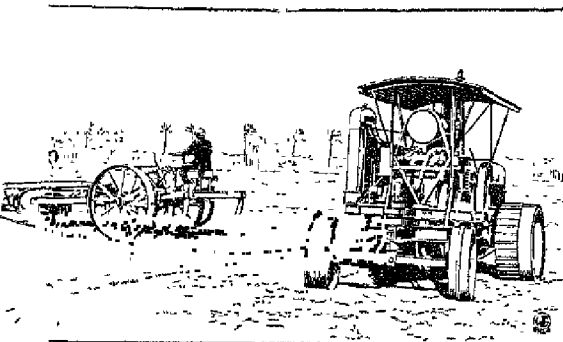
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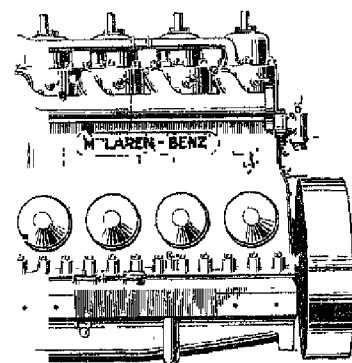
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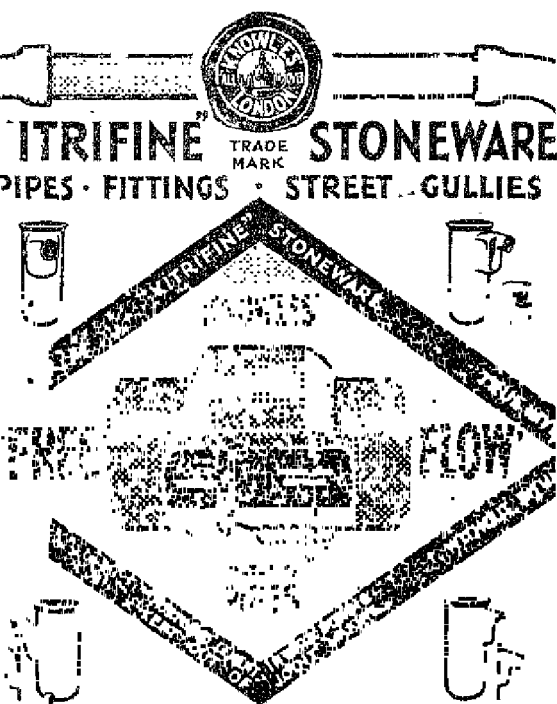
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